"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, much colder Monday, cold wave at night; fair, continued cold Tuesday; strong northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,177. • • • • NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA ORDERS DEATH OF BANDITS

Any Citizen to Have Right to Kill Them on Sight, Says Reply to America.

LAYS MASSACRE TO VILLA

First Chief Has Asked for List of Slayers of Americans at Santa Ysabel.

SENATE FIGHT IN PROSPECT

Stone to Seek Favorable Report on Nomination of Ambassador Fletcher Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The response of General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the de facto Government of Mexico to Secretary of State Lansing's demand for the immediate pursuit, capture, and punishment of the bandits responsible for the Santa Ysabel massacre of the Watson mining party was received at the State Department tonight. It took the form of a telegram from John S. Silliman, American Consul accredited to Carranza's headquarters at Queretaro, in Central Mexico, and gave the results of a conversation he had with General Carranza, to whom he had delivered the American demands.

Consul Silliman's message follows:

Queretaro, Mexico, Jan. 16, 9:30 A. M.
Secretary of State, Washington:

Department's telegram of Jan. 13, 5 P. M., regarding massacre of Americans at Santa Ysabel received at 8:20 and immediately placed before General Carranza by me in person. General Carranza said that he had already issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture, and punishment of those responsible for the atrocity. He stated that he believed this outrage was committed by men associated directly with Villa, and that it was done especially to provoke international troubles at this time. He said that he had declared those responsible outside the law to be punished with death if caught.

Appeals for Consideration.

He appeals to the Secretary of State and to the public of the United States to consider the wide strip of the Central Railway, the great difficulty of guarding the entire distance, and the comparatively easy task of destroying a train or attacking a small place. He says that nobody can lament more than he such an atrocity or be more concerned about it, but that protection is relative, and even in the best regulated States outbursts of disorder and lawlessness may cause destruction of property and loss of life.

He says he is expecting full reports from General Trevino, and that all efforts will be made to protect Americans and other foreigners who may be in the district. His belief is that the massacre was made premeditatedly by a band, who fled at once after the raid. JOHN R. SILLIMAN.

Further assurances from General Carranza that he was taking energetic measures to run down the murderers of the Americans were contained in a telegram from him to the Mexican Embassy. This telegram was filed at Queretaro shortly after midnight. Its text follows:

The Government, under my direction, has adopted every necessary measure to insure the prosecution of an energetic campaign for the capture and destruction of the party of Villista bandits and to continue the same to its complete accomplishment.

I have asked General Jacinto B. Trevino, commanding the Constitutionalist troops in the neighborhood of the assassinations, to obtain for me the names of the assailants in order that a decree may be issued placing them outside the pale of the law. When this is done any citizen or citizens of this republic will have the right to arrest the guilty parties without other warrant and to execute them without formality. Similar decrees were issued and effectively applied in the cases of assaults and dynamiting of trains in another section of the republic within the year, notably when a passenger train was dynamited and its passengers assaulted near Apizaco, and again near Jalapa.

Deplores the Atrocity.

These decrees are made effective because in the opinion of the Government those who perpetrate such assassinations of human beings, be the victims native Mexicans or foreigners, must be considered in exactly the same category as those who dynamited the railway trains. I sincerely deplore the unpardonable crime at Santa Ysabel.

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said today that at the committee's next meeting, Wednesday, he would make an effort to procure a favorable report on the nomination of Mr. Fletcher, now American Ambassador to Chile, to be Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Stone is convinced of the expediency of having a trained diplomat in Mexico as soon as possible. There is opposition within and without the committee to making the appointment now.

The Senator's hopes for a favorable report are based largely upon the belief, following his talk yesterday with Secretary Lansing, that the President's reply to the Senate resolution asking about the existence and whereabouts of the Mexican Government will reach the Senate tomorrow or the next day. Mr. Stone told Mr. Lansing that, until the reply was received, nothing could be done to advance Mr. Fletcher's confirmation. The Department of State has been working diligently on the reply for many days, so presumably it will be long.

The receipt of the President's answer probably will be the signal for renewed discussion of foreign affairs in the Senate, but Mr. Stone hopes that the answer will supply the friends of the Administration with material for rebutting all attacks on President Wilson's Mexican policy.

The opposition to Mr. Fletcher's con-

Continued on Page 2.

LUSITANIA APOLOGY REMAINS IN DOUBT

Berlin Announces That Negotiations Are Still Pending, But Expects a Settlement.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The German Foreign Office believes that any announcement regarding a final settlement of the Lusitania case is slightly premature. No report to this effect has yet been received from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington. On the contrary, it is inferred here that negotiations are still pending but there is not the slightest doubt expressed that a settlement will be reached and in the immediate future.

The Mediterranean problem is regarded here as absolutely settled, the German Government, as has already been stated in dispatches, regarding that their submarines in this and other areas which have not been proclaimed as war zones are operating under all the recognized rules of "cruiser warfare," these submarines differing from regular cruisers only in that they are traveling under water instead of upon the surface.

When the distinction between this "cruiser warfare" and the reprisal operations in the war zone around the British Isles is comprehended in Germany it is thought that this settlement of the Mediterranean problem will be welcomed and appreciated by all parties.

LONDONERS BREAK UP MEETING FOR PEACE

Raided by Civilians and Soldiers—Lively Scenes at Anti-Compulsion Meetings Elsewhere.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—A peace meeting arranged for Sunday evening at the Brotherhood Church in a northern suburb was stopped at the outset by a group of civilians and soldiers. The platform was stormed, blows were exchanged, the piano was overturned, and the peace banners were torn down. The police closed the building after the disturbance had continued for an hour.

Anti-compulsion meetings in Manchester, Crewe, and other cities also resulted in lively scenes.

FIVE FOREIGN LEGION AMERICANS KILLED

Deaths of Kelly, Hall, Fiske, Weeks and Farnsworth Now Officially Reported.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Five Americans attached to the Foreign Legion, whose names were included in the list of casualties at Givenchy on June 17, have now been officially reported as having been killed in action. They were Russell Kelly of New York, Harman Edwin Hall of Chicago, John Earle Fiske of Wooster, Ohio, and Kenneth Weeks and Henry Farnsworth, both of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Kenneth Weeks of Cambridge, whose death in France is reported, was 26 years old and had written five volumes of short stories, besides several plays. He went to Paris five years ago to study at the Beaux Arts. He was a member of the D K E fraternity at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Devoted to France, he enlisted at the outbreak of the war, and spent the first Winter in the trenches. He was chosen as bomb-thrower for his squad, and took part in the offensive of May 4. He was mentioned in dispatches for bravery. He was regarded here as a writer of much promise.

Henry W. Farnsworth, a Harvard graduate, and a member of an old Beacon Street family, was 25 years old and had been out of college but a few years. When the war started he had just begun work in the office of his father, a wool merchant of Federal Street. Before relatives could object he had packed his trunk and was on the way to Europe.

Farnsworth wanted to be right in the midst of the fighting and refused to become a war correspondent, preferring to join the Foreign Legion. His company, according to letters he wrote home, was in many desperate engagements in Northern France. When sent to the hospital on several occasions he showed great eagerness to get back to the trenches.

Russell A. Kelly, son of James E. Kelly of 45 Broadway, this city, enlisted in the Foreign Legion of the French Army in November, 1914. He was 22 years old. The Legion has been in many important actions on the French front, from the battle of the Marne onward. Kelly had distinguished himself in most of them, and wrote home breezy and interesting accounts of his adventures. A few months ago he was reported missing, and it was believed that he had been captured by the Germans.

BRITISH BOMBARDING GERMANS IN LILLE

Berlin Reports Only Slight Damage—Allies Shell Het Sas Trenches.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (via London.)—British artillery is bombarding the important French town of Lille, near the Belgian border and inside the German lines, but so far the shells have caused only slight damage to the place, the German Headquarters announced today. The statement also says there was lively artillery fighting and mining activity yesterday along the French front.

The text of the statement follows:

An enemy monitor fired without result on the region of Westende, (Belgium.)

The British have fired on the interior town of Lille, but up to the present only slight damage by the fire has been caused.

On this front there has been local lively artillery fighting and mining activity.

PARIS, Jan. 16, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, did serious damage to the enemy trenches in the region of Het Sas and caused two violent explosions in the German lines.

Our batteries successfully bombarded the approaches of the road to Lille to the south Thelus and blew up a munitions depot. At Hill 119, northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, one of our mines destroyed a small German post.

In the Argonne there has been an engagement with bombs and grenades in the region of Vauquois.

In Lorraine we took under our fire enemy troops who were assembling to the south of Bremenil, northeast of Badonviller.

A FOREIGN NAVY USES EDISON BATTERY, TOO

M. R. Hutchison Says Three Submarines Equipped with Them Have Sunk Many Ships.

HYDROGEN GAS NO DEFECT

Amount Thrown Off by Device Infinitesimal, He Insists—E-2 Explosion Purely Accidental.

Thomas A. Edison's personal representative and chief engineer, Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, declared last night that Mr. Edison's submarine safety battery was in use in the war in Europe. Up to that moment it had been supposed that the United States had an option on the exclusive use of the device if the tests to which it was to be subjected proved satisfactory.

The announcement came while Dr. Hutchison was defending the Edison battery in the E-2, in which there was an explosion in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Saturday, against hints and suggestions that the battery had created the hydrogen gas that is supposed to have wrecked the interior of the boat, killed four men and injured ten. As to the use of the Edison battery in the European war, Dr. Hutchison said:

Long in Use in Submarines.

"The Edison cells have been in use on submarines for a long time, although this is not generally known. Mr. Edison is not in the munitions business, and he has not sold any since the war, but before that three submarines of a certain European power were fitted with these batteries. They have not met with any accident.

"One of them has sunk seventeen vessels and another recently sank a transport filled with troops and the cruiser that was convoying the transport. Two of the United States Navy's big floating cranes, one at Hawaii and the other at the Boston Navy Yard, have used the Edison battery since 1913 without a sign of trouble."

The British submarine E-19 may be one of the three indicated by Mr. Hutchison. In the October campaign against German commerce in the Baltic she was credited with sinking 15 ships up to the end of that month, and four more were sunk two days later, two of them credited to the same boat. There have been reports from uncensored sources of British submarines doing effective work in the Eastern Mediterranean against troopships and transports, and the E-19 may have been sent there.

Earlier, Dr. Hutchison had said:

"I have made as complete an inspection of the interior of the submarine E-2 as conditions will at present admit. This was made as chief engineer and personal representative of Mr. Edison. I have formed a tentative opinion and have transmitted it to the commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under whose jurisdiction the submarine was on Jan. 15, 1916. It is subject to revision when all the facts are brought forth by the Board of Inquiry which Admiral Usher has ordered.

"As to the Edison battery, with the facts and conditions before me, I see no reason to recommend to Mr. Edison any changes or alterations in the theory, construction, or method of installation of the Edison submarine type of battery. The battery in the E-2 does not appear to have been injured in the least.

Not Enough to Explode.

"In the tests to which the new batteries were subjected under actual working conditions," said Mr. Hutchison, "it was found that at first an appreciable amount of hydrogen gas was given off, but the amount steadily diminished until after nine hours it was only 1.56 cubic feet per minute.

"Suppose, for an illustration, that instead of batteries to generate current we had a glass tank, and that the only effect of current upon it was to decompose water electrically. Put a current of 700 amperes through, as in a submarine, and each ampere will generate .0004 cubic feet of hydrogen and oxygen per minute. With 200 cells in a submarine this will equal a total product of 56 cubic feet of oxygen and hydrogen per minute. This would be the product under the worst possible conditions. Hydrogen will not explode unless it reaches the proportion of one to six with the air.

"A proportion of 1 to 20 is considered good practice; we make it 1 to 40, and often go as high as 1 to 150 in actual use. Whatever hydrogen is formed is carried away from the battery tank immediately by the ventilating system, which forces 2,000 feet of pure air through the tank every minute.

"There could have been no explosion within any of the cells. There is a water trap which will not permit any flame to enter the cell from outside or to get out from inside. This trap is what allows any hydrogen gas that accumulates to escape. The battery in E-2 was in perfect condition when I saw it today, I think, for I touched one of the poles with a piece of tin and got a severe shock. If one of the cells in the series had been out of order this could not have happened. None of the cells was broken."

Accident, Upham Insists.

Admiral Usher, through his aid, declined last night to comment on the statement of Dr. Hutchison. The aid added on behalf of Admiral Usher that the Board of Investigation had been in session all day, but that it had not yet arrived at a definite conclusion as to the cause of the accident.

Reports that the explosion Saturday afternoon was deliberately caused were denounced as falsehoods yesterday by Commander Frank B. Upham, second in command of the navy yard. He said:

"Any statements that the explosion was the result of anything but an accident are absolutely false. The facts so far known prove that the explosion was accidental."

A large crowd of visitors, kept back by a squad of marines, gathered around the dry dock containing the submarines E-2 and the D-1, D-2, and D-3, comprising four-fifths of the Second Division of submarines, and watched the process of hauling out broken and twisted steel from the interior of the E-2. Scores of girls and women, who accompanied seamen and employes of the yard, were among the visitors.

The opinion of some yard employes and sailors was that a powerful explosive had gone off inside the submarine and that it was the result of a plot. The extent of the destruction was pointed to as proof that the force

Continued on Page 3.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED 2:16 P. M. De Luxe Compartment Car Train to Florida. Quickest, Best. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Adv.

Germany to Take 400,000 Hogs From Serbia; New Restrictions to Conserve Food Supplies

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Both in and out of the Reichstag, the almost all-absorbing topic of interest continues to be the food question, the principal storm centres being pigs and potatoes.

To prevent erroneous conclusions abroad about Germany's food supply, the intelligent reader must bear in mind that when Germans talk they do so vehemently. There is little more to the seemingly sensational food debate in press and Parliament than a reviving of a spirit of healthy party strife, which was theoretically buried by the Burgfrieden agreement at the beginning of the war.

Various signs indicate that Germany is coming out of the present food muddle nicely. Not only are bare necessities of the army and the people covered, but a handsome balance will be carried forward into the new food year. It is felt that much can be done to stretch the meat supply, since German statisticians have discovered that Germans per capita are actually consuming more beef than Englishmen, and that the consumption of meat during the war of 1870 was much less than it is today. Cheering news also comes that 400,000 Balkan, grainfed Serbian hogs are coming into the market in the near future, the first practical fruits of Mackensen's offensive.

The Imperial Government also is preparing to cope with the annual potato shortage in the Spring through measures for gathering and distributing potatoes in timely, sufficient quantities throughout the empire. Potato trains probably will be run from eastern centres of production to cities of the West, and communities will exercise larger powers of confiscation to prevent growers and dealers from holding back stocks for maximum prices, which are now fixed. Regulations also are being laid down as to what kind of cheese may be manufactured.

MAY HAVE PAID HORN BEFORE EXPLOSION

London Hears That von Papen's Check Stub Shows That, but Embassy Here Doubts It.

MEYSENBUG'S NAME USED

Was in Brackets at the Head of the Document Signed "R. V. M."—The Payments to Koenig.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—It is declared here unofficially that the check stubs seized among the papers of Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled military attaché of the German Embassy to the United States, show that the check for $700 paid to Werner Horn was dated before Horn dynamited the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the von Papen checkbook disclosure, says:

"It is fair to assume that the evidence is only a very small sample of the whole which came into our hands at Falmouth. The wonder is that a professional plotter like von Papen let us find any at all. Such as it is, it is sensational enough. Here is a diplomatic official, accredited to a neutral country, and enjoying diplomatic privileges who uses these privileges as a screen behind which he not only organizes espionage and promotes breaches of neutrality at the expense of belligerents, but suborns dynamite outrages at the expense of the neutral country itself.

"It must be remembered that these disclosures are not bolts from the blue, but decisive corroborations of a presumption whih had grown overwhelming as to the existence of German plots in the United States to commit outrages by arson and dynamite. It was certain that the threads which seemed to connect them with the German Embassy as their organizing centre were numerous, and Americans had plenty of time to appreciate the novel development of the functions of accredited diplomatists. But in spite of this, or rather for this very reason, direct evidence like that of von Papen's banking documents deserves to make a great impression. It tears off the last mask so far as the ex-military attaché is concerned, and convicts him by proof of his own papers."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The British officials who copied the correspondence taken from Captain Franz von Papen when the recalled German Military Attaché at Washington reached Falmouth on his way to Germany, were responsible for the statement that the initials "R. v. M." at the bottom of one of the letters taken from the Captain's effects were those of Baron von Meysenbug, former German Consul at New Orleans.

Baron von Meysenbug's name appeared in brackets at the top of the official copy of the letter, although the document was signed only with the initials "R. v. M."

The Times speaks of the von Papen letters as "of considerable value as further illustration of German diplomatic action in neutral countries."

The newspaper adds that while the letters seized from James F. J. Archibald did not contain proof that any member of the Austrian or German Embassies was directly concerned in the promotion of outrages, "the evidence of such connection would seem to be afforded by the von Papen documents."

The Times concludes: "Von Papen's unlimited contempt for the 'idiotic Yankees' was proclaimed in the Archibald papers. The present documents show how widely it was shared and how openly it was expressed by his colleagues."

The Telegraph says: "The von Papen papers show how and at what price evidence is created by the Germans and with what elaboration dastardly plots have been hatched by the Germans' official agents, even in the countries whose hospitality they are enjoying. In the circumstances Germany has shown wisdom in not permitting naval officers to adjudicate the cases mentioned by Sir Edward Grey in the Baralong note. The Germans could hardly expect the fellow-subjects of the victims of the Lusitania, the Falaba and the Ancona and other torpedoed vessels to regard these incidents from the point of view of the power, which admits that its view of military necessity is its only law."

The Daily Mail gives interesting details of Captain von Papen's arrest.

"His photograph," says The Mail, "had been posted at every port and he was instantly recognized as the vessel anchored off Falmouth. He is a young, smart-looking man in the middle thirties. When accosted he was under the illusion that his safe conduct covered not only himself but all his belongings.

"The correspondence was not hidden, some of the letters were in his pockets. When detained he flourished his safe conduct and demanded that he be not molested. He was politely informed that his safe conduct applied to his body alone, and the fact that he was allowed to proceed wearing his clothes was language. It was with very bad grace Whereupon he used, in excellent Eng-

Continued on Page 2.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

ONE DEAD, TWO DYING AFTER CHURCH RIOT

Pennsylvania State Troopers Charge Into a Mob of 1,000 Persons.

SCORES BADLY INJURED

Stones, Mustard, and Pepper Flung at the Police—Many Rioters Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 16.—In a clash today between State troopers and a mob of 1,000 members of the Polish Catholic Church at Du Pont, a suburb of this town, one rioter was shot dead and another was probably mortally wounded. One State trooper, Ross Sumer of Carlisle, is dying with a fractured skull.

Of the rioters George Greizor, aged 50, was shot dead. Joseph Tinh, aged 45, was mortally wounded. Scores of other rioters were badly hurt. Several of the State police were injured, including Corporal Carlson and Troopers Ira Stephenson, Ralph Tipton, Robert Tipton, Albert Heath, and Thomas Bettner.

The riot occurred because one faction of the Catholic Church objected to Bishop Hoban's appointment of the Rev. Francis Sowsnowski as pastor. Trouble arose when the pastor first attempted to take charge, and the matter has been in the courts.

When Sheriff Buss, accompanied by Captain Pitcher and a squad of twelve State mounted troopers, arrived at the church this morning escorting the pastor, they found the edifice occupied by the militant faction and surrounded by a mob of 1,000 men and women.

The men were armed with clubs, many of which were studded with small nails. Several of the women had boxes of pepper and mustard.

Sheriff Buss called upon the mob to disperse. A yell and a shower of stones was the reply. Captain Pitcher sent for reinforcements and twenty troopers responded. Captain Pitcher then ordered the rioters to leave the church, and another shower of stones followed.

The police then charged into the mob. The rioters held their ground, meeting the charge of the police with clubs, stones, mustard, and pepper, but they were finally dispersed and seventy-eight were arrested.

A special Grand Jury will be summoned next week to act on the cases.

BERGEN, NORWAY, SWEPT BY A $15,000,000 FIRE

One-third of the City Destroyed and 2,000 Persons Homeless—Dynamite Checks Flames.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 16.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian seaport with a population of 90,000, was destroyed last night by fire. More than 2,000 persons are homeless. The property damage is estimated at $15,000,000.

The conflagration is said to be the worst ever recorded in Norway. The business section, with its old wholesale houses, several of the largest of the hotels, a number of schools, the electric plant and banks and newspaper buildings, was the part burned.

The difficulties of the 2,000 persons now without homes were increased by the fact that the largest storage houses, filled with provisions for supplying the surrounding country, were burned. It is harder to obtain groceries today than at any time since the outbreak of the war. Bergen never was so flourishing as at the beginning of the present year, these conditions being due largely to the increased merchant marine.

The fire started Saturday evening in an ironmonger's shop and, fanned by a hurricane, the flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped all the business part of the city.

All the larger buildings, including hotels, newspaper offices, and telegraph and telephone exchanges, were destroyed. The telegraph officials worked bravely in sending messages until their last lines were broken.

The firemen endeavored to limit the area of the fire, but their task was hopeless. In order to prevent a further spread of the conflagration they finally blew up buildings on the outer edge of the path of the flames. Late reports say that no lives were lost.

The battleship Eidsvuld has gone to Bergen with provisions and clothing and a corps of engineers to build sheds for the homeless people. The King and the War Minister also have gone to the scene.

TWO GENERALS RELIEVED.

Gallieni Removes Serviere and Bernard at d'Amade's Instance.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 15, (Delayed in Transmission.)—General Gallieni, Minister of War, has relieved General Servière, commanding the Fifteenth Region, and General Bernard, Governor of Marseilles, of their commands, according to newspaper report, as the result of a report made by General d'Amade.

Deputy Bouisson of Marseilles has notified Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, that he will interpellate the Government on the reason for the War Minister's action.

BRITAIN TO REPLY WITH REAL BLOCKADE

Washington Expects a Formal Declaration in Answer to Challenge of Order-in-Council.

MOVE WILL BE ACCEPTABLE

But It Must Be an Actual Naval Blockade Bearing Equally Upon the Trade of All Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Formal declaration of an actual naval blockade against Germany to take the place of the so-called "blockade" in operation since last March under orders in council, will, according to information reaching Washington, be Great Britain's response to Secretary Lansing's note of Oct. 21, 1915, protesting against the restrictions imposed on American trade.

It is understood that practically coincidental with the formal declaration of a naval blockade, the British Foreign Office will hand to Ambassador Page England's reply to the American protest.

It was in this note that the United States for the first time challenged the validity of the allaged blockade instituted by the order in council of Mar. 11, 1915. Prior to the note of Oct. 21, this Government reserved the question of actual validity of the order in council, in so far as the British Government considered it a blockade in the meaning of the term and the law and practice of nations. But in the note of Oct. 21 Secretary Lansing challenged the validity of the alleged blockade thus:

"In the circumstances now developed it [the United States Government] feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged. * * * Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast line invested, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, &c., which are lacking in the present British 'blockade' policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests * * * the present British measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice or in effect. It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore, to give the British Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the order in council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States."

Admit Right of Blockade.

The British Government, according to information received here, has decided to respond to this protest by declarig formally an actual legal naval blockade against Germany. England's undoubted right to establish such a blockade has been repeatedly admitted in the various American notes. In these communications it was pointed out that the alleged blockade was impracticable and nebulous and that it transgressed the established rights of neutrals on the high seas. Also that it left neutral shippers in doubt and resulted in general confusion and encroachment on neutral rights, and that under such a blockade it was impossible to distinguish properly between neutral and belligerent cargoes.

The British response will be the formal institution of a legal blockade. Official notification of this move has not reached Washington, but officials of the State Department have received unofficial information as to the purpose of the British Government. It is expected that within the next week the formal notification will be forwarded, and it will be regarded as an American diplomatic victory. It will be formal acknowledgment by the British Government of the correctness of Washington's contention. Declaration of an actual blockade in strict accordance with international law will be accepted by the United States Government. But this will depend upon the letter of the proclamation, or notification, and the spirit in which it is enforced. It will be necessary to specify the limits of the blockade, whether it is to apply only in the North Sea coast of Germany, or to both the North and the Baltic coasts.

The United States Government will apply these three tests to the notification:

First—Is the blockade effective, because under international law blockades must be effective to be binding.

Second—Is it applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

Third—Does it attempt to blockade the ports of any neutral nation, this being forbidden by the law of nations.

Germans Scoff at It.

In German Embassy circles here there is a disposition to ridicule the proposed blockade. In these circles, which reflect the views of the German Ambassador and of the German Government, it is contended that it will be physically impossible for the British Navy to cut off all trade into Germany by means of a real blockade. It is admitted to be physically possible to establish a legal blockade of the North Sea coast, but it is denied that England can legally blockade the coast of Holland, and it is asserted in German circles that England will rue the day she attempts to institute a legal blockade of the Baltic coast, because, it is argued, British warships placed on duty within the Baltic will be torpedoed. It is also asserted that if the purpose of the British Government is to blockade the Baltic coast by establishing a cordon of vessels across the entrance to the Baltic, without actually entering those waters, it would be ineffective, since it would not prevent shipments to Germany from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. This, it is believed, would likewise be challenged by the United States, on the theory that blockades must bear equally on all neutrals, and a blockading cordon drawn across the entrance to the Baltic, if made applicable to the United States and other neutral nations outside of the Baltic, would not affect the trade of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark with Germany.

From the outset the United States has insisted on the rights of American citizens, ships, and cargoes under the principle of universal equality on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war. It has insisted on this right of freedom of the seas as clearly defined in both doctrine and practice. It has admitted that the only permissible exceptions to these rights are those covered by the following undisputed belligerent rights:

First—A belligerent nation has the conceded right of visit and search.

Second—It also has the right of capture and condemnation, if upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service, or to be carrying contraband of war intended

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FLORIDA INFORMATION BUREAU—Also Charleston, Summerville, Augusta, Savannah, Thomasville and Cuba Resorts. Atlantic Coast Line Office, 1188 B'way. 4 Through Trains Daily.—Advt.

100,000 SERB ARMY READY IN 2 MONTHS

War Minister Says It Will Be at Allies' Disposal, Fully Equipped.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki, dated Friday, says:

"Colonel Bokovitch, the Serbian Minister of War, before leaving here for Brindisi on the Greek torpedo boat destroyer Velos, said Serbia would offer the Allies in two months a completely reorganized army of 100,000 men.

"The Minister said the Bulgarians were advancing in Albania under the greatest difficulties owing to the lack of roads. He added that despite the Italian disembarkation in Albania it would be necessary for the Serbs to leave the country."

Another dispatch from the same correspondent dated Saturday says the provisioning of the Austro-German, Bulgarian and Turk troops, and the transport of their artillery and munitions is so difficult that it is estimated they will not be in condition to take the offensive against the Entente Allies before two weeks.

The correspondent adds that aerial reconnoissances have made known the dispositions of the troops of the Central Powers and their allies.

Information received from Rome indicates that the Italian Cabinet has taken steps to give adequate assistance to Serbia and Montenegro. King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have discussed the question at a long conference with Foreign Minister Sonnino and the Ministers of War and Marine.

Besides destroying the truma bridge, the Allies blew up eight others between Poroy and Kilindir, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, under date of Saturday. The general staff of the Entente Allies, the dispatch continues, declare that these acts are merely precautionary peasures, but it is thought to be a prelude to a Bulgarian and German attack. It is supposed that similar precautions soon will be taken along the Monastir Road.

The Temps Saloniki correspondent in a dispatch today states that among the reasons for believing that an attack is not imminent is the fact that the Vardar Railroad is a long way from being repaired and that traffic in the defile of Demir-Kapu Ahnd between Uskub and Veles has not yet been resumed.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Montenegrin Government has arrived at Scutari, according to advices from Vienna received by e Overseas News Agency. The foreign Consulates, which had taken up quarters at Scutari, have been moved to Alessio, an Albanian coast town, twenty miles further south.

Podgoritza, to the east of Cettinje, and Nisic are said to have been evacuated by the Montenegrin forces.

The following official announcement was received today from Vienna:

In Montenegro Austro-Hungarian troops north of Grahova captured 250 Montenegrins and a complete ammunition depot. The pursuit is still going on. The number of prisoners taken near Berane has reached 500.

FRENCH IN CORFU ARREST TEUTON SPIES

Are Not Interfering with Greek Officials and Administration of the Islands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORFU, Jan. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The French are here, but their presence cannot be described as an occupation in the military sense. The civil and administrative life of the island proceeds as hitherto. The Greek officials occupy their usual posts and carry out their customary duties without hindrance on the part of the French. Very friendly relations exist between the Greek officials, the French Consul, and French officers and men. All possibility of disagreeable incidents has been removed, the French carefully avoiding hurting Greek susceptibilities.

The only arrests have been those of two most active members of the local German espionage organization. One had passed some years in America, where he seems to have graduated in the same school as the Military and Naval Attachés lately so notorious there—von Papen and Boy-Ed. Anyhow, his machinations in Corfu and his service of information have been of great value to German and Austrian submarines, which caused the loss of so many passenger ships belonging to the allied nations, as well as lives of women and children in the Mediterranean. He is now laid by the heels, to the great joy of the islanders, who to a man are "Ententists."

This spy was in active co-operation with the German and Austrian Consuls, but his chief coadjutors have not yet been deprived of their liberty by the French. Both, however, are under surveillance. The German Consul is hiding at the other end of the island, but has little chance of escaping. The Austrian Consul has been hiding in the Consulate. When the first French guard was posted outside that domicile the Austrian flag was hung out, perhaps as an act of bravado done with the object of provoking an incident, but the French officer commanding simply ignored the flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent wires:

"The effect of the Allies' forward policy at Corfu upon German circles in Athens has been most salutary. Baron von Schenk yesterday forwarded his most compromising documents to Monastir and destroyed many papers of the department he controls with Baron von Grancy, the German Naval Attaché."

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—Telegraphing from Athens, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Advices from Corfu say that the Austrian and German Consuls there have not yet been interfered with. Emperor William's château Achilleion, has merely been placed under surveillance. Two Germans suspected of dealing in contraband have been arrested by the French military authorities.

"In Athens the coal question is occupying the government's attention. The British minister has promised to report to his home government on the general uneasiness caused by the threatened coal famine, which is causing a cessation in communication and work in the electric plants."

RUSSIAN POST WIPED OUT.

Vienna Reports Pause in Fighting on Bessarabian Frontier.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following official announcement was received today from Vienna:

The recent Russian defeat on the Bessarabian frontier has resulted in a pause in the operations, which is only interrupted by intermittent artillery fire.

An Austro-Hungarian patrol attacked by surprise a Russian advance post south of Karpilovka and annihilated its occupants.

The official statement given out this afternoon said:

The night was calm. There is nothing to report.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

On the whole it was a quiet day. There was some hostile shelling about Givenchy and Ypres. Our artillery fire against a strong German point north of Ypres was satisfactory.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK BY BRITISH

Mesopotamia Relief Expedition Is Now Twenty-five Miles from Kut-el-Amara.

KUT BESIEGED SINCE DEC. 5

Gen. Townshend's Forces Have Been Under Heavy Fire and Their Lines Pierced Twice.

NEW CAUCASUS ATTACKS

Russians Reinforced on 100-Mile Front—Germans Officially Reported Fighting in Persia.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Turkish forces occupying positions on both banks of the River Tigris, twenty-five miles south of Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, are retreating, according to an announcement made today by the official Press Bureau. The War Office adds that after hard fighting the Turks began to withdraw on Jan. 13 and Jan. 14, and that they are being closely pressed by British troops under command of General Aylmer.

After their defeat on Jan. 8-9 the Turkish force opposing General Aylmer retired to a position astride the Tigris at Orah, twenty-five miles downstream from Kut-el-Amara.

General Aylmer attacked the position Jan. 13, hard fighting continuing till nightfall.

During the evenings of Jan. 13 and Jan. 14 the enemy began to retire, and is being closely pressed on the east and on the north by the British force.

After fighting a severe rearguard action ten miles below Azizie on Dec. 1 against a superior Turkish force, in which General Townshend's expedition lost 150 of all ranks and two river boats, the British reached Kut-el-Amara on Dec. 5. From Dec. 8 to 12 the Turks attacked in large numbers, shelling the British position, and delivered several strong assaults, which were repulsed by the defenders with great loss. It was reported that the Turks lost 2,000 men on Dec. 12 alone.

This was followed by reports that General Townshend's force had been surrounded. These caused considerable anxiety in England.

On Dec. 18 two British monitors tried to get up the river to bombard the forts and relieve the garrison, but the water was too shallow.

On Dec. 23 General Townshend reported that the Turks, after a heavy bombardment, had succeeded in forcing an entrance into one of the forts, but had been driven out with a loss of 700 men, of whom 200 fell inside the fortification.

On Christmas Day, after shelling the forts all night, the Turks entered one on the northward side, but were expelled with heavy losses.

The next report from the commander of the expedition was dated Dec. 31 and said that on the 29th a village on the right bank of the Tigris, just opposite Kut-el-Amara, which was held by the British as a detached post, had been subjected to heavy rifle fire. A later report said that the forts of Kut-el-Amara were heavily shelled on Jan. 2 by the Turkish artillery.

The total casualties among General Townshend's troops, according to a statement made by J. Austen Chamberlain on Dec. 23, amounted to 1,127, including 200 deaths.

RUSSIANS' CAUCASUS ATTACK

On a 100-Mile Front—Constantinople Reports Two Victories.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15, (by Wireless to Berlin and London, Jan. 16.)—A new general offensive along a front of almost 100 miles has been undertaken in the Caucasus by reinforced Russian columns, according to an official statement issued today at the Turkish War Office.

The text of the statement follows:

On the Caucasus front the enemy, heavily reinforced, began a general offensive in Jan. 11. The fighting, which is taking place over a front of nearly 100 miles between Karadach, south of the Arasa River, and Icham, south of Milo, is developing favorably for us.

Two Russian attacks near Karadach, south of Kogij, on the 13th resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy, who was compelled to flee in disorder. Prisoners taken at this point state that during four days' fighting each of their regiments lost at least 800 dead.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16, (via London.)—An official statement given out by the Russian War Department says:

Caucasus Front.—In the course of the fighting Jan. 14 we captured 20 Turkish officers and more than 400 men, a quantity of war and engineering material and provisions, one heavy gun and several other guns and eight machine guns.

GERMAN DEFEAT IN PERSIA.

Russian Bulletin First Official Report of Teutons Fighting There.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16, (via London.)—The War Office has issued the following bulletin on the campaign in Persia:

In the fighting at Kangaver, half way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, we took many prisoners. The enemy abandoned many dead on the battlefield. Our losses were insignificant.

Southeast of Hamadan we drove back toward Daulatabad a detachment consisting of Turks and Germans.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says the following has been received from Constantinople:

"According to reliable news from Persia, the Governor General of Luristan, Samsan-es-Sultaneh, has taken over command of the national forces fighting against the British and Russians, declared war on Great Britain and Russia, and opened hostilities."

Luristan is a mountainous region on the western frontier of Persia.

The Russian official statement issued today gives the first official intimation that the Germans are fighting with the Turks in Persia.

MAY DISBAND GREEK TROOPS.

Blowing Up of Bridges Renders Provisioning at Serres Difficult.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—The Greek Government faces the serious problem of supplying its troops at Serres with food, as the result of the blowing up of railroad bridges by the Allies in northern Greece, and may be compelled either to withdraw or disband certain portions of these troops, according to a Reuter Telegram Company's dispatch from Saloniki under date of Jan. 13.

"The destruction of the railway bridge at Demir Hissar has created a sensation in Greek circles, cutting off as it does all communication with Eastern Macedonia except by the military road which bridges the Struma at Karasculi, and along the sea route by way of Kavala," the dispatch says. "The population at Serres and the large concentration of Greek troops in that region are largely dependent on Saloniki for supplies. It will be remembered that a considerable portion of the Greek troops which had gathered at Saloniki were dispatched to Serres.

"The Government is therefore faced with the serious problem of victualing these troops and may be compelled to withdraw or disband certain portions of them.

"In addition to the Demir Hissar Bridge all the railway bridges and viaducts on the same line beyond Kilinder have been blown up, while telegraph and telephone communication has been severed.

"The wildest rumors are current regarding an advance by the Bulgars and Germans, but no real offensive movement has taken place."

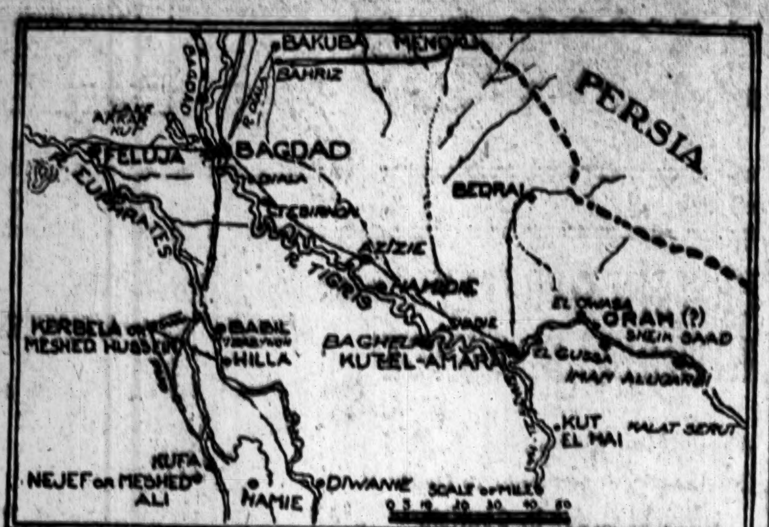
Greek Editor Assaulted in Athens.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company states that M. Koutoupis, a retired naval officer and member of the last Parliament, and at present editor of Nea Hellas, was attacked and severely injured outside of his home by a gang of ruffians, who were offended by references to the King in Nea Hellas, which is a militant journal.

King Peter Goes to Euboea.

ATHENS, Jan. 16.—King Peter of Serbia left Saloniki yesterday aboard a French warship for Aedepsos, on the island of Euboea, in the Aegean Sea, where he will take the cure for the gout. Aedeposos is famous for its warm sulphur baths.

Scene of the Battles on the Tigris



The British expedition advancing to the relief of Kut-el-Amara was last reported in contact with the Turkish forces at Sheik Saad. Orah, the point to which the latter have retreated, is not shown on available maps, but the language of the British report, which locates it twenty-five miles downstream from Kut, seems to fix its position approximately as it is indicated on the accompanying map.

KAISER WELL AGAIN, RETURNS TO THE FRONT

"Complete Recovery" Officially Announced in Berlin, While Paris Discusses Cancer Theory.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (via London, Monday, Jan. 17.)—The following official communication was issued today:

"After his complete recovery, Emperor William returned Sunday afternoon to the war theatre."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16, (Dispatch to the London Daily Mail.)—The improvement of the Kaiser's health continues. Yesterday he lunched with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and conversed in lively fashion with Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister; General von Bissing, the Governor General of Belgium, and General von Beseler, the Governor General of Warsaw. Twenty-four covers were laid.

After luncheon the Kaiser and the Chancellor had a half-hour's conversation. It is stated that the Kaiser's voice was not affected and that he spoke as usual.

When he was driving from the Chancellor's residence after a two hours' stay the crowds had an opportunity of seeing him in his motor car. The windows were closed, but, although his expression was serious, he did not look ill.

ROME, Jan. 16.—According to reports received by the Vatican, Emperor William underwent an operation last Thursday. Although it is described as having been successful, it is said that a week must elapse before his Majesty may be pronounced out of danger.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The morning papers devote a large amount of space to the affection of the throat from which the German Emperor is believed to be suffering. Experts are quoted, whose opinions differ as to the real nature of the Emperor's illness. One view expressed is that, if the disease were cancer, he could not have lived through the excited and strenuous period since the beginning of the war. Another specialist expressed the view that if the Emperor was actually suffering from cancer his lease of life could not extend beyond one year.

The Journal prints an interview with an English doctor, Mark Howell, who, the newspaper says, acted as assistant to Sir Morell Mackenzie when the latter performed an operation on the father of Emperor William for cancer of the throat at San Remo in 1888.

Dr. Howell is quoted as saying that, while it is impossible to make any diagnosis in the case of Emperor William, there is one outstanding fact the importance of which must not be underrated. "It is that several of the German Emperor's ancestors, both on his father's and mother's side, have died of cancer. If the Emperor is really suffering from cancer in the throat, Dr. Howell contends, he might live under the most favorable conditions eighteen months or two years. An operation, even though wholly successful, he adds, could prolong the Emperor's life only a few months.

PAPAL PLEDGE TO MERCIER?

Benedict XV. Said to Have Assured Him of Help for Belgium.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, was fully assured by Pope Benedict, in the course of a long audience this morning, of the Pontiff's favorable sentiments toward the Belgians and the French population in the invaded territory, according to trustworthy information.

His Holiness received Cardinal Mercier in private, the Pontiff meeting him at the door of his private library, where the conversation took place.

Although no official statement was issued concerning the interview, it is understood that the Cardinal gave the Pope the fullest report of the situation in Belgium, making earnest representations not only as an ecclesiastic, but also from a political and economic point of view, pointing out, it is said, the great need of the Belgians for the sympathy of the head of the Catholic Church.

The Pope is reported to have assured Cardinal Mercier that everything possible would be done to help the Belgians in the future, adding that he believed he could help better, however, by preserving a strict neutrality, and by keeping the Holy See outside the influence of prejudices, thus strengthening its authority in a critical moment to come.

The Italian newspapers print long articles assigning various reasons for Cardinal Mercier's presence in Rome, and speculating as to the outcome of his visit, which is to last two weeks, or until such time as the Primate of Belgium has accomplished his object.

GERMANY'S BARALONG NOTE.

London Paper Assails "Cruel Pedantry" of the Teutons.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—The Daily News, commenting on the German Baralong note, says:

"It seems impossible to make German opinion realize how the outside world looks upon cruel pedantry which substitutes shifty adherence to the letter of the law for any kind of respect for its spirit. But Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and Armenia are permanent examples of the operation of international law as made in Germany.

"President Wilson long ago pointed out that the destruction of helpless individuals was inherent in the nature of submarine warfare as conducted by Germany, but the real answer of Germany always has been that she cannot be expected to waive her technical rights out of mere sentimental regard to humanity."

The Daily Express says:

"Germany's standpoint is ridiculous. The nation of von Tirpitz and von Papen is now whining for the protection of international law at the very moment when her Ambassador at Washington is found implicated in a reign of terror, whereby Germany strove to intimidate the United States."

PARIS SEEKS DISTRACTION.

Turning Again to Farces, Revues and Comic Movies.

PARIS, Jan. 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Paradoxical as it may seem, Paris wants to laugh. It is longing for amusement and its fondness of the theatre is again in evidence, amusing plays particularly being sought." Adolph Brisson, dramatic editor of the Temps, thus describes the attitude of the theatre-going public at this stage of the war.

"What the people like most at the film shows are not the finest pictures which represent in their living reality the work of our soldiers, which gives them a vision of the battlefield. Naturally they are interested, but much less than in the development of a 'thriller' of a farce. It is impressed by the celebrity of an Italian poet, and admires the lines he has written for a cinematograph representation. However, its real pleasure is in viewing the antics of several French and English 'movie' comedians. These exercise an irresistible attraction. It wants to laugh. It is very fond of the revues, light songs, and sketches. It hastens to one of the theatres where an uproarious, before-the-war farce is now being played, and this is true of other playhouses where light comedies and revues are given.

"It seems as if Paris of other days is trying to emerge from its gloom, and it would voluntarily fill the night bars and restaurants if the Chief of Police would allow them to reopen. Whether or not one approves this desire to return to normal habits of living, or whether it offends, one must take note of it. Paris wants distraction. Paris wants to laugh.

"The causes? They are multiple. First, without doubt, a lassitude coming from the length of events. The war seems eternal. No one dares ask when it will end. A prolonged impatience breeds a dull impatience—it creates a need for diversion. While awaiting victory, the people say, let us try for the time being to forget our cares, to relieve our nerve tension. Let us take an hour of truce. The soldiers in their dugouts devour novels, scan comic newspapers. Are we prohibited from smiling at the capers or grimaces of our popular comedians? This does not prevent us from thinking of our dear, absent ones. This is, I suppose, the state of mind, conscious or unconscious, of the spectator of 1915."

ASKS CLOTH FOR BELGIANS.

Samuel W. Fairchild Appeals in Behalf of 3,000,000 Sufferers.

Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Greater New York Clothing Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, yesterday sent out an appeal for materials to make clothing for 3,000,000 war refugees in Belgium and Northern France. "A penny a day from every American will clothe the ragged women and children of Belgium and Northern France, who are turning their faces to America in anguish," he said in his appeal.

A campaign was started two weeks ago with a donation of $200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. The committee chosen is: Mr. Fairchild, Chairman; William C. Potter, Treasurer; J. F. Gresnahan, Secretary; Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman of the State Committee; George B. Baker, W. C. Breed, Henry W. Bull, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Lewis L. Clarke, Henry Clews, Henry J. Cochran, James W. Ellsworth, Joseph H. Emery, Austin B. Fletcher, Macomb G. Foster, Bishop Greer, Otto H. Kahn, D. P. Kingsley, Dr. George W. Kunz, James W. Lane, Dr. Seth Low, T. Frank Manville, Douglas Mathewson, Edwin P. Maynard, Gates W. McGarrah, Andrew Mills, J. B. Morrell, William Fellowes Morgan, Eugene Outerbridge, Charles E. Peck, William C. Reick, C. Tiffany Richardson, Dr. Samuel Schulman, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles H. Sherrill, R. A. C. Smith, Gilbert G. Thorne, Henry D. Walbridge, George T. Wilson, and T. Coleman du Pont.

TAKE 933 ITALIANS IN GORIZIA REGION

But Austrians in Fierce Counter-Attack Are Driven Out of Positions They Won.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Austro-Hungarian troops took an Italian trench near Tolmino yesterday, according to an official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters under date of Jan. 16, which says:

The Italian artillery yesterday increased its activity at Monte San Michele and against the bridgeheads of Tolmino, Gorizia, and Mrzlivrh.

The reported conquest of Italian positions near Oslavia was executed by detachments of the Fifty-second and Eightieth Infantry Regiments. Italians numbering 933, among them 31 officers, were made prisoner and three machine guns and three mine throwers were captured.

Austro-Hungarian troops also took an enemy trench near Tolmino. The Italian artillery is active in the districts of Schluderbach, Lavarone, and Folgarone.

Faithfully watching the country's frontiers in Tyrol, the Kaiserjaegers sharpshooters) are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of their organization. The Austro-Hungarian Army thankfully remembers the glorious deeds of these troops, in whose files survives the spirit of the heroes of 1809, and who have won new immortal laurels in the world's war.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The following official communication was issued today:

Between the Sarca and Adige Valleys Friday, after a lively artillery action, an enemy detachment attempted to approach our positions at the mouth of the Cresta Valley but was immediately repulsed. One of our detachments has occupied the little island in Lake di Loppio.

On the same day our artillery caused an explosion in one of the enemy's munitions depots in the region of Ombretta and dispersed an enemy column ascending the Raivi Road in the Seebach Valley.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia the intense bombardment of Friday was followed during the night by an attack in force on our positions in the region between the Poumico Torrent and Oslavia. Although at first repulsed the enemy renewed his attack a second time with greater forces and succeeded in pentrating some of our trenches between Hill 188 and Oslavia.

The following morning, however, our troops by a violent counterattack drove back the enemy well beyond Oslavia and strongly reoccupied the trenches east of that village, capturing arms, munitions and many prisoners.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Feltre and Cervignanu, but without loss of life and with slight damage.

ESPIONAGE ANGERS SWISS.

Press Urges Recall of Teuton Envoys Involved in Treason Cases.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 15.—No decision has yet been reached by the Swiss Federal Council in the case of Colonel Maurice de Wattenwyl and Colonel Karl Egli, officers of the Swiss General Staff, who have been accused of high treason.

General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss Army, has placed the officers under close arrest. The Colonels are understood to be charged with having communicated to Germany information regarding French positions along the frontiers of France and Switzerland.

Several of the Swiss newspapers, including La Suisse of Geneva, demand that the Government request the recall of the German and Austrian Ministers who received the information, and it is expected here that the Government will do so.

MAY HAVE PAID HORN BEFORE EXPLOSION

Continued from Page 1.

lish, some extremely uncomplimentary language. It was with very bad grace that he finally handed over the documents."

WHEN HORN GOT THE $700.

German Embassy Accounts Said to Show It Was After His Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Accounts of the German Embassy, it became known tonight, prove, in the opinion of embassy officials, that if Captain Franz von Papen, recalled Military Attaché, paid any money by check to Werner Horn, it was not until after Horn had been arrested, charged with blowing up the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

London dispatches have stated that stubs in von Papen's checkbook, taken from him by the British authorities at Falmouth, showed a check for $700 drawn to Horn's credit the day after the Attaché had received $2,000 from the German Embassy. According to the embassy accounts, it was said, $2,000 was paid to von Papen within a few days after the explosion at Vanceboro, to defray expenses in connection with the defense of Horn, a German citizen.

It also was intimated at the embassy that if von Papen had paid money to Hans Adam von Wedill, indicted in New York for an alleged passport fraud, it had been to assist him legally. Von Wedill fled after being indicted.

Officials of the State Department have indicated that it was important to know whether the payment to Horn was made before or after the explosion. German officials had repeatedly denied responsibility for the action of Horn, saying they never heard of him until after he had been arrested. State Department officials have intimated that evidence which would prove Horn received money from a German source before he blew up the bridge might result in diplomatic correspondence with Berlin.

In official and diplomatic circles much interest was shown today in additional details regarding the contents of the documents taken from Captain von Papen, which purported to show that payments were made to Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American Line official tried in New York for conspiracy, and to von Wedill. In Teutonic diplomatic circles no attempt was made to deny that such payments had been made. Koenig, it was pointed out, was "engaged in detective work" and it was to be expected that he would be paid.

The embassy expects that some formal statement regarding all the information contained in press dispatches will shortly be made from Berlin.

INQUIRY INTO SPY SEIZURE.

The Vauban's Case May Shed Light on the Bethlehem Fire.

Officials from the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice will visit officers of the Lamport and Holt liner Vauban, from Argentine and Brazilian ports when she docks today at Pier 12, in Brooklyn, regarding the reported seizure of an alleged spy by a British cruiser. The suspected man was taken off the Vauban on the high seas.

The name under which the supposed spy sailed is believed to have been Conrad Muckersheim, and it is concerning a passenger of that name that Captain Byrne and the other officers of the Vauban will be interrogated. "Muckersheim" is believed to be at present a prisoner in Trinidad.

While Captain Offley of the Department of Justice was reticent as to what interest it could have in the case, it is believed that the department here is acting under instructions from Federal officials in Pittsburgh, who have been investigating the fire in the Bethlehem Steel plant on Nov. 10 last. The fire caused more than $1,000,000 damage and destroyed field guns destined for the allied forces.

The man who was seized as a spy is believed to have left this country on Nov. 13, sailing under a forged or stolen passport.

FRENCH STRONG ON VERDUN FRONT

Think the Germans Will Find It Equally Hard to Advance or Retreat.

DOMINATE ENEMY TRENCHES

Their Guns Able to Sweep the German Lines if They Attempt Any Change of Position.

VERDUN, Jan. 14, (via Paris.)—Delayed.—Metz is visible through field telescopes from this great French stronghold, and its outworks can be reached by the heaviest French guns. The defensive barrier between the two places, after a four days' examination of the lines in the Argonne, the Woevre, and the Vosges, shows a strength unsuspected by the average civilian.

It is along this front that Crown Prince Frederick William's forces are being held back, and positions, already seemingly impregnable, are being strengthened every day. The French are sure of their ground and are confident that, should the Crown Prince decide upon another effort to pierce the French lines, it will end as others have ended. The General at the head of the army in the Argonne and Woevre, who received The Associated Press correspondent, is most confident.

The heavy rains notwithstanding, the work of organizing the defenses by the Territorials goes on with the tasks of improving the approaches, removing mud from the roads, and making easier the routes for the supply trains.

Movement of French Troops.

Travelers from Paris begin to see military activity at Chalons-sur-Marne. Regular trains, the coaches filled with troops, are being moved continuously to various parts of the front, shouts and bursts of song showing that there is no lack of gayety among the departing soldiers.

Continuing eastward, past the historic battlefield of Valmy, one of the early results of the present war is to be noted in the ruins of Clermont-en-Argonne, where today the children of the few remaining residents play at war games within the sound of the cannon at Vauquois.

At Notre Dame de l'Epine, the Church of Notre Dame, built in the fourteenth century and in many respects similar to the Cathedral of Rheims, stands out prominently from the ruins. Unlike the Rheims Cathedral it is undamaged.

The Verdun forts are most important strategically. Observers on constant guard have a view of the plain of the Woevre and of little villages dotting the territory that separates them from the enemy positions.

Entering a tunnel lighted by candles, one reaches the place where the guns are manipulated. A storeroom adjoining is filled with melinite shells, giving some idea of the damage which could be inflicted. Namur and Liége have demonstrated what reliance can be placed on fortified defenses against the heaviest modern guns.

Barbed wire trenches here, as elsewhere, play a prominent part. This region is well furnished with these protective devices. There has been comparatively little firing from the large guns of the forts, but their moral effect has been considerable. The commander of the fort is the Paris representative of a Cincinnati firm.

Bulgarian and Turkish Flags Flying.

As one proceeds almost due south from Verdun there is direct contact with the German line, as the frequent firing indicates. The Germans are in possession of St. Mihiel, and on Hill 277, where they are intrenched, they have hoisted the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish flags, which can be seen fluttering in the wind.

"Bad taste," was the comment of a Captain attached to headquarters when his attention was called to this.

Although the Germans hold St. Mihiel, the French believe that by their control of the strongly fortified natural positions in this neighborhood they have the upper hand. The first line trenches in this district are very close, but the French have an advantage in possessing positions in the rear of their second and third line trenches which are on high ground and dominate those of their adversaries. An advance by the Germans would seem to be impossible against the natural obstacles and the defenses which have been improved unceasingly for six months. A retreat by the Germans is considered as difficult as a forward movement, for, it is pointed out, should they attempt to retreat they would risk the fire of the French forces which surround them.

Entrance to one of these positions is through a forest in the Woevre by means of a flat car about thirty feet in length, drawn over very narrow-gauge tracks by four horses, on two of which there are soldier outriders. Men, munitions, and supplies are all carried on this line, which is about a mile long. "Village Negre," reads a sign stuck on a tree, the place being so named in honor of the black troops.

A good view of the German lines is to be had from the position in question, which is frequently bombarded. Only a day or two ago nearly 200 shells were hurled at it. Preparation for all kinds of attack at this point are most complete. Tubs of chemicals, spraying machines, and masks for the soldiers are placed conveniently in case of an attack by asphyxiating gases.

Mice Annoy French Soldiers.

The French losses in this forward position have been infrequent—only a very few killed in five months. The men are most comfortable, except that they are annoyed by mice. They take this good-naturedly. Cheerfulness, despite their hard lot, is evident always.

Near La Lisière, as the comfortable officers' quarters are called, is a small wooden chapel where services conducted by a Captain preacher are held on Sunday, often under the fire of the German guns.

From St. Dié, one of the largest cities in the Vosges, a winding mountain road, part of which is exposed to German shell fire, leads to the base of a forest 1,500 feet high. Here is to be seen one of the best examples of modern mountain defenses. The ascent is made by a narrow mule path carefully constructed by territorial troops. A short distance up the slope are trenches protected by a network of barbed wire. These are old positions, as an advance has been made here since November.

On the summit is an elaborate defensive system of well constructed trenches of first, second, and third lines. Blockhouses equipped with machine guns are so arranged that should the Germans on the adjoining heights attempt to attack they would be caught by the fire from these guns. The advanced sentinels here are aided by dogs.

FORD DELEGATES MAROONED

Barred from Passing Through Germany, Being Held Undesirable.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16, (via London.)—Dr. Charles F. Aked, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, and other members of the Ford Peace Board, after having vainly appealed to the German Minister at The Hague for permission for the Scandinavian peace delegates to return home through Germany, telegraphed today to Berlin for the desired permits. Recent efforts of members of the Ford party to cross Germany have been blocked by the German military authorities with the explanation that the delegates are undesirable.

Twenty-five subjects of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, who came here with the peace expedition, are desirous to return to their homes, which they are unable to do unless by way of the North Sea. This route is regarded as unsafe. Included in those marooned here is Paul Lyndhagen, Mayor of Stockholm, who says he may lose his place unless he returns soon.

Mme. Schwimmer, who is a Hungarian, wired the authorities at Berlin that the blockade against the returning delegates is proving a great inconvenience to the expedition, and urged the lifting of the embargo.

Enjoy a Peaceful Sunday.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.—The Ford peace party today is enjoying almost the first day of peace in five weeks. After delivering hundreds of orations, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones suppressed an attemp to schedule a speech today, saying:

"I am mighty glad there are no more speeches."

Mme. Roszika Schwimmer retains her staff, including Miss Florence Holbrook and Mrs. Ada Moss Clark. Others, including Judson King, Ellis O. Jones, and Mrs. Campbell, are staying here unattached to the party.

BAYO SURVIVOR IN PORT.

Still Another Vessel Sunk by a Mine Off French Coast.

LA ROCHELLE, France, Jan. 16.—News of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Bayo by a floating mine near Oleron Island on Thursday was brought here yesterday by a sailor named Pilolo, the sole survivor of the crew of twenty-six. He was picked up by the schooner Arvoris off the Isle of Groix, badly wounded.

According to Pilolo, the Bayo, a vessel of 1,793 tons, was on its way from Huelva, Spain, to La Rochelle with a cargo of pyrites when the mine was struck.

A fishing boat was blown up by a mine off Les Sables d'Olonne.

BRITAIN TO REPLY WITH REAL BLOCKADE

Continued from Page 1.

for the enemy's Government or armed forces.

Third—It has the conceded right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts and to capture and condemn any vessel found trying to run the blockade.

Fourth.—It has the right to detain and take into its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained.

But the contention of the United States has been that these are the only permissible exceptions to the rule of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas. It has been the steady contention of the United States in its controversy with England that innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries, like Holland, without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation.

The United States admitted early in the controversy that the old form of "close" blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, was not longer practicable, in the face of a belligerent possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and air craft, but insisted upon the rule that the blockade must be legal and effective and should conform to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war.

The United States insists upon the principle that "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy," as expressly declared in the declaration of Paris in 1856, which has been universally recognized as correctly stating the rule of international law as to blockade.

Lansing's Contentions.

It has been Secretary Lansing's contention that the effectiveness of a blockade is manifestly "a question of fact," and in emphasizing this point he has pointed out to Sir Edward Grey that "it is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries and that German vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports."

Secretary Lansing also pointed out that the placing of cotton on the British contraband list indicated that the British Government had been forced to the conclusion that the alleged blockade was ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching Germany, or else that the British Government was "doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain."

It has been the stern contention of this Government that an essential principle universally accepted is that a blockade must "apply impartially to the ships of all nations." This is set forth in the Declaration of London, is found in the prize court rules of Germany, France and Japan, and has long been admitted as a basic principle of the law of blockade.

It has been Secretary Lansing's contention that this principle, however, has not been applied in the blockade instituted under the orders-in-council, because "German ports are notoriously open," as the Secretary expressed it, "to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden." Mr. Lansing has also pointed out that so strictly has this principle been enforced in the past—before the present war began—that in the Crimean War the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal in the Franciska case laid down the rule that if belligerents themselves traded with blockaded ports they could not be regarded as effectively blockaded.

Finally, it has been contended that there is no better settled principle of the law of nations than that which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. Even in the Declaration of London it is specifically declared that "the blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts," and this is regarded by Secretary Lansing as a correct statement of the universally accepted law.

The understanding here is that the force of the contentions thus made by the United States Government was so convincing that the British authorities have now come to the conclusion that the only real and effective way to blockade Germany will be through the institution of a well-defined, legal blockade in strict accordance with the rules of war. The penalty for a breach of this blockade will be forfeiture of both ship and cargo instead of mere requisitioning as is the case under the order-in-council.

PRESS DEMANDS BLOCKADE.

Fleet Must Be Unfettered Is the Cry in England.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—In the course of the present week there probably will be debates in both Houses of Parliament on the question of a blockade of Germany. Lord Portsmouth will raise the question in the House of Lords on Wednesday and Sir Henry James Dalziel in the House of Commons.

"There is a growing feeling in both houses," says the Times today, "that the navy should be given a freer hand in tightening the blockade. At the present we have a notorious division of work between the Admiralty, the foreign office, the Board of Trade, and numerous committees. They are trying between them to carry out a policy which only lately has taken any coherent form, and they are obviously carrying it out with much friction and many conspicuous failures."

The Daily Telegraph urges immediate measures "to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching Germany."

"What is required," The Daily Telegraph adds, "is a joint specific declaration by all the powers concerned that the measures at sea against Germany have behind them the united and firm will of the allied nations. While England wants every honorable consideration shown to neutral traders, it wants the navy to prevent juridical niceties from interfering with the work of the fleet. The fleet must be employed remorselessly, ruthlessly, relentlessly."

BOWLES ATTACKS GREY.

Marine Law Expert Says Secretary Is Hindering the Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, as an authority on maritime law, in a speech here today, severely criticised what he termed the ineffectual methods of the Foreign Office against Germany.

"Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary," said Mr. Bowles, "has held the opinion that Germany must not be starved. For a decade he has tried to surrender our maritime rights. He went to The Hague in 1906 prepared to abandon the rights of contraband search and capture in return for the illusory promise of universal disarmament, and even today he is hampering the right and duty of the fleet to inflict loss on the enemy."

The bogey of the Foreign Office, Mr. Bowles added, was the fear of the neutrals. A British blockade of Germany, he said, would be completely effectual if the navy were allowed to make it effectual, and if it were allowed to have its way the navy would certainly end the war.

LANSING SPEAKS FOR NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Time to Stop Conceding All Advantages to Belligerents, Secretary Declares.

PREPARES A MEMORANDUM

Subject Will Be Taken Up for Study by New International Institute, of Which He Is a Member.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary of State Lansing believes that the time has come for the treatment of the rights of neutrals from the point of view of the neutral. In the past all the advantages, the benefit of the doubt, has been given to the belligerent. In the opinion of Mr. Lansing, whose view is shared by other eminent authorities, this process should be reversed.

Secretary Lansing has taken definite steps in the direction of initiating a study of neutral rights and duties by international law authorities, with a view to the adoption of a more satisfactory code of neutral rights as a result of the lessons of the war in Europe. As a member of the recently organized American Institute of International Law, composed of five publicists from each of the twenty-one American republics, he has suggested to that body a study of the question.

This suggestion was made by Mr. Lansing in a memorandum, the text of which was made public here today by Dr. James Brown Scott, President of the Institute, a member of the United States Board of Neutrality and Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In his memorandum Secretary Lansing asserts that the relations between belligerents and neutrals are governed at present by a code of rules which is imperfect. Judicial decisions and international agreements, says Mr. Lansing, "have given all the advantage to the belligerent and have shown little regard for the rights of neutrals. It would appear," he adds, "that it is time to reverse this process of treatment of the subject of neutrality, and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral."

There is no mention in the memorandum of any incidents of the European war which affected the rights of the United States or any other American Republic, but the appeal made by Mr. Lansing is regarded in official and diplomatic circles here as of vital significance. Aside from being taken as a frank expression of Mr. Lansing's attitude toward circumstances in which the United States and other American Governments have occupied difficult positions because of the operations of European belligerents, it is considered as an indication of the feeling of the American Governments that efforts should be made to prevent in future wars the repetition of conditions under which neutral nations have suffered severely.

Scope of the Institute.

Secretary Lansing is one of the five members of the American Institute of International Law representing the United States. The other four are Elihu Root of New York, Honorary President; Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington, President; Robert Bacon of New York, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania. The constitution of the Institute confines its purposes mainly to developing international law and popularizing its principles among the peoples of the American continent, but the Institute has taken steps which indicate that its activity will be worldwide.

Dr. Scot announced that corresponding members had been elected by most of the European nations, both neutral and belligerent. Germany is to be represented by Harburger and Schuckling, Austria-Hungary by Lammasch, Belgium by Alberic Renault, Great Britain by Lawrence, Holland and Oppenheim, France by Renault, de Lapradelle and Fauchille, Italy by Chattelania and Anzilotti, the Netherlands by De Louter, Norway by Gram and Hagerup, Russia by Taube, and Sweden by Klen.

The full text of Secretary Lansing's memorandum as made public tonight follows:

"At the first meeting of the Institute I had the honor to direct attention to the imperfect code of rules which define and govern the relations between belligerents and neutrals. These rules, which have grown up during the past 125 years, have been in some cases differently interpreted by courts of different countries, have been frequently found inadequate to meet new conditions of warfare, and as a result every war has changed, modified, or added to the rules, generally through the process of judicial decisions. The prize courts of belligerents have thus become their interpreters of belligerent rights and neutral obligations, and their interpretations evidence an unconscious prejudice arising from overappreciation of the needs of the belligerent.

Time for a Reversal.

"Writers on international law have relied upon these prize court decisions in dealing with the subject of neutrality, so that they have laid down rules formulated indirectly from a belligerent's point of view. In addition to these influences affecting a code to govern the conduct and treatment of neutrals, international conferences and congresses have generally confided the drafting of rules relating to belligerent and neutral rights to military and naval experts, who naturally approach the subject from the belligerent's standpoint. Thus judicial decisions, text writers, and international agreements have given all the advantage to the belligerent and have shown little regard for the rights of neutrals.

"It would appear that it is time to reverse this process of treatment of the subject of neutrality and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral. I would, therefore, suggest that a committee be appointed to study the problem of neutral rights and neutral duties, seeking to formulate in terms the principle underlying the relations of belligerency to neutrality, rather than the express rules governing the conduct of a nation at war to a nation at peace.

"I would further suggest that the subject might be advantageously divided into two parts, namely, the rights of neutrals on the high seas, and the duties of neutrals dependent upon territorial jurisdiction.

"In view of the past year and half of war, the present time seems particularly opportune to study this question, and this Institute, being composed of members from neutral nations, is especially fitted to do this from the proper point of view and with the definite purpose of protecting the liberty of neutrals from unjustifiable restrictions on the high seas, and from the imposition of needless burdens in preserving their neutrality on land.

"ROBERT LANSING."

BOOMING ITALY'S LOAN.

Extraordinary Measures Adopted to Insure Its Success.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The second week of the new Italian loan opened with all the billboards, banks, and governmental buildings throughout the country placarded with colored lithographs and with the peasants subscribing to get a souvenir receipt signed by Premier Salandra.

Persons of wealth, charitable societies, clubs, and commercial organizations are subscribing heavily in every city. Luigi Orlanda, head of the Italian steel combine, subscribed 240,000 lire to begin with, and promised to take more of the loan. Public meetings are being held in Florence, Milan, and Genoa.

A total of 100,000,000 lire was subscribed at the end of the first week.

DENY CRUISER WAS SUNK.

Berlin Hint That French Submarine Attacked Friends' Ship.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out by the Overseas News Agency was the following: "Reports from Vienna say the Stefani Agency on Jan. 14 announced that the French submarine Foucault sank an Austro-Hungarian cruiser of the Novara type. Since no Austro-Hungarian ship is missing the Foucault must have sunk a ship of the Entente Powers by mistake."

An official announcement made in Rome on Saturday said that the French submarine Foucault, attached to the Italian fleet, had torpedoed and sunk on Jan. 13 in the Adriatic Sea an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type.

To Provide Soldiers' Comforts.

The society that was organized last September to send to French soldiers at the front packages containing clothing, food, tobacco, &c., will give a musicale at the Hotel Brevoort on Thursday night for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work. The name of the organization is "Société le Paquet du Soldat." Mrs. E. Maloubier is its President, Mrs. William Brewer Vice President, and the Misses L. Mohan and R. Willson are Secretary and Treasurer.

INCENSED AT NEUFELD.

Prisoner Kitchener Freed Working Among Moslems Against Allies.

LONDON, Jan. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British press is stirred over the report from German sources that Karl Neufeld, the German trader and traveler, well known in the Near East, has been trying to influence the Mohammedan tribes in Persia and Arabia against the Allies. Neufeld was rescued from prison by Lord Kitchener and the British troops at Omdurman in September, 1898. For ten years he had lain in a Mahdist jail, subjected to horrible tortures, according to his own account. In his book describing his adventures, Neufeld tells how, on being thrown into prison, three sets of iron shackles were attached to his feet and rings and chains fastened about his neck. He was often flogged, and on one occasion he received 500 lashes. From these horrors he was saved by the British, and returned to freedom.

During his imprisonment Neufeld gained a fluent knowledge of Arabic and an intimacy with Mohammedan life and customs known to few whites. He made pilgrimages in native guise both to Medina and Mecca. It was at Medina that his identity was suspected and he was made to take an oath that he was a Musselman and to undergo a searching examination on the Koran by Mohammedan doctors, from which he emerged successfully.

At this time, it is declared, Neufeld did a service to his country that brought its reward in this war. He spread the belief among the ignorant Mohammedan populace that there were many Mohammedans in Germany. In fact, the current belief in Islam that the Kaiser is the Grand Caliph of the European Mohammedans and went to war to free them from Christian oppression is attributed to Neufeld's busy propaganda.

There is a story that Neufeld recently went to Germany not only as the bearer of valuable political and military information for the German Government, but also of a bottle of miracle-working water from the sacred Zem-Zem well at Mecca, given to him by the faithful as a cure for General von Hindenburg's gout. According to the traveler Burton, Zem-Zem water is bitter to the taste and causes boils, but the faithful say that it not only restores health but brightens the vision, physically and spiritually, and facilitate the pronunciation of Arabic.

All that is known about Neufeld's activities comes from the German papers, and for that reason they are accepted as true by the British press, which accuses Neufeld of ingratitude toward his rescuers.

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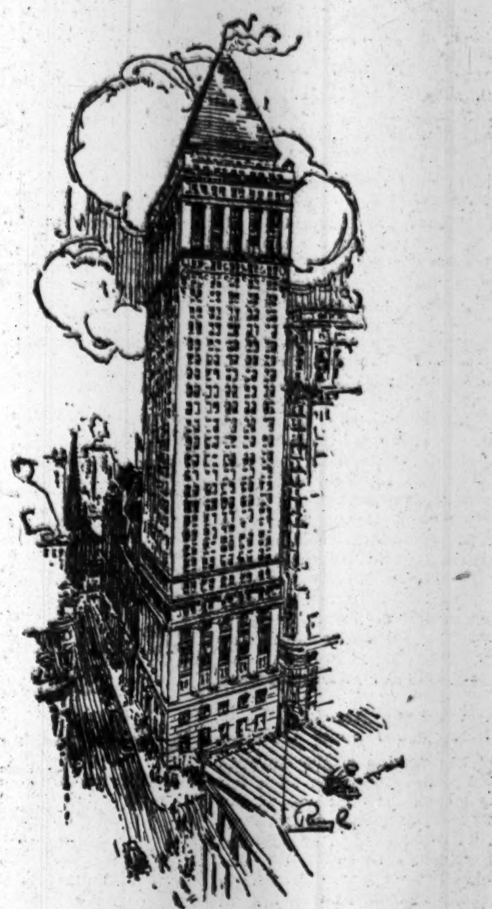

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RAILROADS ALSO A FACTOR

36,000 Scientific Engineers to Unite in Gigantic System Like That of Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy made public tonight details of the plans of President Wilson and himself for mobilizing the industrial resources of the country, including transportation, in time of war. That these plans were to be formulated was announced in New York yesterday through the medium of a letter from President Wilson to W. L. Saunders of New York, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which the society was asked to nominate a representative from its membership for each State of the Union to act in conjunction with representatives from four other technical societies to assist the Naval Consulting Board in the work of collecting data for use in organizing the manufacturing resources of the country for the public service in case of emergency. The four other technical organizations which are asked to cooperate are the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society.

In his annual address to Congress on Dec. 7 President Wilson indicated that he might ask for a small appropriation to carry into effect the suggestion he made for arranging to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. The invitation to the five technical societies to co-operate with the Government to that end is the outcome of recent consideration given to the best means of adopting the plan which the President had in mind when he prepared his address.

Plan in Operation.

The details of the plans for industrial mobilization show that the movement has already been put into operation in part through the Committee on Production, Organization, Manufacture and Standardization of the Naval Consulting Board. Members of the five technical societies are serving on the Naval Consulting Board, and a representative of each society is a member of this committee. The committee has had several meetings, and after consulting with Secretary Daniels outlined the plans which were stated in President Wilson's letter to President Saunders, and the Presidents of other technical organizations.

Briefly, the plans contemplate the gathering of information that will enable the Government to know instantly in case of war just where it can obtain all the additional supplies that it will need to provide for its military and naval forces the sinews of war—munitions, clothing, foods, and the host of other things that would be required to equip and maintain an army. In addition, the number of locomotives and railroad cars, both passenger and freight, will be ascertained from the railroads, and to a certain extent the Government will have at hand information that will enable it to know in advance how it will be able to transport troops and supplies.

The plans approximate those which Germany has had in operation for many years. In his statement tonight Secretary Daniels said that "one of the belligerent countries now engaged in war," an apparent reference to Germany, "is utilizing about 80 per cent. of its industries in producing material for the army and navy." The United States Government, he said, would seek to do the same thing.

The plans provide for fulfilling, in part at least, the dream of military and naval officers in this country who were impressed for a long time prior to the European conflict with the advantage of the German system of making industrial resources capable of immediate mobilization in the event of hostilities.

Stride Toward Preparedness.

In the statement made tonight Secretary Daniels said:

"In a nutshell, the course proposed is to do in time of peace, quietly, efficiently, and thoroughly, the very things which all of us know must be done to achieve true preparedness, and thus prevent tremendous losses in lives and money possible if they are postponed until an outbreak of hostilities. In short, it is proposed, through the utilization of the membership of these societies, to oil up the great wheels of industry and keep them turning in the interest of the Government, prepared at any and all times to speed up in time of need. The plan is in substance as follows:

"These five engineering societies represent a membership of about 36,000 technical men scattered through every State. Their service is mainly in industrial plants, such as mines, mills, furnaces, factories, railroads, automobile plants, &c. The members of these technical societies are peculiarly fitted to perform this class of work in an intelligent and disinterested manner. They are men whose training and intelligence have fitted them to achieve results. As members of these societies their standing is assured and will inspire confidence. These men, not being Government employes—as the service will be rendered without salaries—will naturally act upon their own initiative as engineers, and in a truly patriotic manner. Such a body is strictly nonpartisan and not political.

"The plan involves a board of five engineers in each State of the Union, one from each of the societies. This will cover civil engineering, mining and metallurgical engineering, and mechanical, electrical and chemical work, which practically reaches the entire field. Each one of these men will be appointed at the request of the President of the United States, being first nominated by the society of which he is a member. On approval by the Secretary of the Navy he will receive his official appointment and become an associate member of the Naval Consulting Board, working through the committee of the board.

"These five men in each State will form the nucleus of an organization in each State. They will be asked to select members of their societies from all parts of the State and will furnish them with blank forms, on which will be made a true inventory of our country's producing and manufacturing resources, including transportation. The information given upon these forms will be used by the civilian consulting board and by the Government of the United States in perfecting the national industrial organization necessary to the plans for defense.

Work Started in New Jersey.

"To illustrate: The committee of the Naval Consulting Board has taken the State of New Jersey as a sample, it being essentially an industrial State. The official records of New Jersey show that there are about eight hundred plants there which might be useful in government service in case of war. Very small plants and also factories producing things that are not classed as munitions have been eliminated. The five societies mentioned have about 1,200 members in New Jersey, showing more than one man to a plant. What is true of New Jersey would be practically true of all other States, except that in the Western States the proportion of members to industrial plants would be larger.

"Once having the data, the purpose is to lay this before the Government and in this way bring the officials in touch with the industries, so that not only will the Government know the volume and extent to which these industries may render service, but it will be able to advise and direct the industries as to the requirements of such service, as, for instance, it is proposed to place small orders for certain munitions based upon conditions existing at the time. These orders will perhaps bring no profit to the manufacturers, but they will keep them in touch and tuned up for service in emergencies. They will, through such orders, have gauges on the shelves and at times in the shops, blue prints, specifications, and samples on hand. The men in each plant will have a working knowledge of Government requirements.

"One of the belligerent countries now engaged in war is utilizing about 80 per cent. of its industries in producing army and navy materials. In case of war this Government would need to do the same thing, and in order to turn the wheels rapidly it is necessary in advance to know where to turn to obtain supplies, not only of munitions, but of everything needed to equip men in the service. And this practically means everything needed for the arming, clothing, transportation, sustenance and care of the men called to the colors. This would extend the influence of this work to all of the industries of the country, large and small, and it is particularly desirous in the case of plants of moderate size, the facilities of which might not otherwise be known to the Government, that they be maintained in condition to serve immediately. It would be possible, therefore, more generally to distribute orders for munitions which usually go to the big plants of the country, and through this organization of all industries to include a large number of smaller plants as well as those of the largest capacity.

"The preparedness of industrial plants is an important step in the protection of the country against attack, and is preliminary to successful resistance. It is not only the first step, but the most important one—a step which is less expensive than any other, and one which should excite less antagonism. It goes to the roots of the matter. While preparedness of plants to furnish supplies for war is the most important step, it is the one heretofore least thought of, as shown by the condition of certain countries at the beginning of the present European war."

CURIOUS ABOUT NEILSON.

What Is M. P. Doing in America? London Paper Asks—Lecturing.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—Under the heading "Mystery of an M. P." The Express asks what Francis Neilson is doing in America.

The Express says he has not appeared in the House of Commons since August, 1914. In August, 1915, he went to the United States on a six months' health tour, but, The Express says, his constituents have learned that he was able recently to address meetings at Providence, R. I., and Brockton, Mass., and other places, and that they take exception to some of the statements he is reported to have made at those meetings.

Francis Neilson arrived in New York last October from Liverpool, with his wife, to deliver a series of lectures in the United States. He told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the pier upon his arrival that he had been ill in England, that he would stay some time in this country, and that he hoped to pay his expenses by lecturing.

In a recent address at the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Mr. Neilson accused the House of Lords of blocking proposed laws to tax the land owners of England instead of the workers. He also attacked the brewing interests, asserting that they received special privileges from the Government.

At Worcester, Mass., on Dec. 18 Mr. Neilson spoke on "Democracy in Great Britain."

"The foreign policy of Great Britain," he said, "shall not be aimed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power, but shall be directed to the establishment of a concert of Europe and the setting up of an international council whose deliberations and decisions shall be made public. Great Britain shall propose as part of the peace settlement a plan for the drastic reduction, by consent, of the armaments of all the belligerent powers, and to facilitate that policy shall attempt to secure the general nationalization of the manufacture of armaments and the prohibition of exports of armaments by one country to another."

SUGGESTS DEFENSE BY INDUSTRIAL ARMY

Society Proposes Enlisting Men to be Employed in Peace on Public Works.

NOTED MEN INDORSE PLAN

Regular Army Engineers to Direct the Privates and to Drill Them Regularly.

A proposed new system of national defense, which is approved by officials of the leading peace societies, by university and college Presidents, leaders of labor, and others, is put forward by the Society of Constructive Defense of 30 Church Street. The plan has been indorsed by Senator Works of California, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton of the American Peace Society, L. Hollingsworth Wood of the American League to Limit Armaments, Bishop Williams of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, and Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany. It calls for the placing of a proposed army under the control of the regular army's Corps of Engineers, under whose officers the personnel will be used for public works.

It is claimed for the plan that it will provide an adequate standing army and a suitable trained reserve, will fit the soldier for actual service in war, will provide for surplus labor in times of business depression, will retain for the unemployed their self-respect and will "give the American people value received for all the money spent on the army."

"The new system," says the League for Constructive Defense, "consists simply in developing on a large scale the method found so successful in building the great Panama Canal, namely, place the great reclamation projects, the great road building schemes, the great Mississippi River improvement and other great and much needed public works under the control of the United States Army engineers. Give these engineers an army of young men who can handle a pick and shovel, live in the open, drive mules, load wagons, operate motor trucks, and do such work and live such a life as that required of a soldier. That the army engineers built and completed successfully and economically the greatest engineering feat of modern times at Panama, after other agencies had failed, is sufficient proof that they are equal to this new task.

Vast Industrial Army.

"Soldiers will be enlisted with this end in view from the very start. They will constitute a vast industrial army under the control of the War Department; there will be important work for every man from the officer down to the rawest recruit; and the men being profitably employed, it will be possible to maintain an army of several hundred thousand with a fraction of the loss and waste that are common under our present system.

"The pay and other conditions will be made attractive enough to get sufficient good men and no more. The men will live in portable houses or camps at the various places where the work is being done throughout the country. The outdoor work and life will tend to harden the men to the life of a soldier. Every week several hours will be devoted to military training. The scheme will train a million men in a few years at little more expense than the cost of the great engineering works on which the men are employed.

"It will produce the best army in the world. No army in history has been so effective as the army composed of citizen soldiers when they were properly trained and physically able to endure the hardships of war. Our new industrial army will be an efficient force, well trained, always mobilized, always ready. It will be made up of hearty young fellows, accustomed to hard life in the open. They can stand the rain and snow, the cold and heat. They will be accustomed to the use of pick and shovel, to earth works, to concrete construction, to motor trucks, tractors, and other machinery. They will be used to discipline. They will develop individual initiative. They will be accustomed to being shifted about from place to place, to hard physical labor, and to carrying necessary equipment. The officers will be men who can command, who as foremen, superintendents, and managers of departments, have seen real field service. They will be officers who can take responsibility and who have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

Ideal Man in War.

"A man who can successfully drive a motor truck in building a wagon road would make an ideal man to drive the same truck in time of war. The ability to get there promptly under adverse conditions, and to keep his truck moving properly, is the requirement in each case. The same may be said of handling teams, wagons and supplies. A man who can dig ditches and drains for roads and culverts can dig trenches.

"Battles are not always fought on macadamized roads. They are more likely to be fought on rain-soaked fields, over ditches, hills and valleys, through ice and snow, across streams and through difficulties in general more like those of the road builder than anything else. Battles are never fought on the dance floor of a regimental armory or on the well-kept lawns of an army post."

Under the old system, the League for Constructive Defense contends, a soldier when he left the army was, because of his training, unadapted for work in civil life. Under the new system, it is argued, he will be fitted to take up any one of many useful trades in civil life.

"A balance wheel to national industry," it is said, "can be created out of this industrial army."

EXPLAIN LIEBKNECHT ACTION

Socialists Tell Why They Disciplined Recalcitrant Member.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (via London, Jan. 17.)—The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party publishes in the Vorwaerts a long defense of its action in depriving Dr. Karl Liebknecht of the rights accruing from his membership in the fraction. The committee declares that he persistently violated party caucus resolutions, despite frequent warnings.

The fraction on Wednesday was forced again to take up the matter. Dr. Liebknecht declared flatly that he would not be bound in any manner by caucus decisions and would go his own way.

"This decision of the fraction," says the committee, "was quite within the limits of its competency. It in nowise denied Dr. Liebknecht membership in the fraction, but declared in abeyance rights arising from such membership until Dr. Liebknecht announced himself ready to fulfill the duties growing out of these rights."

SCRUTINIZE BONDING OF POSTAL WAGONS

Restrictions Placed on Bidders Costing Government Vast Sums, Says Roper.

CASSIDY INTERESTS NAMED

American Surety Company Accused of Favoring Them—Federal Employes' Guarantee Fund Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Restrictions placed by surety companies on bidders for screen wagon transfer work in the Government postal service are costing the United States a vast amount of money unnecessarily, Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General, has declared to Congress in a strong plea for the establishment of a Federal employes' guarantee fund.

So important did Mr. Roper consider the situation that has developed as a result of investigation by Federal agents that he called the House Post Office Committee into executive session to lay results of the inquiry before it. Members questioned him at length. His revelations were closely guarded, and only became public today, when an account of the executive session was inadvertently included in a House report.

The American Surety Company of New York, which is dominant in the screen wagon bonding field, was mentioned particularly by Mr. Roper as partly responsible for the limited number of bids received for this class of transfer work. The investigator's report dealt sharply with the company and its Washington agent. Some of the agent's acts in connection with the awarding of contracts and the bonding of bidders were termed "unwarranted, unfair and questionable." The investigation will be continued vigorously, Mr. Roper assured the committee.

Frequent references were made throughout the report and in Mr. Roper's remarks to the "Cassidy interests," which formerly held screen wagon contracts in several cities and which were bonded by the American Surety Company. Other bidders, according to evidence adduced by the investigators, found the Cassidy firm a hard one with which to compete. Three members of the firm now are serving terms in the Atlanta Federal Prison for postal law violations.

"We must give the people of the country some definite assurance," said Mr. Roper to the committee, "that all bids submitted by responsible citizens for the performance of postal service will receive full consideration, and that the contract will be awarded without any restriction or favoritism of any kind. In New York City, where a contract was to be awarded to the amount of $500,000, there were only one or two bidders, in addition to the Cassidy people—only one or two measly bidders. We are paying, in my judgment, in New York City about $500,000 more than we should pay."

These are some of the allegations the investigators' report makes against the American Surety Company:

That it refused to bond certain bidders unless the amounts of their bids were made public, while it bonded others without inquiry.

That it refused to bond bidders on what it considered low estimates, but agreed to furnish bond in a higher amount under different conditions.

That the company's Washington agent acted as personal attorney for J. J. Cassidy, a bidder, who now is serving a term in Atlanta for postal frauds, while he was presumed to be serving the interests of all bidders.

That the agent denied he was acting as Cassidy's representative, while documentary evidence in the investigators' hands gives contrary proof.

That the agent objected to the department seeking to induce low bidders to reduce their figures.

That on one occasion that agent sought to have the Second Assistant Postmaster General revise certain schedules so that the Postal Transfer Company of Illinois, of which J. J. Cassidy was Vice President, might obtain the contract, although the company was the second lowest bidder.

In a San Francisco case the company refused to bond W. J. Gallagher for a contract of less than $65,000, and subsequently the contract was let for $44,000. Its actions on certain New York, Chicago, and Des Moines contracts also were criticised.

Mr. Roper was asked by Representative Madden whether he thought "the fact that the American Surety Company happens to be one company that is dominant in this field of service is the result of a combination between other companies and that company."

"I would not care to go that far," Mr. Roper replied. "The report that I have read simply brings the American Surety Company to the front because of the fact that their operations were under investigation in connection with these Cassidy contracts. We have not investigated, as you see, all of the other companies, simply because they were not interested in these contracts."

Mr. Roper added that, strictly from a business standpoint, bonding through private companies was unwise. He pointed to a Congressional report showing that for the five years preceding 1909 the Government recovered only one-fourth as much from bonding companies as it paid them in premiums. He advocated adoption of the Canadian system, under which all employes contribute to a general bonding fund.

CARRANZA ORDERS DEATH OF BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

firmation is altogether impersonal. Those delaying his confirmation are Republicans. Mr. Fletcher himself is a Republican of the old school, and his diplomatic record is admittedly unassailable. The opposition knows that his confirmation is certain when a vote is reached and will have the support of the opposition, but it wishes to use his appointment as occasion for expressing criticisms of the President's policy toward Mexico.

TWO VILLA OFFICERS KILLED.

Put to Death in Chihuahua—Others Ask Amnesty.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 16.—Two Villa officers, Colonel Miquel Baca Valles and Lieut. Col. Enrique Cisneros, were executed at Guzman, near Palomas, Chihuahua, yesterday, according to advices received today from Casa Grandes by General Gavira, Carranza commandant here. Two other Villa Generals, with small bands, are said to have sought amnesty.

Colonel Valles, according to Mexican officials, was the leader of bandits who terrorized Durango and Chihuahua before the Madero revolt. He was held responsible for the killing of Jose Bonales Sandoval, private Secretary to General Porfirio Diaz, several years ago.

Several thousand former Villa soldiers, the last of the army which surrendered to the de facto Government here, were sent south to their homes today.

Martin G. Rodriguez, Superintendent of the Jiminiez-Juarez Division of the National Railways of Mexico, said today that General Argumedo, leading a band of 1,800 rebels, believed to be allied with former adherents of the late General Huerta, was in the neighborhood of Camacho, south of Torreon. Operations of trains between Chihuahua City and Madera have been discontinued.

Mopitine Martinez, a Mexican who came here from Piedras Negras, Mexico, died of typhus in a local hospital yesterday. Dr. John W. Tappan, Immigration Medical Officer here, acting under orders from Dr. C. C. Pearce, Senior Surgeon of the service, made arrangements to disinfect all persons from Mexico suspected of having been exposed to the disease. Dr. Tappan declared so far as he had been able to learn there were no cases of typhus in Juarez.

"A house-to-house canvass has been made," he said, "and no cases found. Except that of the Mexican who died at the County Hospital yesterday, there have been no cases in El Paso, and there is none now."

Funeral services were held today for C. R. Watson, General Manager of the Cusihuiriachic Mining Company, and for R. P. MacHatton of Los Angeles, victims of the Santa Ysobel massacre. Mr. Watson's young son, in the uniform of a Los Angeles military academy, was saluted by United States Regulars as he marched in the procession of members of the Masonic Order, who accompanied the body to the grave.

General Gavira reported in Juarez that Miguel Baca Balles had been arrested in the Mormon colonies with eight men and all were to be taken to Juarez for court-martial and public execution in the plaza.

FOREIGNERS IN MADERA SAFE.

Include the Kramers, Who Had Been Reported Murdered.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Jan. 16.—All Americans and other foreigners at Madera, in Western Chihuahua, are safe, according to a telephone message received today from Cusihuiriachic. These include Roy and Bart Kramer, who with their father, Dr. R. P. Kramer, a ranchman, were reported to have been slain by Villa troops.

The cattlemen, Ben Snell and Frank Woods, and James Locke, an employe of the Babricora Ranch, concerning whom there was such apprehension, were reported to have arrived at La Junta. Later, it was said, the Kramers, with Woods and Snell, went to the mountains to bring out Dr. Kramer. They were expected back at La Junta tomorrow morning.

Dr. Kramer, who was reported to have been killed, was shot in the leg by Villa men, and hid in the hills while his sons went to Madera for help.

The special train sent from El Paso to Parral to take out foreigners there will leave tomorrow with all Americans and their families. A majority of foreigners in this city have indicated an intention to remain, since the excitement and apprehension incident to the Santa Ysobel massacre have died down. The Santa Eulalia mines may remain open. These stores will furnish work for local Mexicans.

The illness of General Obregon, reported from Queretaro, is said to be slight.

GERMANS CONFER AT JUAREZ.

Hamburg-American Official Said to Have Met Consul There.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 16.—It is reported here that an official of the Hamburg-American Line is in conference with the German Consul at Juarez. The purpose of the conference is not known.

CARRANZA PROHIBITS PULQUE.

Other Intoxicating Mexican Drinks Also to be Proscribed.

Alfredo Caturegli, the Mexican Consul General in New York, received the following cablegram from the Carranza Government yesterday:

As a healthful and precautionary measure the Carranza Government has prohibited the sale and manufacture of pulque throughout the entire republic. All pulquerias in Mexico City have already been closed. The law is to be rigidly enforced all over Mexico.

Within a short period the authorities hope to abolish also the sale and manufacture of mescal and tequila, which are deemed equally as harmful. In their places the Government is to encourage the use of beer and light wines. As a substitute for the filthy pulquerias it will endeavor to encourage the establishment of modern drinking places, similar to those of Germany and the Scandinavian countries, where the whole family may gather and spend an evening together over a bit of light wine.

The sale of whisky is to be restricted. At present no person can obtain more than a half pint. A movement is also on foot to prohibit its sale entirely.

Pulque, the Consul General's announcement says, is the oldest drink of the Mexican Indians. It was in existence in the days when the Spanish invaders went to that country. The modern educated Mexicans call it "the curse of Mexico." There is a legend which recounts the downfall of the whole Indian tribe of Toltecs, once the most cultured of the Indians in the Valley of Mexico, due to their fondness for pulque. While beer has been in use in Mexico for many years it was never popular among the Indians.

A FOREIGN NAVY USES EDISON BATTERY, TOO

Continued from Page 1.

had been too great to arise from a gas explosion.

Condition of the Injured.

Rear Admiral Usher sent the following report to the Navy Department yesterday afternoon:

> The Board of Investigation in the accident to the E-2 continued its meeting this forenoon. The condition of the injured is as follows:
>
> At the Naval Hospital—Miles, Chief Electrician, serious; Clark, machinist's mate, serious; Holsey, gunner's mate, serious, but less so than preceding two; Raymond Otto, electrician, second class, condition favorable.
>
> Condition of all workmen at the Cumberland Street Hospital, favorable.

Chief Electrician H. L. Miles, who enlisted in the Navy at Newport, R. I., where his wife lives, suffered from deep burns about the face and body, and from inhaling superheated air. His condition is very low and it was said yesterday that he might live only a few hours. Machinist G. H. Clark, Jr., who enlisted at Frankfort, N. Y., suffered from burns of the head, face and eyes. He has practically no chance to recover, and, if he does, probably will be blind.

Coroner Wagner said last night that the burned civilian employes at the Cumberland Street Hospital would probably recover, but were in such pain that he deemed it inadvisable to question them. He said he might take statements from some of them today.

The body of John P. Schult, 26 years old, the yard workman who was killed by the explosion, was taken yesterday to the home of his father, Joseph Schult, at 32 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Schult was honorably discharged from the navy eighteen months ago, after serving an enlistment of four years and a month. He was on board the transport Prairie when she entered the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, two years ago, and was with the landing party there. After his discharge he entered the navy yard and worked for a while on the battleship Arizona. He was classed as an instructor in steam engineering, with a first-class rating, and held many letters of commendation from his officers.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels left this city for Washington early yesterday afternoon and issued this statement at Washington last night:

> I regret the publication of a statement quoting me as giving an opinion as to the cause of the explosion on the E-2. Immediately upon hearing of the accident, I communicated with Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He has appointed a board, now in session, to investigate the matter. I am not yet in possession of information which would enable me to state the cause of the accident, and I shall not be enabled to make such a statement until the official reports are before me.

No further information regarding the accident was given out by the Navy Department at Washington yesterday.

WARNED OF BATTERY DANGER

Auto Builder Says Experiments Often Produced Explosions.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.—Experiments made by Oliver P. Fritchle, a Denver automobile manufacturer, with the new Edison battery may throw light on the cause of the explosion aboard the United States submarine E-2 in the New York Navy Yard yesterday. Mr. Fritchle declared that in his work with Edison batteries similar to those used in the E-2 he has had frequent and sometimes dangerous explosions.

"Only a few weeks ago," said Mr. Fritchle, "a navy official and I were discussing these new batteries, and I then warned him of the danger I had discovered. The new Edison batteries generate constantly hydrogen and oxygen. The battery cells instead of being welded together are held side by side with clamps. If one becomes loosened a spark will be created, which almost invariably results in an explosion."

PLEA FOR COMPENSATION.

Federal Act Less Liberal to Accident Victims Than State Laws.

The fatal accident on the submarine E-2 emphasizes the need for a revision of the Federal compensation law, so that injured civilian employes and the families of civilian employes who are killed may be cared for at least as well as employes of private concerns are cared for in New York and other States, according to Dr. John B. Andrews of 24 Gramercy Park, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"Under the present Federal law," said Dr. Andrews, "that maximum that the widow of one of the civilian employes killed in this accident could receive is the year's wages of her husband, which in one of the cases, I understand, is $600. The maximum that a laborer disabled for the rest of his life would receive is his wages for one year.

"Under the New York State law, for instance, the widow of a man killed in such an accident would receive at least 35 per cent. of his wages for the rest of her life, if she remained a widow, or for the period of her widowhood. If he left a wife and family they might receive two-thirds of his income, the amount being diminished as the children came of age, after which the widow would continue to receive 35 per cent.

"If a man is permanently disabled in the employ of a private concern in this State, he is entitled to two-thirds of his wages for the rest of his life, instead of full wages for one year only, as the Government provides. A man losing fingers, or a limb or an eye, is compensated to a fair extent under the State law, while he would receive nothing but his wages during the actual period he was out of work from the Federal Government.

"Another fault with the Federal law is that it does not provide medical attention for the injured. The injured men in the Cumberland Street Hospital are being cared for at the expense of the city. The Federal law makes one error on the other side, in providing full pay for an injured workman who remains out of work for any period between two weeks and a year. This encourages malingering, which is discouraged under the State law providing for two-thirds wages.

"The fact that the Federal law is unscientific and inadequate is recognized by the administrative officials at Washington, who are in favor of the Kern-McGillicuddy bill, drawn by the American Association for Labor Legislation. The bill provides compensation on about the same terms as those of the New York State Workmen's Compensation act. The bill has no open opposition in Congress, but it has been held back at this and preceding sessions by the inertia of Congress.

"Secretary Daniels was urging the expenditure of $500,000,000 in five years for preparedness in the navy at the very time that this accident occurred, and this time, when we are contemplating such large expenditures on work which involves much risk for the workmen, is also the time when we should take care that the workman is fairly treated."

52

One reason for the Economy of Trust Company Trusteeship

UNDER an individual Trustee, a certain estate yielded the heirs $6000 a year. Later the Trust was turned over to the Columbia Trust Company. By economies of management due to its efficiency of organization, the beneficiary's income was soon raised to $9000 a year.

That is an extreme instance. Substantial economies, however, are almost certain to result from Trust Company trusteeship.

The Columbia Trust Company, unlike an individual, does not have to go outside its own organization for office space, clerks, or experts in managing real estate, or for vaults for safekeeping of securities.

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I turn out a splendid Suit for $25. Genuinely good tailoring goes into every part. The trousers will last as long as the coat and waistcoat, a rare thing.

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17 Years On This Corner

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce the Continuation of
Their Annual Sale of Winter Suits and Overcoats
Comprising Their Entire Stock With the Exception of Dress Clothes and Still Affording Satisfactory Selection from Desirable Assortments in All Sizes

Suit Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits	Reduced to	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$19.50
$35 and $30	Suits	"	$23.50
$40, $35 and $30	"	"	$26.50
$40	"	"	$32.50

Important Reductions Also Have Been Made on the Entire Stock of Staple Blue, Gray and Black Suits

Overcoat Reductions:

$25 and $20	Overcoats	Reduced to	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$20.50
$35 and $30	"	"	$26.50
$45 and $40	"	"	$29.50
$50	"	"	$42.50

The entire Weber and Heilbroner stock of Staple as well as Fancy Overcoats is Included in This Sale

No Charge for Alterations

This is the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock, nothing being added for the purposes of a sale.

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Beginning today at 9 A. M.
The Annual Clearance of
Saks Overcoats for Men
Reduced from
$30 $28 $25 $23
Now $18
(A small charge for alterations.)

This is no time for us to discuss the merit of Saks Overcoats, for we have done it daily all season. But it is emphatically a time for you to remember the merit of Saks Overcoats, for therein lies the merit of this sale. It is not these reductions alone which constitute the chief claim upon your attention, but the fact that these garments at their original prices had neither superior nor equal, nor even a step-relative, for the consistent beauty of their finish and their style. And the same holds true as to variety, for this sale is composed of full, cut-up-to-the-last-minute selections.

Some overcoats are good values *because* they are reduced
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If you are prepared to pay a little more
Saks Overcoats at $29
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FIND NO SOLUTION OF REVENUE PUZZLE

McAdoo's Get-Together Dinner Leaves the Situation as Unsettled as Ever.

BURLESON URGES HASTE

Tells House Leaders That Congress Should Speed Up—Opposition Grows to Special Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary McAdoo's dinner last night to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House was the subject of political comment today, although it was generally agreed that nothing definite had been suggested or accomplished concerning the revenue plans of the party. It was asserted that there was a general discussion of revenue needs and prospective legislation, but the dinner did not develop that there had been any changes in the Administration plans, or that Secretary McAdoo desired to line up his guests in favor of any particular revenue program.

Whether the gathering had any special significance did not become apparent today. Mr. McAdoo, it was said, listened more than he talked when the conversation turned to legislation and revenues. He did not endeavor to impress his own views on the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee. The dinner, it was said by one of those present, had as one object a better acquaintance between the Secretary of the Treasury and House leaders, and it was suggested that the dinner table talk would lay the foundation for a free exchange of views hereafter.

Postmaster General Burleson, who was present, expressed the opinion that Congress was making slow progress on the annual appropriation bills, and wanted to know if it could not be "speeded up." Secretary McAdoo joined in with a suggestion that Congress ought to adjourn early in the Summer. Several of the Democratic Congressmen present informed the two Cabinet officers that the prospects for an early adjournment were poor.

Sentiment for Tariff Board.

Mr. McAdoo was informed incidentally by some of his guests that the creation of a Tariff Commission might not be a bad idea, and that there existed a growing sentiment in Congress for nonpartisan consideration of the tariff question. The Secretary made no comment which indicated how he viewed the proposal.

In the discussion of the revenue problems of the party, the unpopularity of the proposed taxes on gasoline and bank checks was mentioned by House members. It was said today that Secretary McAdoo agreed that these matters must receive the most serious consideration in view of the growing opposition, remarking that most of the criticism of the so-called War Revenue Tax bill was on account of the stamp taxes, which produce little revenue.

Representatives who attended the dinner gathered that the Administration was not yet ready to recede from the suggestions for direct special taxes, contained in the President's annual address, although Mr. McAdoo was informed that pitfalls were ahead of a tax bill of this character, and a measure broadening the income tax was more likely to find favor as a revenue producer. Regardless of the recommendations of the President, there is strong opposition to additional special taxes. Legislators are gradually becoming convinced that amendments to the income tax law will be the basis of the revenue program.

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, author of the income tax section of the Underwood tariff law, is now investigating the revenue possibilities of an amended income tax, as well as an inheritance tax. Chances are now against the lowering of the income tax exemptions, but a higher normal and surtax is regarded as certain. If it is decided to lower the exemptions, the exemption figures fixed probably will be $2,000 for single and $3,000 for married persons.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee, who could not attend the McAdoo dinner because of illness in his family, it is understood, favors placing the burden of the revenue needs upon persons who are liable to an income tax. Mr. Kitchin is an opponent of additional special taxes, it is asserted, and has "heard from the country" to an extent that is said to have convinced him that it would be politically unwise to levy additional stamp and special taxes.

Not Productive of a Program.

Chairman Alexander of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Chairman Glass of the Banking and Currency Committee, were present at Mr. McAdoo's dinner, but the Administration shipping bill was not discussed in detail. Another House leader invited to dine with Mr. McAdoo was Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

In spite of the presence of these Democratic leaders, it was authoritatively asserted today that last night's dinner was not productive of a revenue program. The dinner guests divided up into groups and discussed the rather gloomy outlook, but a concrete plan was not considered.

Apparently the revenue program of the House Democrats is as unsettled today as it was when Congress convened six weeks ago. Members of the Ways and Means Committee say privately that the revenue plans are being held up pending committee reports on the bills to carry out the national defense program. Nevertheless, there are many members of the House who say that they will not vote for preparedness bills until they ascertain whence the additional revenue is to come. The situation appears to be a stand-off, with each faction waiting for the other to make a move. It is expected that the McAdoo get-together dinner will be followed by important conferences within the next few days, and that the chaotic legislative conditions existing at the Capitol may be relieved.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hull, one of the more studious members of the Ways and Means Committee, continues his study of the possibilities of the income tax, which may prove ultimately the chief means of raising additional revenue. The inheritance tax laws of other countries and of some States of the United States are being considered by Mr. Hull, although there is an impression that the Administration is opposed to an inheritance tax act.

NEWS IN THE STONE AGE.

And Its Development Through the Ages Unto These Days.

Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, spoke on "How We Got Our Newspapers" yesterday morning at the Park Avenue Methodist Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

"If we are asked where we got our newspapers," Mr. Miller said, "the answer is that we got them from the divine command, 'Let there be light.' It is certain that darkness would have brooded on the face of the deep for all time if it had not been for the newspapers or something like the newspapers.

"The desire to know what is going on is not a modern development. Back in the tribal days primitive man had the same desire for information as we have today. He wanted to know the result of the hunt, the position of the enemy, and the gossip current among his fellow tribesmen. As civilization advanced this want became more complex. Paul, speaking on Mars Hill, mentioned the love of news common among the Athenians.

"One of the earliest methods for the dissemination of news was the letter. When Cicero was sent as Governor to Cilicia he asked a friend to send him the news of Rome. The friend employed scribes, the reporters of that day, to gather the information and prepare the letters. The man who wrote the first letters reported everything from the procedure of the Senate to the result of the latest gladiatorial contest. Cicero objected to his methods and complained that the letters contained items that he would not have bothered with when at home. What he wanted, he explains, was advance information to keep him in touch with the political movements of the time.

"Volumes of news letters have come down to us showing that the letter-writing continued through the middle ages. The Church and the State both attempted to wipe out the custom. In April, 1572, Pope Pius V. issued a bull against the letters. This was a few months before the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day. His successor issued another bull against them in September, 1572, a few weeks after the massacre, directing that writers should be condemned to the galleys. That was an unpleasant age in which to be engaged in the newspaper business.

"The first newspapers made their appearance in Pekin, but the West was not far behind. About 50 B. C. the Roman Government began publishing an official organ. This had to be written by hand, so few copies were issued. This paper gave the general news, and was not much different from the newspapers of today.

"After the invention of the printing press and movable type in the middle of the fifteenth century, private news letters were printed instead of written, but the opposition of the church and State prevented the appearance of regular newspapers until the beginning of the seventeenth century. A paper began to appear in Holland in 1626. In 1689 the first American paper began to circulate in Boston. Many of the papers began as Government organs."

Civilization was delayed by the lack of newspapers in the early days, Mr. Miller thought, and he gave it as his opinion that a free press probably would have prevented the French Revolution, as the discussion of the troubles of the people and of desirable reforms would have resulted in changed conditions.

"Our newspapers," he said in conclusion, "form a great reserve against the growth of evils and at the same time give the discontented a chance to 'blow off steam,' an opportunity similar to that given by the outbursts at Cooper Union, in this city, and at Hyde Park, in London. Where there is no freedom of the press, as in Russia, we instinctively look for revolution."

GENESEE SOCIETY TO DINE.

Will Discuss National Defense and Elect Officers Saturday.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee will take place at the Hotel Knickerbocker next Saturday evening. National defense will be the topic and the speakers will be: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Mayor's Defense Committee; Henry D. Estabrook, William Church Osborn, and Amos Pinchot. The nominating committee of the society will report the following list of officers:

President, Elon Huntington Hooker; Vice Presidents, David J. Hill, William E. Werner, Warham Whitney, Robert M. Searle, Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Augustus M. MacDonnell, William H. Samson; Secretary, Nat S. Olds; Registrar, Irving E. Burdick; Treasurer, Harry C. Michaels; Historian, Rossiter Johnson; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Charles C. Albertson; also the following Governors: Ambassador James W. Gerard, Charles H. Caldwell, Sumner Gerard, Richard T. Greene, Albert H. Harris, Job E. Hedges, William J. Moran, Frank Presbrey, Seth Sprague Terry, William R. Willcox, Harry C. Michaels, Frank A. Hodgman, Dr. John P. Munn, Paul A. Rochester, Justice Peter A. Hendrick, Louis Wiley, M. S. Clayton, George N. Sage, George N. Orcutt, William Mill Butler, William T. Noonan, Abraham Benedict, Julian M. Gerard, James A. Hamilton, David Rumsey and George G. Foster.

LAWYER NOW DEAD ACCUSED OF FRAUD

"Dummy" Tells of Extensive Realty Operations by the Late Louis Wertheimer.

AGED WIDOW ONE VICTIM

Mrs. Townsend's Heirs Find Her Estate Dwindled to Almost Nothing in Attorney's Hands.

When George H. Townsend and L. H. Chamberlin, executors of the estate of Mrs. Alice S. Townsend, who died at South Livonia, Livingston County, on June 30, 1914, looked into her affairs, they found two loans that were apparently safely secured by mortgages, on which the interest was in default. One of the loans was for $1,800, made on April 25, 1910, and the other was for $5,000, dated Jan. 15, 1909. The creditor in both instances was Max Hirshkind, a haberdasher of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who trafficked a little in real estate. He was notified that the principal of both must be paid forthwith.

The result was a sweeping denial from Hirshkind that he had ever incurred the debt or had ever received a cent of the loans. If his name appeared on the paper representing the loans, it was a forgery, he added. Suit against Hirshkind was begun in Livingston County, and he was examined before trial. Then the case was transferred to this county, and it has been placed on the calendar for a speedy trial. George H. Taylor of the law firm of Appell & Taylor, with Harvey V. Morgan, will appear for the defendant, and Putney, Twombly & Putney will represent the plaintiffs.

In the course of investigating the circumstances attending the making of the loans, it was learned that Hirshkind and Louis Wertheimer, who made many investments for Mrs. Townsend, had married sisters, that they had been on exceedingly friendly terms for eighteen years, and that, up to the time of Wertheimer's death in the Fall of 1914, they had been associated in many business transactions. It was through Wertheimer that Mrs. Townsend loaned the money in dispute, and it has now come out that he had invested a great deal of other money for her, that many of these loans were made on questionable security, and that her estate had been almost depleted by poor investments.

It was also learned that Wertheimer, who for many years practiced law in this city, had acted in a similar capacity for other persons of property, and for estates, and that heirs of those estates had had difficulty in collecting loans made by him.

From Mrs. Townsend's will and other documents her heirs thought her estate would amount to about $70,000. It is expected, however, that the investments by Wertheimer will net only a small fraction of that, as much of the security has been shown to be practically worthless.

Mrs. Townsend was about 80 years old when she died. She had not been in good health for some years, and lived a secluded life in the village of South Livonia. She saw few visitors and had little to do with the outside world. Her father was a lawyer and Wertheimer was for a time employed by him.

When money became due her, Wertheimer would collect it, reinvest it, look after the interest and all of the other matters connected with it. Mrs. Townsend trusted him completely. Up to the day of her death she never entertained a doubt as to his ability, his loyalty, or his honesty, and after Wertheimer died a relative of Mrs. Townsend wrote his family a letter expressing keen regret over his death, and saying it would be difficult to find any one else who would so well look after her property. But it happened that there was very little property to look after.

When the suit against Hirshkind was begun he answered by a general denial that he owed the money. But when the legal proceedings had reached the point where it was certain that the whole matter was to be thrashed out in court, he filed an amended answer to the effect that, in 1909, he had loaned money to Wertheimer, with which Wertheimer had bought property in the defendant's name, but in which the defendant had no interest whatever; that the proceeds of the property, when it was sold, were used by Wertheimer for his own use; that in each real estate transaction the money paid for the property was turned over to Wertheimer or to some one named by him, and that in all of these real estate transactions, though the defendant often took a leading part in them, the only person who benefited was Wertheimer.

Hirshkind added that, about Jan. 15, 1909, Wertheimer "falsely pretended to the said testatrix, (Mrs. Townsend,) without the knowledge of the defendant, to loan the defendant upon the defendant's pretended bond, secured by a pretended mortgage, the sum of $5,000 belonging to the said Alice Townsend, and requested the defendant, to whom he did not disclose the nature of the pretended transaction, to sign defendant's name upon three papers." These papers were the mortgage upon the estate of a man named Goldenberg, the bond securing the loan and an indorsement on a check for $5,000."

In his examination before trial Hirshkind told of the long friendship that had existed between him and Wertheimer, how the latter would attend to any law business he had, and how he was always willing to oblige Wertheimer in any way he could.

Hirshkind was asked: "Did you personally give receipts signed with your name for payment of legacies in the Goldenberg estate?"

"Never, positive, except as I told you," was the reply.

He said Wertheimer once said to him: "If an insurance check comes send it back to me. That is my affair. Some insurance company may send a check to you, but it is not your business; it is mine."

"Did you sign anything and everything that Mr. Wertheimer asked you?"

"Never refused him a thing that he asked me to sign. I thought him a different man."

A letter written to Hirshkind by Wertheimer on Sept. 15, 1910, referred to another estate. It read in part:

"I have sold the shares in the Orr estate, which you purchased about a year ago, for $4,000 to Benedict Nahm, and I inclose you his check herein. Please send me your check for $3,500 and the order of the estate of Henrietta Wechsler, so I can take up that loan and give a clear title to the legacy."

Other suits against apparent debtors of the Townsend estate are to be started. The defense in each suit may be the same as that in the pending case, that it was Wertheimer alone who benefited and who was responsible.

TELL SERBIA'S STORY HERE.

Diplomats Hope to Address Cultured People on Country's Wars.

Chiddo Miyatovich, a Serbian ex-Senator and more recently Serbian Minister to England, and Woislav M. Petrovitch, ex-Attaché of the Serbian Legation at London, have come here to tell America the "real story of Serbia and her people." Both should be qualified for the task by experience and training, and both hope and believe that the sympathy of Americans for their distressed country will create opportunities for them to be heard in universities and colleges.

At the Manhattan yesterday Mr. Petrovitch said:

"We hope in this way to further stimulate the sympathy of the American people, and to make clear to them the true state of affairs in Serbia and Montenegro. As to the political and military situation, Mr. Miyatovich will attempt to show that, although the country is overrun, the spirit of the Serbs is not crushed. The people have absolute confidence that a new Serbia will be established through the triumph of the Allies. We believe the Allies will unite the Croatians, Slovenes, and Serbs into a strong State, to constitute a barrier to Teutonic advances toward the East."

Mr. Petrovitch was educated at the University of Belgrade and at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where he took a postgraduate course in political science. After serving in the Balkan War Mr. Petrovitch was sent to the legation at London. He has recently lectured there on Serbia, and expects to repeat at least one of his lectures here, "The Retreat of a Nation." He is the author of several books on Serbia, and has written grammars for the study of English, French, German, Russian, and Italian in Serbian schools, and his prepared Serbian grammars for students in English, German, and French.

Mr. Miyatovich has been active in Serbian diplomatic affairs since 1870, when he represented Serbia at the international conference on the Black Sea and Danube question at London. He is the author of several historical works on Turkey and Serbia, and has translated the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin and "Pilgrim's Progress" into the Serbian language.

LONG ISLAND NEEDS COAL.

Freight Congestion Sends Up Prices in Nassau County.

Coal dealers in Nassau County, Long Island, are complaining of a shortage in fuel caused by the freight congestion in Jersey City, where the cars are transferred to the island by barge. Although most dealers have a month's supply in their bunkers, fear of a coming cold spell has forced the price to advance from twenty-five to fifty cents a ton.

Both the Jersey Central and the Erie Railroads are making efforts to move the cars out of their Jersey City yards with equipment brought from the West. Officials of the Long Island Railroad say they can deliver the coal on the island as soon as the barges set it down at their terminals.

Alert Janitor Captures Burglar.

A man who describes himself as Frank B. Randall, a waiter, recently from Philadelphia, and staying at Mills Hotel No. 3, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street station on a charge of burglary last night. He was arrested in the apartment of Mrs. Elizette Delapointe, on the first floor of 347 West Forty-eighth Street, on complaint of William Durrant, janitor of the apartment house, who had heard footsteps above and knew the occupants were out. While struggling with Randall, Durrant called for help. His cry was heard by Patrolman Dyman, who placed Randall under arrest.

TRAIN AIRMEN NOW, ALEX. G. BELL URGES

Would Have Thousands Drilled on Post Office Routes Ready for War.

TO BE USED NOW IN PEACE

America Far Behind in Struggle for Progress, the Inventor of the Telephone Declares.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and one of the pioneer experimenters in aeronautics, yesterday asked the Aero Club of America to urge Congress to establish postal air routes, in accordance with the plans recently outlined by the Post Office Department, so as to bring into daily use thousands of aeroplanes which, while being used for peaceful purposes, shall form a reserve of trained aviators and partly supply the deficeincies of the army, navy and militia. In his recommendation Mr. Bell comments on the backwardness of the United States in aeronautics and says:

"Aviation originated in this country, but we have been left behind in the struggle for progress. The necessities of the European war have advanced aviation far more in Europe than here. It becomes our duty to prepare. The heavier-than-air flying machine has revolutionized warfare, and what should we do when war comes here?

"It is easy enough to make machines, but how about men? We must prepare men; we must make aviators, not by the handful but by the hundreds and thousands! The question is, how are we going to do this? How are we going to get these aviators trained before the occasion comes for their use in war? The answer is obvious. We must find use for them in peace. We must find occupations for numberless aviators, and it seems to me that one of the plans that has been proposed, and which has not been elaborated here, has in it the prospect of great success.

"It is to use the flying machine in the Post Office, where the Government can assist us. If we have hundreds of postal air routes with men carrying mails day after day, week after week, we will soon have a vast number of trained aviators accustomed to flying and intimately familiar with the appearance of the land over which they pass.

"I would suggest that the Aero Club of America could do nothing greater or better to advance our position in the world of aviation than to urge upon Congress the establishment of postal air routes in multitudinous places over the United States."

It was announced last night at the Aero Club that Mr. Bell's recommendation would be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Governors, when the first forty-three aeroplane routes suggested by the Post Office Department will also be discussed. The Governors will urge Congress to make the necessary appropriation for establishing these routes, which may amount to $5,000,000, and will ask the thirty affiliated aero clubs to support the recommendation.

A number of the air line mail routes as projected are as follows:

Albany to Lake Placid, N. Y., 142 miles. Present time by rail, eight hours, forty minutes; by aeroplane, two hours and fifteen minutes.

Sag Harbor, N. Y., to New London, Conn., forty-six miles. Present time, three hours; by air line, thirty minutes.

Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, 100 miles. Present time, eleven hours; by air line, two hours.

Santa Maria to Maricopa, Cal., rail distance, 410 miles. Present time, fifteen hours; by air line, fifty-two miles, one hour.

Bowman, N. D., to Newell, S. D. No direct rail line; air line distance, 100 miles, time, two hours.

Chamberlain to Winner, S. D. No direct rail connection, but 455 miles by indirect rail route; air line distance, forty-three miles; time fifty minutes.

New Orleans, La., to Houston, Texas; air line distance, 320 miles; time about six hours and twenty-five minutes.

Riseburg to Marshfield, Ore., by rail and stage, ninety-seven miles; time, sixteen hours, thirty minutes; by air line, forty-seven miles; time one hour.

Lewiston to Boise, Idaho, by rail, 450 miles; time, forty hours; by air line, ninety-five miles; time, one hour, fifty-six minutes.

Ashland to Klamath Falls, Ore., by rail 204 miles; time, eight hours; by air line, forty-eight miles; time one hour.

Portland, Ore., to North Yakima, Wash., by rail, 378 miles; time, fifteen hours; by air line, 130 miles; time, two hours and forty minutes.

It is estimated that about the same time will be made both ways on these routes, allowing that weather conditions are not adverse. The aeroplanes employed can be built to carry from a few hundred pounds of mail to several tons of mail and express, and in the beginning the cost a letter will not be as high as the special delivery stamp now used.

WHAT PROPORTION of your investment funds will you place in really safe securities? Whether 25% or 100%, the bulk of that amount should come to our Guaranteed Mortgages, for no other 5% investment is equally safe.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

CLEARANCE SALE
entire week beginning
Monday, January 17th

Fur Coats
and Sets-

Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
fur trimmed

A Reduction
of 25% to 40%
from regular prices

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Avenue

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street — 'Phone Greeley 2626

Special for today and tomorrow

1200 Men's Australian Wool Hats at $1.35

WHEN you consider that we have sold the very same quality hats at $3.00, it will be obvious that these hats will move very quickly at $1.35.

¶ They are the product of a well-known English hatter, whose hats usually retail at $3.00.

¶ Fit for all occasions, and especially suited for auto and rainy-day wear.

¶ Made of pure Australian wool, water-proofed, with Russian calf band, and may be obtained in the following colors:

Blue, brown, light grey and several
shades of green; also in black.

Today we shall offer

1000 Men's Shirts, $2.45

CONSISTING of a new shipment of silk and cotton shirts, and a few of our own pure silk shirts, which usually sell at a higher price.

¶ The Silk and Cotton Shirts are from a manufacturer who specializes in exclusive shirtings for made-to-order shops. Very effective woven stripes and designs are included, as well as Jacquard figures on light grounds.

¶ The Silk Shirts are a trifle soiled from handling. One trip to the laundry, however, will renew all their former freshness.

¶ Soft and stiff cuff negligees and pleated models.

¶ Every size neckband and sleeve-length included.

Also for today a

Clearance of Silk Scarfs
at 29c 49c 95c $1.65 and $1.95
Formerly from 50c to $3.50

Our Spring showing *must* be absolutely new and fresh. Hence these unusual clearance values.

Included are effective brocaded weaves, failles, mogadors, Persian and Oriental weaves, regimental stripes and repps.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for
Men's Custom-made Shirts

The lately-received assortments of early Spring fabrics, for the making to order of Men's Shirts and Pajamas, are now ready for inspection. Among them are new and highly attractive designs in madras, cheviot, flannel, silk, and silk mixtures.

The individual attention of an expert drafter of patterns is accorded to every patron, and all orders are executed in workrooms in the establishment.

Shirts made to measurement
at $3.50 and upward.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR
CELESTINS

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879 *Phone 1234 Greeley*

Remarkable Reductions
on the balance of our
Women's and Misses' Apparel
—2nd Floor

Further reductions have been taken, and the balance of this season's suits, coats and dresses are offered at immediate disposal prices.

Suits	15.00	to	22.50
Coats	12.50	to	29.75
Serge Dresses	10.75	to	37.50
Afternoon and Evening Dresses	12.50	to	150.00
Higher cost suits from 1/3 to 1/2 less	25.00	to	55.00

"You Never Pay More at Best,"

REMOVAL NOTICE

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street
Outfitters to Young People
Announce their removal January 24th
To their new building
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, New York

Winter Shoe Sale

The styles most in demand now available at substantial reductions from former prices Economies worth investigating in every department, and so many styles as to assure satisfactory selections. Careful, intelligent service is a much-appreciated feature.

Your Coal Bill
must be paid next Winter.

A small weekly payment keeps up your membership and brings you check Dec. 15th, 1916, if you are a member of the

Christmas Club

Open for membership all this week.

Look for the sign **Christmas Club** in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, **Spring 309**, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut.
17

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Humanitarian Cult

Next Meeting and Concert

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 18th, 8.10 P.M.

LESLIE HALL,
Broadway & 83d Street.

Subject of Evenings:

Bellophobia, or War Madness

Standing room sign used at last six meetings, and many thousands turned away.

Everybody wants to be a Humanitarian.

Collections or contributions not allowed.

We want you and not your money.

We Are Selfish Towards the Needy

Our Platform Says:

"We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

Mahogany and Oak Roll and Flat Top **DESKS,** Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Office Partitions. Largest assortment.

E. HAMBURGER & CO., 25 W. 32d St., N.Y.
Factory, 139-47 Emerson Place, B'klyn.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Telegraph office.—Advt.

DRAW ECONOMY PLAN TO BEAT WHITMAN'S

Barnes Men Would Change the State's Fiscal Year and Cancel Direct Taxes.

TO ABOLISH MANY OFFICES

Scores of State Activities and Institutions Marked for Destruction in Program of Senate Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Lieutenants of William Barnes in the Senate, who will not permit Governor Whitman to get the credit for a scientific budget if they can help it, have prepared a financial program of their own providing for a thorough overhauling of State expenditures and the creation of a situation which will obviate all need for the $19,000,000 direct State tax imposed by the Governor last year, available on Oct. 1 of this year, and the elimination of the $6,000,000 direct tax which the Governor has proposed for this year. They will avoid the latter tax by appropriat- the fiscal year date from July 1 instead of for twelve. This is in accord with the Governor's financial program, with the important exception that the Governor proposes that the change making the fiscal year date from July1 instead of Oct. 1, be made this year instead of next. This would call for a full year's appropriation this year with three months' appropriation reverting to the Treasury. In their effort to surpass the Governor in economy, the Senate leaders propose to make the change in 1917, providing appropriations for only nine months at this session. The appropriation bills for last year were approximately $63,000,000. Therefore the nine months' appropriations would lessen the financial bills of this year by more than $15,000,000. With other reductions which the Senate leaders propose the State will need about $20,000,000 less than under ordinary circumstances.

In their financial program, framed to supersede that of the Governor, the Senate leaders, it is said about the Capitol, will regard the Whitman budget as a valuable piece of advice, and that's about all.

Have No Quarrel with Whitman.

Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said tonight:

"There isn't going to be any quarrel with the Governor. We expect to get some good advice from his budget. There are some able recommendations in it. But the Constitution gives to the Legislature the power and duty of handling the State money, and the Legislature will have financial bills as usual."

This means that the Senate leaders favor appropriation bills made up as of old in Senate and Assembly committees, with due regard to the exigencies of politics. The Senate hostility to the Governor's budget is now open. The attitude of the Republican leaders in the Assembly is shown by the fact that the leaders of the lower House will support a resolution introduced by the minority leader, Mr. Callahan, assailing the constitutionality of the Governor's proposal to authorize the transfer of unexpended balances. Senator Sage, in discussing the situation, said tonight:

"Were we to adopt the Governor's recommendation to change the date of the fiscal year in 1916, it would be like placing a bomb under the Controller's office. It would mean chaos. We will do it next year, and then there will be time to prepare. Of course I don't know that these proposals will go through, but they ought to."

For the guidance of the Senate leaders, clerks have prepared a list of State officials who must show to the Barnes leaders good reasons for their continuance in office. The offices which they occupy have been created since 1906. The Senate leaders plan to abolish many of them. Many of these officeholders are Democrats.

Threaten Many State Activities.

The activities of the State and various institutions whose continuance the Senate leaders threaten are in part as follows:

Inspection of locomotives by the Public Service Commissioners.

Supervision of accounts of municipalities by the Controller.

The State Probation Commission.

Inspection of fertilizer by the Agricultural Department.

The appointment of special investigators by the Governor.

State inspection of milk cans by the Agricultural Department, costing $17,000 a year.

The maintenance of Philipse Manor at $5,000 a year.

Inspection of industrial schools by the Educational Department at a cost of $27,750 a year.

The State Farm for Women, which costs $27,000 a year, and shelters a dozen or more women.

Fire Island Park, costing $11,600 a year, which the Senate leaders would sell.

Fighting tuberculosis in cattle, at a cost of $70,000 a year.

Liquidation of defunct banks by the Superintendent of Banks at a cost of $145,000 a year, although the banks are supposed to bear the expense.

Inspection of mercantile establishments by the Department of Labor, consuming a large part of $1,881,000 appropriated for this department. Senate leaders believe local authorities and not State should do this work.

The State acquisition of toll bridges.

The State payment of 50 per cent. for abolition of grade crossings.

State regulation of cold storage, costing $22,000 a year.

State aid for county highways, which has cost many millions of dollars in the past ten years.

Maintenance of Schuyler Mansion, about $15,000 a year.

State retirement fund for teachers in public schools.

State regulation of shorthand reporters.

Inspection of municipal institutions for inebriates.

State regulation of foreign banking institutions doing business in State.

Industrial colony for tramps.

State supervision of immigrant lodging houses.

College for forestry, which has cost about $200,000.

The retirement of State hospital employes, which has cost the State many thousands of dollars. There are 10,000 such employes.

State control of reorganization of railroad, gas, and electric companies.

State inspection of seeds, costing $17,000 a year.

Agricultural schools on Long Island, costing $300,000.

State supervision of steam boilers in factories.

State supervision of insurance brokers, costing about $40,000 a year.

Board of geographic names.

Free scholarship in colleges, costing $225,000 a year.

State training in seamanship, which in 1915, for operating the ship Newport, cost $117,438.24.

State supervision of bakeries.

Supervision of sale of mattresses.

State regulation of stock yards.

State supervision of public eating places, costing $40,000 a year.

State control of vital statistics, $30,000 a year.

Workmen's compensation department, costing $500,000 a year.

State bureau of employment, costing $62,000 a year.

Department of foods and markets.

State regulation of the construction of docks and wharves.

The Glynn land bank.

State supervision of local boards of child welfare.

Compensation for animals killed on account of anthrax and foot and mouth disease, costing $300,000 in 1915.

River regulation by storage reservoirs.

Politicians Arrested in a Raid.

William, better known as "Ducky," Meyers, a member of the Board of Council for the Town of West New York, and his wife Ella, with other persons, were arrested yesterday following a raid on Meyers's saloon and cabaret at 583 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J. The raid was made by Assistant Prosecutor James McCarthy and detectives from the Prosecutor's office. Among those arrested were Meyers's son Frederick and Recorder Frederick Eggers. The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Tenant in the Court House in Jersey City and released on bail. Meyers is the Wittpenn leader in his district.

ROCKEFELLER NAME STIRS LABOR FORUM

Heckler Starts Warm Discussion by Suggesting Him as Secretary of Labor.

PRAISE FOR ARBITRATION

Federal Official Tells of Results Achieved by Unemployment Bureau.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Federal Department of Labor, was responsible last night for bringing the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., into an animated discussion at Washington Irving High School, by asserting in a speech that the horrors attendant upon the strikes in Colorado were due to the refusal of the employers to arbitrate their troubles with their men.

A lawyer in the audience, in the discussion following the speech, asked Mr. Post if the Department of Labor was as willing to give publicity to the sins of omission committed by Congress as it was to "scold Mr. Rockefeller," but the Assistant Secretary refused to give further personal mention to the oil man's son.

Another of Mr. Post's auditors arose and asked if Mr. Rockefeller would have made as suitable a Secretary of Labor as Mr. Post's chief, Secretary Wilson, but the speaker declined to commit himself "on impossibilities."

Mr. Post's speech, which was delivered before the Labor Forum, was entered in the program as "The Unemployment Problem Handled by the Government," but many other topics were touched upon. The speaker alleged that invariably when the Department of Labor sought to mediate labor disputes and there was a failure to bring the disputants to a meeting it was due to the failure of the employers and not the wage-earners to respond.

He asserted, however, that in every instance in which the opposing sides had been brought together under the auspices of the department a settlement followed. It was in this connection that he referred to the Colorado mine owners, asserting they had declined to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Department of Labor.

"Organized employers object in many cases," he said, "to dealing with the head of a department who is not himself an organized employer."

Referring to the agitation for adequate preparedness, Mr. Post suggested that the expenses of building ships, creating armies, and buying munitions be met by a proportionate levy upon incomes and inheritances.

"It is unfair," he said, "to expect those who are to fight in case of a war also to pay for it." Following this statement he quoted the suggestion of "a friend" that if incomes and inheritances were taxed the emergencies calling for preparation on a big scale might not be considered as acute as sometimes appeared.

Mr. Post gave an outline of what the Department of Labor had done to meet the problem of unemployment. He said in the period between May and December, inclusive, of last year the Secretary through labor zones had received 110,500 applications for work, as against 41,000 places offered, and that of these 37,000 persons had received employment.

"The percentage of men placed, as against the number of positions available, proves that the ancient fiction that large numbers of them are not willing to work is not based on fact," he said. "Generally, when men are not willing to work it is because of the adverse conditions of labor, rather than personal unwillingness."

Mr. Post asserted that the Department of Labor in its plans for the future will attempt to bring all private employment agencies under Federal control, and to enter into a working agreement with those conducted by the cities and States.

"The Department of Labor has been hampered by a lack of funds," he said, and he declared more generosity on the part of Congress is needed if effective work is to be done.

Darwin J. Meserole, presided over the meeting. It was announced that a committee of three would confer with the Department of Labor at some time in the future on a plan for meeting problems of unemployment.

Before going to the high school Mr. Post had a conference with labor representatives and Carl Beck, Secretary of the Labor Forum, at which was adopted a resolution, saying: "We believe that some of the billions of dollars now being advocated for military preparedness should be included for a paralleled preparedness for unemployment."

HONOR JOHN E. MASEFIELD.

Literary Men and Women Attend Reception to Sailor-Poet.

About 400 men and women, many of them well known in the literary world, attended a reception given last night at the MacDowell Club of New York City, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, to John E. Masefield, the sailor poet, who arrived here from abroad a few days ago after an absence of twenty years.

Mr. Masefield gave a short talk about English poetry, and read selections from his poems, including "Everlasting Mercy," "The Wanderer," "Cargoes," and "August, 1914,' the last named being a war poem.

On the Reception Committee were Juliett Wilbur Tompkins, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Miss Anna Hempstead Branch, Mrs. D. Putnam Brindley, Witter Bynner, Parker Filmore, Miss Theresa Helburn, Brian Hooker, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, William Marrow, W. Carman Roberts, and Miss Katherine Roof.

Others at the reception were Josephine Preston Peabody, Percy MacKaye, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Wheeler, Walter Lippmann, J. B. Yeats, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Marks, Augustus Thomas, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Edward Arlington Robinson.

Mr. Masefield told a TIMES reporter that he found the city greatly changed since he had lived here. Then he had worked for Luke O'Connor, who owns the old Columbian Hotel, at 5 Greenwich Avenue.

MICHAEL KENEALY DEAD.

Connecticut Lawyer Taken Ill During Trial of New Haven Directors.

STAMFORD, Monday, Jan. 17.—Michael Kenealy, prominent in political circles in Connecticut and a well-known lawyer, died early today in a local hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was counsel for Edwin D. Robbins at the recent trial of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at New York, and he overtaxed his strength.

Mr. Kenealy was 62 years old. He was a former Speaker in the State House of Representatives and was for a number of years Chairman of the Republican Central Committee.

CONVICT'S DREAM TRUE.

Haynes, Now Employed by Ford, Builds Home in Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—Samuel D. Haynes has erected a two-family brick flat on Pilgrim Avenue at a cost of $10,000—the realization of the dream of Haynes while a convict in the State Prison at Thomaston, Maine, where he spent thirty-nine years. His eighth petition for pardon from a life sentence was granted. Now he is "one of Henry Ford's boys," a "a triple-ex" or three-time convict, one of the many whom the auto maker has placed in a position of trust. Haynes is connected with the employment department and has justified Mr. Ford's faith in him.

Haynes was sentenced to life imprisonment in Rockland, Maine, for killing a policeman. He said the killing was accidental.

Numerous attempts to escape were thwarted and resulted in commitments to solitary confinement. In one effort to escape he was shot through the lung and left shoulder. He became a hater of mankind.

Finally there came a reformation and Haynes was released July 29, 1913, on parole. A chance was given to him by the Ford Company in 1914, and then he started to realize his dream of "making good." He is saving money to meet the payments on the house and has a substantial sum paid up.

Demanded Movie Cash Box.

A man who described himself as Max Herschkowitz, 34 years old, an operator, of 329 Sixth Street, was remanded last night by Magistrate Krotel in the night Court for examination this morning in the Essex Market Court on complaint of Minnie Oakland of 744 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens, cashier in a moving picture theatre in East Fourteenth Street. Herschkowitz was arrested in the lobby of the theatre after, it is alleged, he had attempted to force his way into the cashier's booth with a demand for the receipts, saying he was the manager.

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42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

for a limited period will accept orders for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon & Evening Gowns
(*In their Dressmaking Dept*).

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Women's Tailored Suits, copies of foreign models, priced according to the materials selected, at $59.50, 67.50, 78.50 and 87.50

Women's Evening Gowns, in plain and elaborate models of taffeta and net, - at $90.00

Smart Afternoon Gowns of black chiffon and satin over white satin; velvet trimmed, $95.00

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Fine Household Linens
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
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Bed Spreads—Blankets—Comfortables
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Sanitary Bedding
Oriental and American Rugs

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

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Clean-up Reductions on

Raccoon Coats

THE cut on the left gives a pretty fair idea of the appearance of these garments. They are made of natural, full size skins and are cut on the standard automobile model, thus insuring fulness in the skirt.

The Coats are lined throughout with a woollen lining and have Venetian yoke and sleeve lining. In every coat the collar is a striking feature.

In several of the higher-priced garments the yoke is of satin.

It is not exaggeration to say that nowhere else in New York is it possible to get genuine Raccoon Coats at the prices quoted below:

Macy's Usual Price.	Sale Price.
$54.75	$44.75
$69.75	$54.75
$98.75	$79.75
$124.00	$89.75
$149.00	$98.75
$159.00	$109.00

A good assortment of Women's Raccoon Coats at like reductions.

Men's Fur-Lined Coats Reduced

Every Garment in Stock Underpriced for Clearance.

Just to give you an idea of the scope of the selections:

Collars—Nutria, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Otter and Blended Muskrat.

Linings—Northern and Southern Muskrat, Mink, Marmot, Raccoon and Dog Skin.

Shells—Black and Oxford Broadcloth, fancy mixed fleece, and in the lesser-priced grades, stout kerseys (for the chauffeur).

Macy's Usual Price.	Sale Price.
$219.00	$149.00
$109.00	$74.75
$98.75	$64.75
$82.50	$54.75
$54.75	$39.75
$34.75	$24.75
$29.75	$19.75

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A REMOVAL SALE
of
Hampton Furniture

ALREADY a dominating Fifth Avenue landmark, the new Hampton Shops building now soaring skywards just opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral will be ready for occupancy early this Spring.

In order, however, to allow free scope for the carrying out of some very original ideas regarding the adequate display of furniture we have decided to place on sale at attractive prices a number of single pieces and complete sets.

These are admirably representative in every sense of the word of the famous Hampton furniture.

They are now offered for sale at such exceptional prices as are indicated in the following examples:

Mahogany Dining Room Suite of 10 pieces:
Former price $700
Now.............. $475

Louis XVI. Bed Room Suite in Old Ivory Enamel, of 5 pieces:
Former price $650
Now.............. $450

Large Mahogany Library Table in Adam style, 6 feet by 3 feet:
Former price $245
Now.............. $145

Queen Anne Sofa, with down cushions, covered in Scotch linen, 6 ft. 6 in. long:
Former price $165
Now.............. $110

Walnut Fernery
Former price $70
Now.............. $45

English Day Bed, Adam style, in cream enamel, with soft down cushions:
Former price $250
Now.............. $180

Mahogany Dining Room Suite, in Chinese Chippendale style; 10 pieces:
Former price $750
Now.............. $550

Full Tester Mahogany Bed, exact reproduction of a Georgian piece:
Former price $250
Now.............. $150

Mahogany Writing Table, in Chinese Chippendale style:
Former price $110
Now.............. $75

Mahogany Book Cases in Adam style, 4 feet and 5 feet long: Former prices $120, $140
Now..............$75, $100

Louis XVI. Bed, in Duchesse style, finished in Old Ivory Enamel; fine bedding, complete:
Former price $375
Now.............. $250

Group, down-cushioned Arm Chairs, covered in Brocades, Velvets, etc.:
Former price $70 each
Now.............. each $35

Mahogany Library Table, Heppelwhite style:
Former price $115
Now.............. $80

Antique Tall Clock, in Old Oak and Polychrome:
Former price $225
Now.............. $125

English Tub Chair, covered in Velour de Gene:
Former price $85
Now.............. $60

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34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET NEW YORK

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SHOT DOWN IN HIS STORE.

Wife Looks on Helpless as Gunmen Attack West Side Grocer.

Two gunmen attacked David Moore last evening in his basement grocery at 445 West Forty-ninth Street, and his wife, gazing helpless through the glass panel of the door separating their living rooms from the store, saw her husband resist his assailants until one of them fired and dropped him behind the counter with a bullet under his eye. Mrs. Moore, shouting for aid, opened the door, despite the threatening revolvers of the invaders, who were about to attack the cash register, and as she advanced toward her husband the pair turned and ran from the shop.

Moore, who is 73 years old, was near death when taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, but revived long enough to say the men drew revolvers and ordered him to hand over his money. Instead he reached for a knife under the counter and was shot.

Moore said his assailants wore dark caps and clothes, were both short and stout, and about 23 years old.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dyspeptics Enjoy Lobster Suppers

Every dyspeptic or sufferer from indigestion knows that craving for hearty and, to them, indigestible food. It is the natural calling of the body for the rich nourishment that milk-and-nursery diet cannot supply. The next time this craving is on you *yield to it*. Try one more good dinner—eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a day laborer. But while eating it sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative mineral water, Man-a-cea. It immediately restores good digestion. Sold by all druggists, and by Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and other leading grocers. Good for rheumatism and gout, too.

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The Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, crusts and scales, the Ointment to soothe and heal itching and irritation. Nothing just like these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

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VIVE LA FRANCE!

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It is the first book to contain an authentic account of the great French drive in October.

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Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH GUILD HALL,

Tuesday, January 18th, at 8 P. M.

The Right Rev. F. COURTNEY, D. D., Will Preside.

SPEAKERS:

The Rev. DAVID L. FERRIS, of Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. MAURICE H. HARRIS, Pres. of the Eastern Council of Reformed Rabbis.

SPENCER MILLER, Jr., Esq., Deputy Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

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and tonsilitis if neglected frequently result in serious illness. The preparation that will give you quick relief and is sold at fifty cents at your druggist's and at the Riker-Hegeman stores is

BENZOMINT

STATE INCOME TAX AS RELIEF FOR CITY

Mayor's Committee on Taxation Rejects All Radical Proposals.

NO MORE BURDENS ON LAND

Would Abolish Personal Property Tax—Asks for New Body to Study Special Assessments.

The Committee on Taxation appointed by Mayor Mitchel in April, 1914, to make a comprehensive and exhaustive study of methods in use in various American cities and abroad and to suggest new ways of raising revenue, has handed in its final report to the Mayor. Among its important recommendations is a State income tax. In the event that such a tax should not prove feasible, the committee recommends an abilities tax composed of a habitation tax, an occupation tax, and a salaries tax for the City of New York.

The committee, of which Alfred E. Marling is Chairman, with Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, Chairman of the Executive Committee, disapproves of the adoption of the principle of untaxing buildings, gradually or otherwise; the adoption of a low-rate tax on intangible or tangible personal property, and a supertax on land values.

It finds in favor of the adoption of the principle of a tax upon increments of land values. It unanimously recommends that certain changes be made in the existing tax laws, so as to simplify and improve their administration, and at the same time to moderately increase the revenue.

As a final recommendation the committee suggests that the Mayor appoint a committee to report upon the question of raising additional revenue from special assessments and of possible improvements in the laws relating to special assessments.

Abilities Tax an Alternative.

The adoption of a State income tax or an abilities tax, the report states, "would in the opinion of the committee require the abolition or superseding of the personal property tax as it exists at present as a part of the general property tax—a result which this committee would regard as in every way highly desirable."

The committee states that there is a great diversity of opinion among its members with respect to most of the recommendations. A majority of the committee, however, voted for each recommendation, but those favoring one recommendation were in several cases not those voting in favor of another. The more conservative members of the committee, as a rule, voted together.

Taking up the question of sources of additional revenue, the committee stated that it had been informed by the municipal authorities that if the cost of city government could be kept at its present level the city would have to raise in 1920, exclusive of the State direct tax, $34,554,000 over and above the budget requirements for that year. The report says:

"If to this we add New York City's share of the probable State direct tax we are confronted by the staggering situation that within a few years New York City will, if the estimates are correct, need an additional revenue of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. On the other hand we have the unquestioned fact that real estate is in a condition of depression which has rarely been equalled in the history of New York.

Real Estate Overburdened.

"A proposal to meet these large additional expenditures wholly by an increase in the general property tax would necessitate so enormous an increase in the tax rate on real estate as to be both destructive and impracticable. Many owners of real estate are even now on a narrow margin, and such an immense increase in the tax rate as would be needed to raise the additional revenue would cause widespread ruin, and would in some cases be completely unenforceable. It must be remembered that a property tax rate of over 2 per cent. on full valuation is something which greatly exceeds what is found in other parts of the United States, and is absolutely unheard of in the remainder of the world. The additional revenue ought not, and cannot with safety, in the opinion of your committee, be provided from an increase in the general tax rate."

Additional revenue from a more rigid enforcement of the personal property tax is said to be impossible. The report says: "This possibility is eliminated by the conviction that, under existing administrative methods in the United States, it is wholly impracticable to secure any substantial additional revenue from the personal property tax."

The suggestion to "impose a multiplicity of taxes on all sorts of commodities, businesses, and other subjects of taxation," was dismissed by the committee, first, because "these indirect taxes, almost without exception, have been reserved in the past for the purposes of the Federal Government;" second, because each particular interest sought to be subjected to the tax would "raise the cry that it should not be singled out for special burdens and would thus seriously impede the elaboration of any comprehensive measure," and third, because the revenue from all these sources combined would, in the opinion of the committee, "be entirely inadequate to meet the present emergency."

Think Income Tax Best Method.

The committee believes that the ability of the inhabitants of New York City to defray the expenses of the city is undoubted and the real problem is to "find an equitable and expedient method of reaching this ability. The most obvious solution of the problem is through an income tax."

On this subject the report says:

"Your committee have always been of the opinion that, in principle, the direct income tax is one of the fairest of all taxes. They believe, furthermore, that a bill can be drawn which if passed will make the income tax entirely workable under general State law, and they agree that such a tax, carefully devised, would go far toward solving the fiscal problem of New York City as well as that of New York State. While your committee do not deem it proper, in view of the anticipated report by the Joint Legislative Committee, to present any definite bill, and while they reserve the right to criticise or even to oppose any special provisions of the project which may be submitted by the Joint Legislative Committee, your committee believe that the following general principles ought to be observed in an income tax applicable to the conditions of New York."

Exemption Less Than $3,000.

Among the general principles set forth is that all incomes ought to be taxed whether they accrue to residents of New York or non-residents; that only so much of the income tax should be taxable within New York "as fairly belongs to New York in the face of inter-State relations;" the exemption ought to be reduced below the level of that existing in the present Federal tax; the rate of the tax ought to be proportional and not graduated, and the personal property tax should be abolished, or if that be found to be impracticable, the amount paid as a personal property tax should be deducted from the amount payable as an income tax." The committee suggests two possible methods of safeguarding the fiscal interests of the city, as follows:

"In the first place a 2 per cent. income tax might be levied by the State, of which 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. might go to the localities. We believe that an income tax on the lines sketched above, even if all public service corporations were exempted from income tax and continued to be taxed as at present, would yield at the rate of 1 per cent. from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. Allowing for the deduction of the personal property tax, a 2 per cent. income tax would yield net not far from $40,000,000. If 50 per cent. went to the localities, the share of the City of New York would be somewhere around $15,000,000, and if we were to add to this the remission from the direct State tax there would accrue to the City of New York about $30,000,000. If instead of giving to the localities 50 per cent., the share of the localities would be increased to 75 per cent. the advantage to New York City naturally would be greater.

"On the other hand, if for some reason it seemed unwise or impracticable for the State to levy a direct income tax, your Committee would recommend that by State law there should be given the privilege to the City of New York to substitute for the direct State tax on property, an income tax to be levied according to general rules laid down in the State law, and with such additions to the rate of income tax for municipal purposes as might be recommended by the municipal authorities. To this extent we are in favor of the plan of local option even in taxation, for it would be an option carefully guarded."

Members of the Committee

Those who voted against an income tax were Frederic C. Leubuscher, Delos F. Wilcox, Frederic C. Howe, Franklin S. Tomlin, and Frederic B. Shipley. The members of the Mayor's Committee, besides Chairman Marling and Professor Seligman, are Robert S. Binkerd, Frank Harvey Field, Joseph N. Francolini, John J. Halleran, Hamilton Holt, Frederic C. Howe, Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ardolph L. Kline, Frederic C. Leubuscher, Walter Lindner, Cyrus C. Miller, George V. Mullan, Louis Heaton Pink, Lawson Purdy, David Rumsey, Oscar R. Seitz, Frederic B. Shipley, Robert E. Simon, F. S. Tomlin, Charles T. White, Delos F. Wilcox, Collin H. Woodward. Senator George Cromwell was originally a member of the committee, but resigned in January, 1915, on beginning his term in the Senate.

TURKS HOSTS TO BRITONS.

Columbia's Students Welcomed French, Too, as Table Allies.

Sixty-five Columbia students from about twenty nations, some of them at war with each other, last night dined together amicably at the Ottoman dinner of the Columbia Cosmopolitan Club, at 604 West 114th Street. As guests of the Turkish students, German sat by Briton, Russian sat by Turk, and all ate Turkish food, smoked Turkish cigarettes, and drank Turkish coffee with equal relish. The only atrocity committed upon the few Armenians present was that they were compelled to eat more Turkish food than they could hold comfortably.

A Russian girl who is to marry a Turk, sat at a table with Germans and Turks, who, belligerent in name, seemed to be allies in good fellowship. A former French student, who married a Turk, was compelled to remain away from the dinner because of the illness of her child, who loves both his father and his mother.

A Turkish orchestra that played only Turkish airs, and a Turkish poet who recited none but Turkish poetry, had no British, Russian, or Italian hands, save those in applause, raised against them.

Nations and countries represented were China, Japan, Germany, England, Turkey, Hindustan, India, Greece, Armenia, Sweden, Canada, Finland, Russia, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Arabia, the Philippines, and the United States. The Columbia association was recently admitted to the international organization, Corda Fratres, with eighty association in the United States and Europe.

Speakers at the dinner were Ahmed Shukri, the Turkish toastmaster; Djelal Bey, Consul General of Turkey in the United States; Shahmir Effendi, Vice Consul General, and Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism.

T. R. WRONG, SAYS ANARCHIST

Emma Goldman Asserts Child Has Right Not to be Born.

Emma Goldman, speaking on "The Child's Right Not to Be Born," in the Masonic Temple at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, said that "if every one followed the injunction of the Bible and Theodore Roosevelt to 'Be fruitful and multiply,' every tenement house would be turned into a lunatic asylum by the excessive number of children."

She said that due to lack of space in the modern apartment few parents and no apartment superintendents wanted more than one or two children in the family, and that the child unwelcome to parents should have the right not to be born into a miserable life.

"Many women want children merely as playthings, and all after the second child are unwelcome. If parents do not wish the responsibility of rearing a child it is better that they should have none."

HISTORIC PAPERS BURNED.

Washington College Building Destroyed with Its Archives.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Jan. 16.—William Smith Hall, the main building of Washington College, was wrecked by fire early today. So rapidly did the flames spread that all the archives, including many historic documents, some of them in the handwriting of George Washington, were burned. The building cost $75,000.

William Smith Hall bore the name of the first President of Washington College, the Rev. William Smith, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

The college was named by the Legislature "in honorable and perpetual memory of his excellency, General Washington," who received from it the degree of doctor of laws.

TWO HURT AS TAXI RUNS DRIVERLESS

Women Jump When Motor Escapes from Chauffeur on Steep Fort Lee Hill.

MANY OTHER AUTO MISHAPS

Car Containing Four Men Plunges Over an Embankment and All Suffer Severe Injuries.

Ten persons were injured in automobile accidents yesterday. The condition of four is serious.

Mrs. John Jacob Nell, Jr., wife of the Business Manager of The Morning Telegraph, who lives at 136 Larch Avenue, Bogota, N. J., and her sister, Miss Josephine McGintee of Rochester, N. Y., were seriously injured when they leaped from a runaway taxi, early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Nell suffered a fractured skull and severe lacerations of the face and shoulders, while her companion received a dislocated hip, a possible fracture of the right ankle and internal injuries.

According to Mr. Nell, who talked with Miss McGintee concerning the accident, his wife being still unconscious, the two women were in New York Saturday night visiting friends. They returned to Edgewater on the last ferry boat from 130th Street, and finding no trolley running at that hour, telephoned Mr. Nell and engaged a taxi.

"Half way up the Fort Lee Hill," said Mr. Nell, "the car became stalled and the chauffeur got out to crank it, turning the car about so that it faced across the road. The front wheels turned slightly and his efforts started the machine down hill, as he had neglected to apply the brakes.

"My wife and her sister decided that the only thing to do was to heed the chauffeur's frantic shouts, and so as the taxi raced down the steep hill they opened the doors and jumped out, one from each side of the automobile."

The women were taken by ambulance to the Englewood Hospital, where their injuries were dressed and Mr. Nell summoned. The chauffeur, Patrick Dowdell of Fort Lee, was arrested and later released by Recorder James Sheehan under $400 bail to appear for a hearing Wednesday morning. He said he tried to jump into the seat, but was prevented by his overcoat, and that, after a chase he caught the machine and stopped it. It was his telephone message that brought aid to the two women.

Four men were injured when the machine they were riding in ran down a small embankment on the Boston Road near the Fisher Landing Road. The accident occurred when a joining pin slipped from the brake rod and caused the chauffeur to lose control of the car. Several automobile parties on the road went to the rescue. The injured men were:

ANDREWS, Dr. WILLIAM E., owner of the car, a dentist of 3,200 Broadway; fracture of the right leg; taken to Fordham Hospital.

BREWER, THOMAS B., of 522 West 123d Street; lacerations of the scalp and left knee, and contusions of the hip; attended and left for home.

HAUSSMANN, HARRY, of 227 West 141st Street; contusions of the left hip; attended and went home.

MARTELL, ALEXANDER, of 549 West 129th Street, chauffeur of the car; possible internal injuries; refused medical aid and was taken home.

Miss Catherine Fitch, 21 years old, the daughter of Dr. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, and her maid, Anna Dodge of 154 East Seventy-eighth Street, were riding in a taxicab yesterday when the machine they were in collided with another taxicab. They were taken to the Flower Hospital, where the maid was found to be suffering from lacerations of the forehead and possible concussion of the brain, while Miss Fitch's right arm and hand were cut. Miss Fitch went home after being attended. The maid remained at the hospital.

George Chadwick of 511 West 112th Street received a fracture of the leg yesterday on Rocky Hill Road, within half a mile of Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Mr. Chadwick turned out to pass another machine on a curve on a hill, when his machine turned over, pinning him underneath. His left leg caught in the spokes of the steering wheel. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

Abraham Jasper, 70 years old, a retired merchant of 855 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, crossing Lenox Avenue at 116th Street late last night, was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Carlo Calbi of 41 Maple Street, Yonkers. Calbi stopped his machine and carried his aged victim into a drug store, from which Dr. Gordon removed him to the Harlem Hospital. His contusions of the head and body were not serious.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 16.—Leo Cerchiaro of South Plainfield was reported in a critical condition tonight at the Muhlenburg Hospital here from injuries received in an accident near his home last night, when he was struck by an automobile owned and driven by Walter Scott of this city. One of the wheels passed over his chest, fracturing the breastbone and puncturing his lung. Physicians at the hospital hold out little hope of his recovery.

Fifty-Pound Loaded Shell in Street.

Several small boys pushing a cylindrical object about the gutter in front of 155 Washington Street last night attracted the attention of Policeman Bredenbach. He found it was a loaded shell, 14 inches long, weighing about fifty pounds. The boys said they found it at Cortlandt and Washington Streets several hours before. Detectives were sent out to learn where the shell came from.

PLOTTED TO SLAY PARENTS.

Two Sons Confess That They Had Planned Murder.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Furnam D. Updike, 65 years old, a wealthy resident of Oak Park, a Chicago suburb, and his wife were to have been murdered by their two sons at 10 o'clock this evening, according to statements issued by the police late tonight. The two sons, 32 and 19 years old, respectively, were trapped by means of a dictaphone and later confessed to a plot to murder their parents.

The elder Updike is a retired commission merchant of this city with a fortune of $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The two young men, whose arrest was brought about by Chief Lee of the Oak Park police, a former Chief of the Chicago Detective Bureau, were locked up in the Oak Park Police Station. Two automatic revolvers and a rifle equipped with a silencer were found when they were arrested.

Irving Updike, the older son, is the one who, it is said, proposed murdering his parents. The motive for the proposed double murder is said to be the desire to obtain the father's money.

The plot was months in maturing. A dictograph was installed in the basement of the house, as the father had grown suspicious. The police were informed and the father kept watch. Today the two sons were placed under arrest. They were confronted by their father and mother and their weapons and the dictograph records were shown to them.

"Why did you want to kill your father and your dear old mother?" was all the elder Updike said, as the two sons were led away to a cell. The police say they have evidence of the conspiracy of the Updike brothers to murder their parents, and that this is supplemented and corroborated by the dictograph records.

Following the installation of the dictograph the detectives and a stenographer hid in the Updike garage, where they listened to the conversations of the two brothers in the basement of the Updike home. Here the two young men discussed and elaborated their plans, the police say. When they had finally completed their plans for the murder of their parents tonight, the police intervened. Mrs. Updike is about 70 years old.

HER 'BURGLARS' ONLY A DOG

Woman Hears Crash in Cellar and 'Phones for "a Lot of Officers."

Lieutenant Tinker of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station received a telephone message at 11:15 o'clock last night from an excited woman, who announced that there were "at least ten burglars in the cellar of 151 West Seventy-eighth Street."

"Please sent a lot of officers," said the voice.

The Lieutenant sent Patrolmen Harrigan, Kunse and Marzlin to the house. They could hear a great commotion in the cellar and armed with revolvers and nightsticks they made ready for action.

A loud bark ended the burglar chase, however, and a few minutes later a maid appeared and explained the mystery. A pet collie, "Jet," had become enraged by a muff owned by one of the servants, and in tearing it in pieces had tipped over ash cans and boxes.

The patrolmen pocketed their revolvers and withdrew. They were refused the name of the occupant of the house. In the City Directory it is given as the home of Mary H. Barnes.

CORNELL BOY CALLED THIEF.

Freshman Arrested on Charge of Robbing Rooming House.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Charged with grand larceny, J. M. Coleman of Philadelphia, 18 years old, a freshman in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, is under arrest in this city.

The police alleged that Coleman robbed the rooming house of G. E. Taylor, at 702 East Buffalo Street, of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and other personal effects about Dec. 20, 1915.

The local authorities assert they have information from the Philadelphia police that a young man answering Coleman's description had pawned several articles of jewelry, among which was a watch which was identified as the property of C. J. Howell, his roommate.

Coleman pleaded not guilty yesterday. He will have another hearing tomorrow, when he will be represented by counsel.

YUAN'S ARMY DEFEATED.

60,000 Revolutionary Troops Oppose China's Ruler in Sze Chuen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Sixty thousand revolutionary troops have defeated the forces of Yuan Shih-kai, head of the Chinese Government, in an action fought in the Province of Sze Chuen, according to a cablegram received here today from Shanghai by Tong King Chong, President of the Chinese Republic Association.

The battle, according to the cablegram, ended with the capture and occupation of Tsue Chow Fu by revolutionary forces, which, the cable said, also were threatening Cheng Tu, capital of the Province of Sze Chuen.

The losses in killed and wounded, the cablegram stated, were about 1,000.

H. H. ROGERS TO HEAD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Union of First and Second Regiments Practically Decided Upon.

WINGATE TO RETAIN RANK

National Guard Changes Will Conform to the Army Tables of Organization.

Important changes in the organization of the New York National Guard, it was learned yesterday from an authoritative source, which involve the formation of the First and Second Regiments of Field Artillery into a brigade, have been practically determined upon. These changes will be made to increase the efficiency of the field artillery, and will conform to the tables of organization of the United States Army.

It is understood that Colonel George A. Wingate, commanding the Second Field Artillery, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, will retain his present office, but that Colonel Henry H. Rogers, commanding the First Field Artillery, whose headquarters are in Manhattan, will be appointed Brigadier General of the new First Brigade of Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

According to the present slate, Colonel Rogers will be succeeded in command of the First Field Artillery by Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, and the latter will be succeeded by Captain John T. Delaney.

Colonel Rogers, who is a graduate of the School of Fire of the United States Army at Fort Sill, has also made a considerable study of European field artillery. In 1910, in company with General McCoskry Butt, he went to St. Mihiel, France, (which is now in the hands of the Germans,) where General Butt's first cousin, Colonel Renard, was in command of the Twelfth Chasseurs. Colonel Renard showed Colonel Rogers everything that was worth seeing in the military line. Colonel Rogers saw an artillery regiment manoeuvre by signals only, and also special exercises of artillery, infantry, and cavalry got up for General Butt and himself.

An eye opener for Colonel Rogers was the manoeuvre of a field artillery regiment with thirty-six guns, instead of only twenty-four, as in the United States Army, and he also watched the crack marching battalion of Chasseurs, the Twenty-fifth, which covered fifty miles in thirty-two hours. Colonel Rogers, under the guidance of General Butt, also witnessed other extensive manoeuvres, and was made fully aware of the effectiveness of the new French field artillery, and his experience abroad, where they know what manoeuvres are, was very valuable.

Lieut. Colonel Smith, who it is understood will succeed Colonel Rogers as Colonel, served as Captain and Major in the First United States Volunteer Engineers during the war with Spain, and has also served in the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A of the First Cavalry of the National Guard. Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, when seen yesterday, said that some important changes in the field artillery were under consideration, but declined to go into details.

Both the First and Second Regiments of Field Artillery are composed of six batteries, the same number as authorized for the United States Army. Each battery has four guns of three-inch calibre, which makes a total of forty-eight in the two regiments. Two French regiments would man seventy-two guns, and the present organization of batteries of the United States Army is held by experts to be deficient.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Department are to attend a testimonial dinner to be given to ex-Justice James A. Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard retired from the bench on Jan. 1, having reached the age limit. The dinner will take place at the Hotel Biltmore next Saturday evening.

The two Public Service Commissions of the State will hold a joint hearing this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the office of the First Commission, in The Tribune Building. The subject of the joint inquiry is the lighting of certain cars of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's suburban trains. As these trains cross the city line both commissions have jurisdiction.

Frank Tannenbaum, the young I. W. W. leader and agitator, who served a term on Blackwell's Island, has written to District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County, commending the work done by Thomas Mott Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing, and offering to give testimony concerning the conditions he found on a visit to the prison.

There was a fire in the Tokio Restaurant at 141 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday morning. It was put out by the engines in fifteen minutes, and did little damage.

John Ryan, a pugilist, known as "Willie Dundee," living at 1,662 Lexington Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Deuel in the Harlem Court yesterday. The complainant was Morris Wilkins of 216 East Ninety-sixth Street, who alleged that he was held up by three men early yesterday morning. He identified Ryan as one of his assailants.

FAIR HELD DRINK IN CHECK.

Of Nearly 19,000,000 Visitors Only 83 Were Ejected from Gates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Exactly 18,756,148 persons clicked the turnstiles at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and of these just eighty-three were arrested or ejected for drunkenness. Practically perfect order prevailed during the ten months of the Exposition.

A statement issued by the National Model License League says that the temperance record of the Exposition, at which drinks of every known kind were easily obtainable, was remarkable, when comparison is made with the arrest records of some of the American cities in which the sale of liquor is forbidden.

The daily transient population at the Exposition was about 60,000, a number nearly equal to the resident population of Portland, the largest city in Maine, the oldest prohibition State in the Union. The league's comparison gives the following official figures on arrests for drunkenness and drunkenness and disorderly conduct in ten months: Total arrests in ten months for drunkenness and disorderly conduct at Exposition, 83; total arrests in ten months (average) for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Portland, Me., 3,067.

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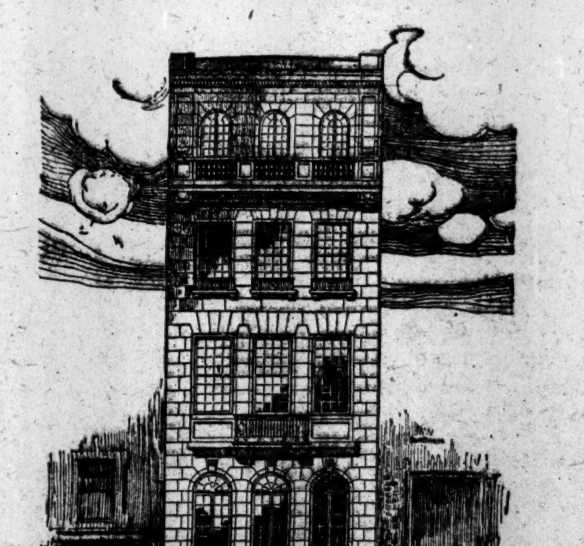

14 East 40th Street

NEW YORK CITY

FREE WORLD'S JEWS IS SCHULMAN'S PLEA

Beth-El Rabbi Urges That Forces Be Gathered Now to Lift Oppression After War.

MILLIONS HELD IN BONDAGE

Drop Differences, He Begs, and Let All Proclaim the Cause on Which All Agree.

An appeal to all Jews to forget partisanship and differences of doctrine in an effort to better the conditions of their "brethren in oppressed lands" was made yesterday by Rabbi Samuel Schulman in a sermon on "The War and the Rights of the Jews," which he delivered at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

"What will be the position of the Jews in the world after the war?" he asked. "There is no question which, in my opinion, should arouse the conscience of the world as much as the question of the rights of the Jews to live in the lands of their birth or adoption without being oppressed and persecuted and outraged and deprived of civic and political rights because of their racial descent or religious profession.

"Here are 14,000,000 men and women scattered over the world, the overwhelming majority of whom live in lands that will come within the scope of any conclusions that may be reached at the peace congress which will meet after this world war. Is it not time for our country, the greatest democracy in the world, which is constantly being appealed to as a champion of rights, of international law, to face conscientiously the great anomaly in Western civilization of the position of the Jew?"

Ask Only Human Rights.

The question of the rights of the Jews, Dr. Schulman continued, was very simple: a question of human rights and of emancipating a group of people from the oppression and persecution to which they have been subjected because of the tremendous prejudice which exists in the world against them owing to the maintenance of their individuality as a group, worshipping God, maintaining a religious tradition, and living in accordance with their religion and tradition. In the last analysis, he said, it was simply a question of the rights of conscience of the individual.

"Can we English-speaking countries," he said, "repeat with unction the cry that one side in this great war is fighting for democracy and liberty when we know that the great colossus of the East, which in numbers is the most powerful member of the coalition, holds within its grasp five and a half millions of Jews, and not a word has yet been said giving promise of a new era of freedom for this people, who, if they had had the opportunity, if political and economic restrictions had been removed from them, would have been an asset of incalculable value in the commercial and progressive development of that great power?

"What the Jews want is a very simple thing. They want to be recognized as members of the body politic for which they are ready to lay down their lives. English Jews, French Jews, German Jews are Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans when the love of fatherland and the readiness to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of the nation are in question. It, therefore, cannot be denied that the Jew has no superior as a citizen. He is absolutely the equal of his Christian fellow-man in devoted citizenship.

A Duty to the World.

"The neutrality of our land has thus far been maintained. The policy of our Government has been criticised by various elements of America. But we believe the Government, in the most trying circumstances, has endeavored to do the best for the welfare of the American people. But while some are impatient because, as they think, America has not made itself a sufficiently effective champion of international law and human rights, would it not be good, when such generous enthusiasms are carrying us away, to remind ourselves that we have indeed a duty, as a great democracy, to exert whatever influence will be possible for us on behalf of obtaining liberty and civil and political rights for the Jews all over the world?"

Rabbi Schulman thought it made little difference whether a gathering to discuss the rights of the Jews was called a conference or a congress. "It ought to be understood," the rabbi said, "that in such a convention there must not be any theoretical discussions as to what Judaism is—whether it is a thing of race or nation or synagogue. Above all, it must be called for the sole purpose of showing to the world that upon one thing all the sons and daughters of Israel are united, that is, the demand, in the name of humanity, justice, freedom and domocracy, for the rights of the Jew in the world.

Time for United Effort.

"Any one who permits his partisanship, his peculiar doctrine, his desire for leadership, to interfere with the unification of Jewish action based on the real unity of Jewish sentiment in this matter," he said, "is hurting the interests of his brethren in oppressed lands. Any one who at this time seeks to make partisan capital out of the stress of his brethren is disloyal—unwittingly—it may be, but nevertheless disloyal to the great, holy cause of the vindication of the rights of Jews to live as free men all over the world. And I am profoundly convinced that if we decide not to discuss our differences, but to concentrate all our energies on the matter on which we agree, there can be produced a unity of sentiment in American Jewry which will be most impressive and productive of the greatest good. And this unity of sentiment it is our duty, and our only duty, just now to foster, and with such unity of sentiment we are to appeal to the world."

ARSON PLOT IN LISBON.

Military Stores Destroyed, with Loss of $1,500,000.

LISBON, Jan. 14, (via Paris, Jan. 14, Delayed.)—Fire which broke out in a building filled with military stores caused a loss of $1,500,000 yesterday. Several firemen were buried in the ruins. The Minister of War said in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the fire was the work of incendiaries.

JEWISH SCHOOL PRAISED.

Prendergast Likes the Hebrew Technical Institution for Girls.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls was held yesterday in the building at Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and the report showed that 595 had been admitted to the school and 337 graduated. There were 2,556 applications.

Abram I. Elkus, the Vice-President, said that most of the pupils admitted came from very poor families, but it had been found that it was seldom necessary to give the family financial assistance after the pupil was graduated and provided with a position. Another important phase of the work, he said, was the fact that the school had done much to instill in the minds of the pupils a love for American ideas and institutions. Ninety-eight per cent. of the pupils, he said, were born abroad or born in this country of foreign born parents.

Controller William A. Prendergast praised the work of the institution. "The teachers in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls," he said, "seem to get along with short vacations. Here children are not turned adrift for the entire Summer, but education is, as it should be, never resting.

"The principal trouble with education along technical lines seems to be the failure to determine the vocation of the pupils. In this respect our public school system is open to much criticism. I believe the public school should be made a field for the cultivation of the vocational instincts of the child. Of this theory the Hebrew Technical School for girls is giving a practical demonstration, and it should open people's eyes to possibilities in education."

Other speakers were Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the City College; Adolph Lewisohn, honorary President of the school; Joseph H. Buttenwieser, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute for Young Men, and Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

The total expenditures for the year were $57,472 and the income $48,622, leaving a deficit of $8,850. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and the interest on investments.

The statistics showed that the 2,175 pupils graduated by the school since its organization are earning an average salary of $52.50 a month. Among the graduates are 1,799 stenographers.

CHARGES WASTE OF ESTATE.

Mrs. Grace T. Van Norden Accuses Banker's Executors.

A circular letter has been sent by Lawrence Atterbury, attorney for Mrs. Grace Talcott Van Norden, urging all creditors of the estate of Warner Van Norden, former President of the National Bank of North America and founder of the Van Norden Trust Company, to join in "a demand upon the executors for an accounting of the affairs intrusted to them, so as to prevent further waste of the funds of the creditors."

The letter stated that the executors, Miss Cora L. Van Norden and the Rev. Theodore L. Van Norden, brought an action in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Grace Talcott Van Norden for $370,000, based on satisfied notes; the suit, the letter said, was lost, but, Mr. Atterbury asserted, a judgment for $44,423 was won by Mrs. Van Norden in a counter-suit against the estate for money intrusted by her to Mr. Van Norden, Sr., and not accounted for by him. The legal fees in these two suits reduced the estate considerably and added another creditor to the list, the letter added.

"Not content with this fiasco," Mr. Atterbury continued, "the executors have pressed suit against W. M. Van Norden for about $1,250,000. This action is also based on old notes which W. M. Van Norden, in his defense, asserts to have been long since satisfied. In defense he has sued the estate for accounting of about $2,000,000 for cash and securities which he claims to have advanced to his father."

This second action pormised to be long drawn, the lawyer said, and, in addition to its further expense to the estate, would be without value even if a judgment is found against W. M. Van Norden, as he had no property and there were previous unsatisfied judgments against him.

In order to protect the creditors Mrs. Van Norden was led to take this action, the letter added, as the executors have testified in tax proceedings that the indebtedness of the estate exceeded its assets. That meant that all property in the hands of the executors belonged to the creditors, it was asserted.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

Police Believe Murderers of George Mistook Him for Another.

Antonio George, an Italian gardener employed on the estate of C. A. Cass, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, who was attacked on Saturday night by three men while walking with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Siglis, from the railroad station at Ardsley to his home in Dobbs Ferry, died early yesterday morning in the Dobbs Ferry Hospital. Mrs. Siglis is being held at the jail in White Plains as a material witness, while half a dozen deputies under Sheriff Wiesenbanger are searching for the murderers.

The theory of the police is that George was mistaken for a man who boarded at his home, and who had appeared as a witness in a murder trial at White Plains a year ago against a man who was accused of killing another boarder at the George home. The defendant in that case was discharged.

George went to the station on Saturday night to meet Mrs. Siglis, who had come from Hoboken. The assault occurred when they were about half a mile from the station. The murderers put out both George's eyes, broke his jaw, cut off the end of his nose and slashed his throat seven times. They gagged Mrs. Siglis and tied her to an iron fence.

Dr. J. H. Beattie of Dobbs Ferry, who drove by a few minutes later in an automobile, heard George moaning and took him to the hospital.

The murder was the third committed in the vicinity of Dobbs Ferry since December, 1914. The bodies of two men, believed to have been murdered, have also been found near the town since that date.

Jumps from Hospital Window.

Mrs. Abalisia Carnisa, 36 years old, of 94 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, who was taken to the Washington Square Hospital at 31 Washington Square West a few days ago suffering from pneumonia, became delirious last night and jumped from the window of her room on the fourth floor. She sustained a fracture of the right leg and right arm, and possible internal injuries. The case was reported to the police of the Mercer Street station. It was said that Mrs. Carnisa had watched until the nurse went to get some medicine.

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[A Letter received by Sears, Roebuck and Co.]

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
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Nov. 15, 1915

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Yours very truly,
ROSCOE POUND

[Professor Pound is an eminent authority on jurisprudence and a well-known botanist.]

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THE KINGDOM OF GRIEF!

A penny a day from every American will clothe the ragged women and children of Belgium and Northern France.

Think of it: One cent per head from the inhabitants of the United States means a million dollars daily—*if* all of us did our share.

But that would mean calling upon the babe in arms and the cripple on crutches—the slum dweller and the backwoodsman—farmers and villagers and city folk—it would demand an organization, not only to carry the news of Belgium's plight, but to collect funds and do any number of other practically impossible things.

While all America must, in theory, provide for Belgium's destitute, a few Americans will, in actuality, have to do the work.

The burden of relief falls upon the big cities, where concentrated action is possible and where the daily press can bring the condition of these innocent sufferers of a World's War constantly to the notice of the community, until every one comprehends their dire straits and the pressing need.

In such instances as these, you, the average man and woman, are all too likely to assume that your co-operation is not vitally required,—that there will be enough assistance rendered without your individual aid, and, contrasting your means with the income of a multitude of richer men, will, in genuine sincerity, figure that a general call for aid is not specially directed at you.

But you probably have not stopped to think that the wealthy have already donated millions for relief, while the need continues and steadily grows more severe.

Don't think of the millions of dollars that have been raised, but think of the three millions in Belgium and Northern France who are still destitute. Previous contributions seem stupendous until you consider the number of beneficiaries, and then you'll find what a short end the individual gets.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium at no time has been able to allow more than seven cents per day for man, woman or child. (Imagine how luxuriously you could live upon 50c. a week!) And yet this miserable pittance has been received with great gratitude that you (whose notion of poverty has never included even the idea of a week of existence without shelter or provision) cannot possibly imagine.

Get this picture fixed in your mind and dwell upon it; whole communities, including families which fifteen months ago were dwelling in opulence, are without money, without clothes (except the horrible rags in which they stand) and without hope of survival, except through the prompt aid of America.

No other country can undertake the tremendous task.

The aged, the children and the women will perish by the hundreds of thousands if we do not continue to clothe as well as feed them.

You surely don't want it on your conscience that for lack of a few dollars' worth of aid (with which one human being can, in that war mangled kingdom, be kept alive) an old man or a young girl perish for want

And yet it is not overstating the situation to say that your refusal to aid may mean such a tragedy for at least one person.

There are so many selfish and thoughtless among us—so many who won't or who can't be reached, that every man convinced of Belgium's necessities must not only do all that lies within his power, but constitute himself a campaigner and appeal to his friend and acquaintance to do their best for the cause.

CLOTH MUST BE SENT TO MAKE WOMEN'S DRESSES.

CLOTH MUST BE SENT TO MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

CLOTH MUST BE SENT TO MAKE MEN'S SUITS.

Here are people who can't help themselves; here is a land in which every family shares the heaviest cross that history knows.

Clothe them—*a little bit from every little purse!*

Three millions of voices are sobbing for aid—three millions of outcast old men and women and mothers of children are turning their faces to America in anguish.

Can't your soul hear the call from the Kingdom of Grief?

**GIVE—In God's name, and—
GIVE NOW.**

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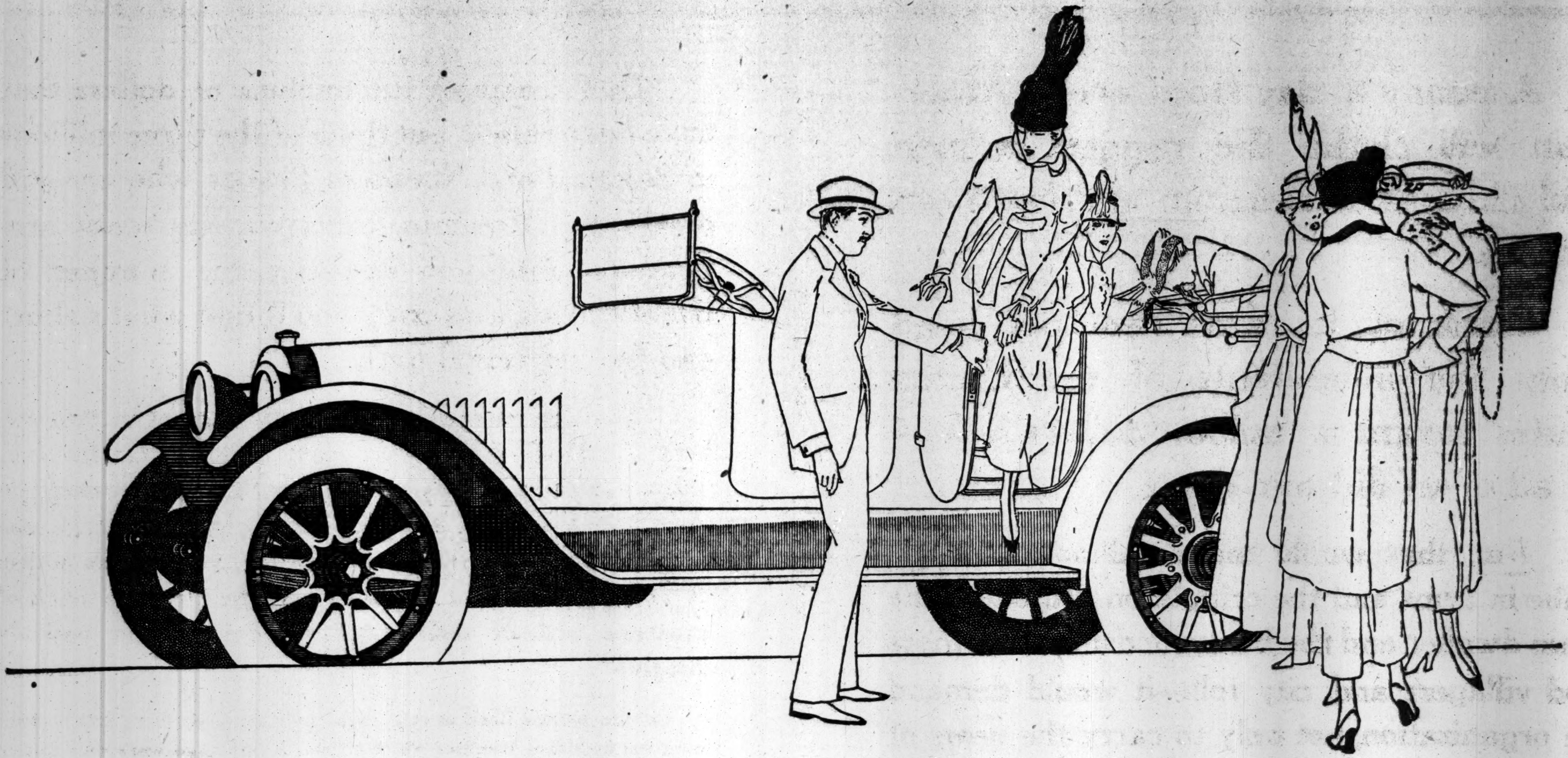

SPUNK

The Six-40 Chalmers makes a Gallon of Gas deliver 16 miles of easy, sparkling flight

The day of the racing car is done. This is the age of the road car.

It isn't a question any longer of mile-a-minute speed. Nobody but a college sophomore or a Ralph de Palma wants that kind of a car.

But there is a quiet, growing, insistent demand for a car of spunk, that picks itself up neatly and gets itself under way with a spirit—the same kind of spirit that responds in a lively, high-nerved horse to the light touch of a whip.

This is the kind of a car that rolls up to the opera quickly, quietly, without groan or complaint, and rolls away again into the night with a grace and smartness and a liveliness that the traffic cop notes and admires.

For he is, after all, a good judge of things automobile. He knows the sluggish cars from the peppery ones, the "light-footed" from the "heavy-footed"; and the gear-changing kind from the always-on-high variety, and he mentally salutes the lively.

Spunk in a car is needed most not at 70 or 75 miles an hour, but 5 and 10 and 15 and 20 and 35 miles an hour.

It comes in handy when you want to go out and go by the man ahead, when the cop's whistle blows, when you are taking the other man's dust, every time that you turn a corner, every time you hit a grade, every time you wind your way up a hill.

And the men who are driving this kind of a car express it in the lines of their faces—a certain ease of control, a peculiar note of confidence, the absence of fret, the feeling of having something secure and sure beneath the right foot.

Watch for them. You will find them driving Chalmers Six-40's. Hang on to one of them in traffic or in open country. It takes a good car to roll along with one. You will observe there is no tire-burning speed, no roar of gears, no pell-mell driving.

Just a keep-a-going pace, wonderful acceleration, an arrow-like direction, always four wheels on the ground, no sidesway,— and a peck of pep if you try to tickle the speedometer needle up to 60.

Few can pass her. If you want more speed than that, the Chalmers Six-40 cannot give it to you.

You had better go buy a Rolls-Royce. Pay the price.

But don't buy a low-priced racing animal. Get a thoroughbred. It's an interesting kind of a car to own.

And for day-in and day-out use get one of these Chalmers Six-40's. It's got room—124 inches of wheelbase; French finish upholstery; nice clutch action; good braking properties; every button and dial within finger's reach.

And a name on the radiator that has always stood for quality.

And the newest Six-40 has just arrived. The same old price—$1350—is made possible by further enlargements in the great Chalmers works—an eight-million-dollar plant where eight years ago there was nothing but prairie.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.

TAXES WITHOUT END.

The Mayor's Committee on Taxation **is of one** mind with the Mills Committee that our way to fiscal salvation lies through the laying of a State income tax as the surest, easiest, and best way to secure the additional revenues needed by State and city. It cannot be denied that revenues must be increased. The figures are appalling. The Mills Committee says that "it will be necessary to impose "during the next five years a direct "State tax of from $14,500,000 to "$19,000,000." According to Mayor Mitchel's testimony and the estimate of his Tax Commission, the city must raise, exclusive of the State direct tax, for the purpose of interest on serial bonds, redemption thereof, and public improvements, and beginning with 1918 interest on subway bonds, nearly $200,000,000 in the next five years, beginning with $10,000,000 in 1917 and running up to $34,554,000 in 1920. It may be conceded without argument "that real estate in many "localities cannot bear any increased "burden without destroying capital "value." But when these appointed students of the tax problem recommend a State income tax in addition to the Federal income tax, a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on incomes over $1,500, and of 2 per cent. on all incomes more than $2,000, it is time for the public to take some interest in these most important matters.

It is not surprising that the Chamber of Commerce was so dazed by these proposals that it recommitted Mr. Seligman's favorable report for further consideration in order that the Chamber might have time to think it over. A State tax of 2 per cent. upon incomes over $2,000 in addition to a Federal tax of 1 per cent., which will probably be increased, rising by graded steps upon all incomes over $20,000, will be noticed and felt by those who make the contribution. To thousands within the State and city the new impost would be burdensome, even distressing. It would be unwelcome to all. There we must take account of the necessities of the case—new revenues must be had. But the taxpayers are going to ask the question whether these proposed taxes are, in fact, just in theory and method and whether they are getting their money's worth even on the present scale of income and expenditure. It will be noticed that the Mills Committee in pointing to the necessity of a direct tax during the next five years says that the new revenue will be needed even if the State succeeds "in keeping the general administrative expenses at the present figure." So the Mayor's Tax Commission finds that the $200,000,000 of additional revenue in the next five years must be raised "even if we assume that "the cost of government can be kept "at its present level." Before these new taxes are imposed the people who are to pay them will want to know whether the "present level" cannot be lowered in State and city. They will want to know, too, whether if there were a just equality of assessment valuation between up-State property and city property the burden of public expenditure would not be more equitably distributed. That question is of vital importance to the city which pays 70 per cent. or more of all State costs.

The Mayor's Committee has acted with wisdom and firmness in discarding the nostrums recommended to its acceptance by some of its members. The Henry George Single Taxers are perfectly tireless in their efforts to make a beginning in this State. Some of them were appointed to the Mayor's Committee. The majority had to devote no little time and some space in its report to the plan of "untaxing buildings" as a means of raising new revenue. It rejected the plan and in the majority report against it presented a destructive analysis of that theory of social justice, which will be enlightening in future for those who approach the subject without knowledge of the merits of the question. The committee is in accord with prevailing public opinion when it assents to the abolition of the personal tax as the condition of the acceptance of either of its major recommendations. As an alternative to the income tax it proposes an abilities impost, made up of the habitation tax, an occupation tax, and a salary tax. Probably that would, in its practical reach and bearing, not be so vitally different from an income tax as to be grasped at with joy and enthusiasm by the taxpayers. There are fundamental questions of present expenditure, of possible economies, and of entirely feasible readjustments of the burden of taxation, about which the people will desire explicit information before a ready assent will be given to the enactment of laws putting into execution these recommendations.

MR. ROOT'S TIMELY WARNING AND APPEAL.

Mr. Root's stirring address at the Bar Association banquet Saturday night strongly impressed all who heard it, and will appeal with equal force to the minds and hearts of all loyal American citizens who read his words. It was a warning of the dangers which threaten our country, an appeal to all thinking persons to forget their selfish interests in an effort to re-establish the ideals upon which the nation was founded. It was a sharp reminder to all who have forgotten the tremendous cost of the liberty we have enjoyed, of the conditions under which we obtained the peace and national prosperity which once seemed so secure. Our old isolation has vanished, the ocean is no longer a barrier, we "cannot live unto ourselves alone." We must be prepared to defend our liberty, first, by force of arms against external aggression; secondly, from within against indifference and false doctrine, "against all willingness to "submit individual independence to "the control of practical tyranny, "whether it be of a monarch or a "majority." The spirit of American traditions must be reawakened to expel false ideals. "Somebody must make this spirit vocal."

Mr. Root expressed confidence that if the 100,000,000 people of America are possessed of the spirit "that beat "in the breasts of the men at Con"cord Bridge" they will not have to fight. There will be no wars if we are prepared spiritually and materially; but the difficulties to be overcome before the principles of American liberty can again be thoroughly comprehended and respected were never more forcibly or eloquently explained. Millions of immigrants have brought hither traditions from other lands:

> They have come from communities in which the courts are part of the administrative system of the Government, not independent tribunals to do justice between individual and the Government; they have come from communities in which the law is contained in codes framed and imposed upon the people by superior power, and not communities like ours, in which the law is the growth of the life of the people, made by the people through their own recognition of their needs.
>
> It is a slow process to change the attitude of the individual toward law, toward political principles. It cannot be done in a moment, and this great mass of men, good men, good women, without our traditions, but with entirely different traditions, will change us unless we change them.

All thinking Americans must realize the truth of this. They must see, with Mr. Root, that "the whole business of "government in which we are all con"cerned is becoming serious, grave, "threatening." But this timely warning and appeal must not be applauded and forgotten as another splendid example of an illustrious citizen's oratorical powers. It must be heeded. "Here," said Mr. Root, "is a great new duty for the bar." Here is also an imperative duty of all Americans who would preserve the democratic principles without which this nation cannot survive.

THE MILITIA MYTH.

It has been often reported without denial that Mr. Hay of Virginia, who has not been overenthusiastic about the organized militia as a national arm in the past and has always withheld his approval from the militia pay bill, intends to substitute, in his recommendations to Congress, for Mr. Garrison's Continental Army plan an enlargement of the National Guard, and that he intends to favor the pay bill. There can be no explanation of this unexpected change in Mr. Hay's estimate of the worth of the militia for national defense except his well-known liking for being at odds with all Administrations on military matters. The General Staff and the War Department, after many years of experience with the National Guard under partial and restricted Federal control, have concluded that the little armies of forty-eight separate States, under the actual control of forty-eight Governors, can never be effective as a part of our first line of defense. The War Department favors an increased appropriation for the Guard, which has improved greatly in efficiency in many of the States under the instruction of regular army officers and in contact with regular army men in the manoeuvres. But they remain State troops under State influences. Experience has shown that if we are to have citizen soldiers capable of high efficiency they must at all times be under Federal control.

The heads of the army argue that the Constitution contemplates two military forces, national and State, and under the Constitution there is no way by which the Federal Government can have actual control of the militia in time of peace. If any one of the forty-eight Governors, war being imminent, happened to be in disagreement with the policy of the National Government, he could muster out the State soldiers, as Governor Cole Blease did in South Carolina in one of his perverse moods. Various States besides those of the South refused the services of their militia to the Federal Government in 1861. For 125 years efforts have been made to utilize the National Guard as a Federal force notwithstanding the constitutional limitations and with such ill success that the establishment of a really national militia is now advocated by the War Department. Mr. Garrison dealt convincingly with this matter in his annual report and again in his statement before the House Military Committee. The Continental Army plan should be carried out.

GENERAL M'INTYRE'S REPORT.

In the turmoil in Washington over the questions of national defense and foreign relations the opposition has not been able to make much headway with its proposed spectacular arraignment of our Administration in the Philippines. Meanwhile Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, has published his report quietly, and it is likely to make the attempt to show that public affairs in the islands have been grossly mismanaged somewhat more difficult. General McIntyre reports only what he saw in a tour of inspection, but he has an eye trained to see and a soldier's orderly mind, and he is without political bias. He owes nothing to any party. He finds that good progress has been made under Governor General Harrison in developing the Filipinos, that educational, social, and sanitary conditions in the islands are much better than we had been led to believe.

He testifies that the Filipinos he met are anxious to have Congress pass the bill enlarging their Governmental authority. It does not follow that the bill should be passed hastily. If the inhabitants of the islands are doing so well under present conditions it would be well to make no such radical change for the present. But General McIntyre's report is encouraging and may clear the Washington atmosphere of some political delusions.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

Of the 991 delegates to the next Republican National Convention, the 985 voting delegates, if that body does not give the representatives of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines the right to vote in it, 597 will be elected by primaries. In this reckoning the eight delegates of once conservative Vermont, which didn't yield last year to the mania for Presidential primaries, but seems unable to resist it, are included. These delegates are not chosen, as they should be, on the same day. The State primaries are held on different dates, the last of them almost overlapping the meeting at Chicago. For underground work from State to State, for secret manipulation and combination to control or circumvent the expression of "the popular choice" which the worshippers of that Brazen Calf, the primary system, fervently expected from the Presidential primary, no better plan could be devised. A common, obvious complaint against this ridiculous fetich is uttered sadly by The Boston Herald:

> As the law now stands, everybody in Massachusetts—Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Populist, Prohibitionist, Socialist—can take part in the selection of Republican delegates, and so in an expression of a choice as to the Republican candidate.

Compulsory first-choice primary laws make necessary the instruction of delegates, a formal, unreal, dishonest instruction. Curiously enough, Mr. La Follette's Wisconsin seems to be the only State in the Middle West which can choose unpledged delegates. The other day, speaking of "the conflicting and unintelligible "Presidential primary laws of the "most important States," The Minneapolis Journal said that "the Min"nesota law is bad enough to work "under, but those of Indiana, Ohio, "and Illinois are worse."

Well, here is one beauty of this Gopher primary law which is not so bad as the worst: Mr. Darwin S. Hall of the Seventh Minnesota Congress District, after taking oath before a Judge that he was a Republican, sent his affidavit to the Minnesota Secretary of State, also the announcement of his candidacy for District Delegate to the Chicago Convention. The papers were returned, with the information that under the primary law a candidate for Delegate must take oath that he supports some candidate for the Presidential nomination whose name has been filed with the Secretary of State. The name of no candidate for that nomination has been filed with the Secretary of State. Therefore, that official tells Mr. Hall, even if the would-be Delegate should solemnly swear that he is for such-and-such a man for President, his own candidacy as a Delegate could not be put on record.

If a finer progeny of absurdities can be begotten of absurdity in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the intellectuals of the legislators of those States must have a kink and twisted topsy-turviness that would have made Lewis Carroll happy for a year and a day. The logical illogicality, the reasoned unreason of the proceedings in Mr. Hall's case are hard to beat. An old-fashioned Republican and man of sense, blind to the virtues of this great, new Statute of the People, Mr. Hall is "mad clear through." He wants to attack the validity of the statute. Meanwhile "Minnesota's "progressive Presidential preference "primary law"—respect the Swinburnian alliteration of this poetry of "reform"—is likely to be dragged into the courts on other grounds than those of Mr. Hall's case. It provides that upon a petition of 500 voters, filed with the Secretary of State a person may become a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and that his consent shall not be necessary. "This latter provision," says The Minneapolis Herald in its news columns, "gives rise to the opinion "of some that the person whose name "has been filed could not force its "removal were resistance offered." In accordance with this theory, petitions for the nomination of Mr. Root and Colonel Roosevelt are to be filed. Mr. Root and Colonel Roosevelt will ask the Secretary of State to remove their names from the ballot. He will comply. Then mandamus proceedings will be begun. It is hoped that either he will be ordered to restore the names or that the primary law will be declared unconstitutional.

A wearisome muddle. The Republican National Committee is bound to recognize delegates chosen under the laws of their respective States, a difficult undertaking in view of the confusions and contests and discordances of interpretation arising under some of those laws. If a substantial uniformity of primary laws is unattainable, at least a uniformity of time in primary elections is most desirable. Without it, the field for political intrigue and deals in huggermugger, expert monkeying with "the popular choice," will be unlimited.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wanted—New Methods.

The housewives of America are feeling already the pinch of the European war in the much shortened supply, always less than the demand, of house servants. For years the wail has been going up from homes all over the country, North, East, South, and West, city, village, and farm, palatial mansion and modest apartment, "Give us some one to do our work!" Every year there have been fewer and fewer willing to do that work, and their wages have mounted higher and higher as the despair of the housewives increased. And now the sudden drop in immigration has almost entirely shut off the supply of young women from Europe who formerly did something to mitigate the trouble. It is said that 50,000 girls could find situations at once, and probably, if they could be distributed over the country, 100,000 is nearer the figure that would find warm welcome.

But possibly, as in some other matters, the situation has reached the point where the necessities of the case will generate its solution. We are discovering, for instance, that we can make our own dyes, now that we can no longer lazily import them from Germany, and a new and flourishing industry is springing up, scientific investigation is being stimulated, and we are being taught the wholesome and much-needed lesson that it is better to do things ourselves than to depend helplessly upon others.

So, now, perhaps, out of the acute house servant situation, just because something must be done, will be evolved new methods in home management that will bring it in line with the modern developments of home economic science. The antiquated methods of our grandmothers, which still rule in the vast majority of American homes, are as outworn and absurd, in the midst of present-day knowledge, ideas, and developments, as would be the spinning wheel and the loom in the modern home or the horse car in crowded city streets. Those antiquated methods ignore the large and important additions that have been made to our knowledge of food values, that, indeed, have made of human feeding an applied science of high consequence. They ignore also most of the developments in the science of child rearing.

Humanity is prone to make its way along the line of least resistance, and as long as the supply of untrained or poorly trained house servants made it possible to carry on the household in its antiquated, ramshackle likeness to feudal times, its methods could be changed only slowly and with difficulty, just as we bought our dyes rather than make them ourselves, as long as that course was the easier. But now that household management has struck a snag of the toughest sort, perhaps it will find a new channel for its progress.

Boston Barons in the House of Lords.

The Times mentioned the other day the sometime Bostonian, John Singleton Copley, Lord Chancellor, famous as Lord Lyndhurst. It seems that a Bostonian is now sitting in the House of Lords. A reader of The Boston Herald celebrates another Baron of Boston, Francis Allston Channing, a son of the Rev. William Henry Channing, Unitarian minister in Washington and London, who was nephew of "the great William Ellery Channing."

Francis Channing is an Oxford man and a Parliament man, who became Baron Channing of Wellingboro in 1912, reaping a barony in consideration of his labors for agriculture, education and what not.

A Bostonian who has left Boston may be pardoned for hiding himself among the mob of "new men" in the Lords. A Boston patrician at home could find no "elevation" higher than Beacon Hill. Can even the scorner of dignities imagine a Winthrop, a Saltonstall, consenting to demotion into the Lords? The Somerset Club, the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Historical Society offer among them all the respectability and enough of the prosiness of the House of Lords.

The Modesty of German Professors.

Since the war began Americans have learned to know and appreciate the German Professor. He is not at all like other Professors. For one thing, he is modest, he never claims more than the evidence warrants. So when Professor Faust said in a lecture before the German University League the other night that "blood, brains, brawn, and buoyancy" were the contributions of the German population in this country to American life, we know that he was speaking as a German Professor, that is to say, modestly, and with a punctilious regard for the scientific truth. By some ignorant persons who do not know the true German Professor it may be surmised that Dr. Faust stopped where he did because he had run out of alliterative nouns, or because the minutest histology has never revealed any other components in the national make-up. But we feel quite sure that Professor Faust limited his list of German contributions to American character to these four qualities because of his scrupulous desire to avoid any charge of overstatement or exaggeration.

Professor Faust was so venturesome as to say, against recognized authority, that 26 per cent. of our population is German born or of German descent, as against 30 per cent. of English and Scotch origin, and 18 per cent. Irish. With commendable restraint he refrained from asking what contributions these elements had ever made to our national life. German Professors are not so cruel. They do not want to humiliate the English and the Scotch and the Irish. They state the facts for what they are worth and leave others to draw the inferences. If the German element has contributed everything to the American character, then, quite obviously, all the other nationalities have contributed nothing.

In another and even more striking way Dr. Faust exhibited in his lecture the tactfulness that always belongs to the German Professor. Having enumerated the many benefits which Germany has conferred on this country, an ordinary Professor would have asked how, in the light of such past and continuing obligations, the American people could have the heart to refuse to Germany such little compensations as the placing of an embargo on munitions of war or the toleration of occasional explosions in their arms factories. Professor Faust did not ask this question, but it must have suggested itself to the minds of his hearers. How can a people who have imbibed so much "blood, brains, brawn, and buoyancy" from their benevolent German neighbors continue to be so ungrateful and unregenerate?

THE NEW YORK HARBOR BILL

Support Urged for Congressman Hulbert's Efforts in Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been directed to an article which appeared in your paper under title "Demand East River Care for Big Ships."

As a member of the Admiralty Bar, and one interested in the improvement of the Port of New York, I am in hearty sympathy with this movement, but I hope that the mistake of the past will not be made in the future, and that we will have real co-operation on the part of the citizens interested in this undertaking.

Some time ago an article appeared in one of the Sunday papers in connection with the introduction of a bill by Congressman George Murray Hulbert of New York for the appropriation of $39,000,000 to improve the Port of New York, which article emphasized the fact that Mr. Hulbert, who had been appointed on the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, was the first member ever to be appointed on that committee from New York, and it seems to me that the shipping interest, the City of New York, and the press of the city should back him up rather than Mr. Bennet, particularly in view of the statement made by Mr. Bennet on Jan. 13, 1916, Page 1,099, Congressional Record: "In the last forty-eight years the City of New York has had no legitimate complaint against the citizens of the United States in connection with the improvement of its harbor."

We all know that the actual work in Congress is done in the committee, and Mr. Hulbert's colleagues on the committee ought to know that he has every good influence in New York behind him.

S. B. AXTELL.

New York, Jan. 15, 1916.

A Lesson from Grant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Passing over the horrors, present and future, of the effect of war, and also passing over the puerile comparison made between a war in Cuba and one in Mexico, let us recall that in the '70s there was a ship captured by the Spanish, and from its crew a large number of Americans were stood up against a wall at Santiago de Cuba and there shot to death. General Grant was President, a man who knew more about war than any one who has since been in Santiago; the country was full of veterans, who likewise knew what war was and is; Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State, a wise and beneficent statesman. With such a combination, does it not appear to all concerned that the best results would obtain? Surely, if armed intervention were best, we were then more ready than we are now. Did we have war? The world knows we did not. We were not stampeded.

There was a cartoon published at that time in Harper's Weekly, I think by Nast, showing Mr. Fish drawing aside a curtain to display General Grant steadily refusing to yield to clamor, and completing the work of a just and honorable settlement. It was entitled, "The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword," and is commended to your clever men as a means to express the outcome of cares the present involved situation puts upon President Wilson.

H.

Middletown, Jan. 14, 1916.

GET READY FOR THE CYCLONE.

"You should build a cyclone cellar,"
  said Elihu to Dan—
A smart young Western farmer—"just
  as quickly as you can.
To be prepared for danger, is well for
  every man;
When a cyclone once gets started, you've
  no time to work or plan."

But Dan replied to Elihu: "That's non-
  sense plain and pure.
I'm not looking for a cyclone, and am
  positively sure
That from that beastly sort of thing my
  people are secure.
I'll build no cyclone cellar—the thought I
  can't endure."

Ere long a cyclone struck the place,
  Dan's house was raised on high;
He saw his wife and kiddies through the
  dust-clogged ether fly,
And watched their bodies dwindling,
  mere specks against the sky,
Till his head-piece struck a boulder as he
  ricochetted by.

The rest I cannot vouch for, but I've
  heard it oft declared
Dan's ghost now hovers round the farm
  where through his life he fared—
Still searching for the wife and babes
  who once his pleasures shared;
And scaring Neighbor Elihu, whose life
  the cyclone spared.
The ghost is sometimes heard to whine,
  "I wish I'd been prepared."

JOHN E. DOLSEN.

AN AMERICAN IN CANADA.

Opinions About the War That Stir Up Our Northern Neighbors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the war started most of us here in Canada have hoped that the United States would not be drawn in, but a few of us recently had occasion to change our views, and while we still think it would be a bad thing for the Allies if you were to desert your attitude of benevolent neutrality, we think it might do some Americans a good deal of good to have a taste of the fighting.

About three weeks ago I attended a grain growers' convention at Wadena, a small town in this province, and while a few of us were having dinner an American from Wisconsin joined in the conversation. He spoke of the number of young men in khaki that were to be seen in every Canadian town and city and said that we Canadians must be fools to let so many of our finest young men go over to get knocked on the head in a war which England had started to keep Germany from putting her out of business. "I suppose, however, you have to go when John Bull says the word," he continued.

We tried to explain to him what we thought Great Britain and the Allies were fighting for—the rights of the little countries and of private citizens to shape their own lives, and that the men enlisting had as much to fight for as any men in Europe.

"You'll all be bankrupt when the war is over," he went on. "The United States will have all the money in the world when peace is declared. We'll be the richest and the greatest nation on earth. The Allies would have had to surrender months ago if J. P. Morgan had not raised enough money in the United States to keep them going."

Some one asked him if he thought that this wealth would be sufficient protection for the United States if the Allies lost and some foreign power decided to conquer the United States.

"No country in the world could conquer the United States," he declared. He bragged about the United States Navy, about the United States Army, and regretted that President Wilson had not put Mexico in its place by overrunning that country, and said that if the Allies were defeated we could ask to be annexed to the United States and then we would be perfectly safe. We told him that the United States was not only too proud but was too greedy to fight, and conversation grew spirited and then languished. Now no one who has spent much time in the United States, or reads an American newspaper like The Times, could mistake that man for a typical American, but he represents a type and a frame of mind that seems altogether too common in the United States.

W. A. MacLEOD.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Jan. 8, 1916.

ANOTHER WAR TEST.

Questions Which Might Have Been Asked of College Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent comments on the failure of college students to answer questions relating to the war help to show that ignorance may easily be misconstrued and exaggerated. If upper class men instead of freshmen had made the blunders, the fault, if fault it was, might have been charged to those instructors who taught the students to fix their attention on other things than the location of Gallipoli or the vagaries of European politicians. Not all are agreed as to what kind of knowledge is worth while.

Much depends on the point of view. Years ago, at a gathering of distinguished scholars in Baltimore, a British naval officer spoke disparagingly of the intelligence of an eminent jurist because, as the officer said, "he didn't even know where Callao is." In the same company, when Professor Tyndall was quoted to Professor Sylvester in proof of a certain point, the great mathematician snorted his contempt for such evidence by exclaiming, "Tyndall! Humph! He can't differentiate the sine of x!" That is a criterion of ability that some of our greatest statesmen might fail to meet.

Why should boys have acquired the particular sort of knowledge those particular questions demand? Here are a few questions that might just as appropriately have been set for a test, and a person who could answer correctly all those that were actually given might make a poor showing with these, although these relate to matters that have figured prominently in the war and the newspapers and affect vitally the progress and the results of the war, though they have little to do with geography, politics, or diplomacy:

Why are the submarines of the Germans called U boats and their large aircraft Zeppelins? What is a Krag-Jorgensen? What is a four-cycle motor? A sixty-cycle electric current? Why is rubber contraband? When was the Lusitania sunk? Who was Edith Cavell? What is a hyphenated American? What is shrapnel? What is the bore, in inches, of a forty-two-centimeter gun? Of a seventy-five-millimeter gun?

The list might be extended indefinitely.

D. W. HERING.

New York University, Jan. 13, 1916.

Adventures with Theatre Tickets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I called recently at the box office of a Broadway theatre and asked for three seats in the orchestra. I received the usual reply, "Nothing except back of the sixteenth row." Then I went to several ticket brokers, all of whom had seats in lots of two, four, and six, but found none willing to sell three. Finally a broker was discovered who sold me two seats and agreed to send to the box office for a third. This extra seat turned out to be considerably in front of the sixteenth row, but several rows removed from the other two. When the lights were turned on at the close of the first act vacant seats were to be seen in various parts of the house, and there were three whole rows with not a seat taken. Accordingly I went out to the box office with the three stubs and asked that they be exchanged for three that would be together. The box office man refused to make the exchange, and when a reason was requested explained that the people who had bought the seats were probably delayed and would come in later. Consequently I had to see the remaining acts separated from my friends, and it is needless to say to anybody familiar with New York theatre conditions that the vacant seats remained so throughout the performance.

It did not add anything to my enjoyment of the occasion to read in the program a full-page announcement from the management of the theatre giving the names of a number of ticket brokers who had agreed to handle the theatre tickets at an advance per ticket of no more than 50 cents. In the list was the name of the broker from whom I had purchased my tickets, who had demanded $1 advance on each.

JOHN CLYDE OSWALD.

New York, Jan. 15, 1916.

Copperheads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the greatest period of activity of the Southern sympathizers in the North was just before and during the early years of the civil war, 1861 and 1862, and as the copper cents so freely accepted by some of your correspondents as being responsible for the title were in no case issued before 1863, I am strongly of the opinion that the title was as asserted by "J. L. W." in the Times of January 9—first given by Henry Ward Beecher. This, too, fully agrees with my own recollections of the early war period, as in my town I know several of those who opposed the war and who loudly espoused the cause of the South were termed "Copperheads," and bore this title whenever mentioned in public debates or places.

NICHOLAS G. VREELAND.

Metuchen, N. J., Jan. 15, 1916.

TO MAKE THE MILITIA A NATIONAL FORCE.

The Power of Congress Under the Constitution "for Organizing, Arming, and Disciplining" the State Troops.

By J. LESLIE KINCAID,
Chairman Military Affairs Committee, New York Assembly, 1916.

New York, Jan. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the many articles which have appeared in the public press the general idea seems to prevail that the militia is essentially a State force. To whatever extent this may be true, at the present time, it has resulted from the failure of Congress adequately to provide for the militia as a national force. It has quite generally been lost sight of that the militia is fundamentally a national force. The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress, not to the State, the power to provide for the national defense. The Federal Constitution also grants to Congress the power to provide "for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia." The only powers reserved to the States in respect to the militia are the appointment of officers and the authority of training, but it is significant that this latter power is carefully limited by the addition of the following words: "According to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The whole history of the Constitution and its phraseology shows that the militia was regarded as a single, uniform national force and not as an aggregation of State forces. An amendment of the Constitution provides "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Let us examine the extent of the powers reserved to the States under the provision of the Constitution quoted, and see whether such reservation is in any way incompatible with adequate Federal power over the militia as a national force. It will be noted that the organization of the militia is entirely a matter for congressional legislation if Congress will but see fit to utilize its power. The word "organization" has a technical, well-understood military significance. The power to organize includes the power to prescribe the composition of forces, the number of officers in each grade, the number of noncommissioned officers, their duties, their qualifications, their tenure of office, the form of oath of both officers and enlisted men, and every other regulation which enters into a plan for creating an army, subject only to the limitations mentioned. Now, then, if Congress has the power, as it undoubtedly has, to prescribe the qualifications for officers, their tenure of office, and the rules and regulations which shall govern the performance by them of their duties, then it makes little difference what particular individual Federal or State official signs his name to the paper which constitutes the officer's commission. Thus it is within the power of Congress at the present session to fulfill its duty under the Constitution, and by adequate legislation to nationalize and make uniform throughout the entire country the militia of the United States.

It has been charged by some who are ardent advocates of a large standing army that this power to appoint officers which is reserved to the States would mean that in the last analysis militia officers would regard the interests of the State as paramount to those of the United States. How unwarranted is this view may be illustrated by the fact that the very officials who constitute the Federal Government, so far as its law making powers are concerned, namely, the Senators and Congressmen of the United States, get their commissions, not from any Federal source, but from the States. Are they by reason of that fact any less efficient or less loyal to the Federal Government as Federal officers, than if their commissions had been granted by a Federal authority? So far as the power to train, which is reserved to the States, is concerned, that power is specifically limited by the terms of the Constitution itself, which provides that the training shall be "according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

'As a matter of fact, the power to train, in effect, passed to the Federal Government in an indirect way some years ago by the provisions of the Federal law which withhold from the States their allotment of funds for the militia unless the training conforms in every detail to that prescribed for the militia by the War Department.

This present movement for preparedness has had its forerunners of a similar nature. At other times in our history an adequate military policy has been agitated, but never has the agitation resulted in the adoption of a policy or in legislation to make of the citizenry of the country a national force, clothed, armed, equipped and trained in adequate numbers to constitute an adequate national defense. On each of such occasions the agitation has resulted only in an increase of the regular standing army, with incidental promotion to those affected by the increase. These increases have had no relation to the problem of national defense, just as today an increase of the regular army will have no relation whatever to the problem of national defense, whether that increase be 25,000 or 50,000 or even 100,000 men. Such numbers of men are lost in a few days fighting in modern warfare. What is needed is a system which will provide not only reasonable efficiency, but numbers.

The cost of maintaining the regular army is out of all proportion to the national insurance provided by that agency. The financial aspect of this subject of preparedness is a factor which many advocates of preparedness seem to have lost sight of. There must in the nature of things be some limitation to the cost. There is a limitation to the powers of Congress to raise money. Already 60 cents of every dollar raised by the National Government goes to pay for war, past and present. If any sums which may be made available for preparedness are to be expended in an increase of the regular army, it will leave nothing with which to establish a proper military policy and to maintain adequate forces pursuant to such policy. The only great powers which at the present time make war with a professional standing army supplemented by volunteers are Great Britain and the United States, the two least prepared of all the great powers of the earth. The other nations wage war with the nation in arms.

Congress has the power to provide for national enrollment of the citizenry of the country capable of bearing arms. Congress has the power under the militia clause of the Constitution to provide the discipline which shall govern the training of this force. If Congress deems it necessary it may provide a system of discipline which shall make compulsory annual training during a prescribed period in the field. It is, in brief, within the power of Congress to make of the militia of the United States a powerful and well disciplined national force along the lines of the organization of the Australian national force, and this without withdrawing from the industry of the country a large element of the industrial workers, and at a minimum of cost.

It has been stated in the public press that this cannot be done because the Australian system of military training begins in the public schools, and that Congress has no power over the public school systems of the several States. Congress, however, has the power of providing that the youth of the country, between prescribed ages, shall daily devote a prescribed number of minutes or hours to physical exercise and to other forms of elementary military training. If it so happens that the youth between such years are those who are attending the public schools throughout the country, that fact will not diminish the powers of Congress over such youths in respect to enforced training of the character mentioned. And right here it is to be remembered that the Federal Constitution does not define the militia of the country as made up of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. The Federal Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of defining the term "militia." It is by Congressional act and not by the terms of the Constitution that the militia is at present defined as constituting the male population between the ages mentioned. Congress at the present session has the power to modify that definition and to prescribe and provide for enforced preparatory training of the youth of the country, the results of which will render them more available and efficient for service in the militia upon arriving at an older age.

It is, however, not believed to be practicable at this time, in view of the sentiment of the people, to provide for such training. This can only come as a result of greater education of the public in the obligations which the citizen owes to his country and of the many blessings, moral, mental, and physical, which would flow in the following generation after the establishment of such system. In other countries where such system is in force it was not attained in a day or in a year. It was the result not only of education of the public, but the result of development of cruder and less comprehensive beginnings.

In the Revolutionary War, Washington had frequent occasion to criticise the inefficiency of the militia of that time, but the militia consisted of untrained citizenry. They were inadequately armed. They had no preliminary drills or training other than that provided by an annual training day. They had no discipline. Their officers in most cases had no knowledge of the profession of arms. The militia was made up of the men in the towns and from the farms, hastily gathered together, notified that on paper they belonged to stated organizations, and sworn in for thirty, sixty, or ninety days of service. It is no wonder that such alleged troops frequently gave bad exhibitions of soldierly qualities. Nevertheless, after all his experience in the War of the Revolution, Washington, when he became President, annually urged upon Congress the importance of providing for a well-trained and disciplined militia, and gave it as his opinion that such a trained force should constitute the reliance of the country for the conduct of war, and that such force could be made efficient and effective for all purposes.

In 1793 President Washington said: "They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States." Washington's efforts with Congress were unavailing, although almost impatiently in 1795 he wrote to Congress on the subject of the militia as follows: "The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed until the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while nothing better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils." A year before Washington had urged upon Congress what the writer of this communication now urges upon the present Congress. Washington in 1794 expressed his view of this subject to Congress in the following words: "The devising and establishing of a well regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I, therefore, entertain a hope that the present session will not pass without carrying to its full energy the power of organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and thus providing in the language of the Constitution for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions."

There remains to be disposed of one other objection which is frequently made by the advocates of a large standing army to a national force based upon the militia provisions of the Constitution. That objection is that an opinion of the Attorney General holds that such a force could not be ordered for duty outside of the Continental limits of the United States unless they first volunteered for such service. A study of this objection will minimize its importance. The national force of Australia, which is so constantly referred to in laudatory terms, is subject to the same limitation, and this by specific provision of the national law. It might also be mentioned in passing that the Commonwealth of Australia is made up of six States, or provinces, and that these provinces have rights in respect to this national force, which are not held to be incompatible with the national aspect and functions of the force. The same comment applies to the Cantons of Switzerland in respect to the Swiss Army. Even in the case of the great German Army it was necessary at the time of the China Relief Expedition for the German Emperor to call for volunteers from that army to make up an expeditionary force to send to China. The army could not be ordered for service of the character involved to that theatre of operations.

Can it be held therefore that this alleged shortcoming of the militia system, even if it exists (and of this there is much doubt), constitutes a defect in the organization of a national force for the defense of the country? In any event the organized militia of the United States since the passage of the so-called Dick law have understood, each and every officer and man of them, that they are liable for such service, and welcome the obligation to render it. Since the question referred to was raised, officers of the organized militia, in a convention recently assembled at San Francisco, unanimously passed a resolution recommending an amendment to the Federal Constitution to make available to the Federal Government the services of the militia anywhere in the world, to the same extent and as fully as the Federal Government may use the regular army of the United States.

The United States has in the existing National Guard, otherwise known as the organized militia, a force of more than 120,000 officers and men organized in the same manner as is the regular army. They are armed with the same arms, clothed with the same clothing, equipped with the same equipment; they follow the same text books and annually engage in joint field exercises with the regular troops. Any national force to be effective will ultimately have to possess the material things essential for efficiency. These are armories, barracks, storehouses, rifle ranges, stables, arsenals, and camp grounds. These are owned and possessed by the States and are available for use of this force to an extent which represents a value estimated at between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000. The United States has in this force and in this plant not only a substantial nucleus of the personnel and of the material things needed for the development of a national militia force, but they have back of this force local interest and pride and a tremendous public opinion which has not yet begun to manifest itself. If Congress proposed to turn aside from the utilization of this valuable asset and substitute an impracticable plan, which in the opinion of the best military thought of the country is foredoomed to failure, or terminates the present session with a sop to the cause of preparedness in the form of an increase of the regular army, it will have signally failed in its duty to the nation and to the cause of adequate preparedness in the safe and sane form.

J. LESLIE KINCAID.

7 SUNDAY CONCERTS FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Society of the Friends of Music Gives a Characteristic Program at the Ritz-Carlton.

DEBUT OF MISS ANICA FABRY

John McCormack Sings New Songs by Burleigh and Dunn—Young Men's Symphony at Aeolian.

The concert-givers, having apparently recovered from the depression in their activities which exists during the holiday season, rallied valiantly to their task yesterday, with the result that there were five concerts in the afternoon and two in the evening. In the afternoon John McCormack drew a large audience to Carnegie Hall, the Society of the Friends of Music gave a characteristic program at the Ritz-Carlton, Anica Fabry made her first appearance here at the Princess Theatre, and there were orchestral concerts by the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra at Aeolian Hall, and by the Orchestral Society of New York at the Harris Theatre. In the evening there were the usual concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hippodrome.

From the standpoint of novelty, the concert of the Friends of Music and the début of Anica Fabry were the most important events of the afternoon.

A new quintet in A minor, Op. 50, for piano and strings, by Henry Hadley, who played the piano part, was the first number on the program of the Society of the Friends of Music, the others being a trio in A minor for piano, violin and 'cello, by Maurice Ravel, marked on the program as performed for the first time, and Beethoven's Grand Septet, Op. 20. The program was presented by the members of the Kneisel Quartet, assisted by Rudolph Ganz, piano; Frank Corrado, horn; Angelo Chiaffarelli, clarinet; Leopold Bucci, bassoon, and David R. Oliver, double-bass.

Hadley's Quintet Pleases.

Mr. Hadley's quintet is a work which holds the interest continuously. It is quite in the modern spirit. Its course is carried on by short melodic phrases which derive most of their significance by harmonic contrast and inter-relation. These themes are not, for the most part, distinguished, and are perhaps not intended to be so. It was noticeable about them, also, that they were generally diatonic, superimposed upon a rich mass of chromatic harmonization.

It was made evident that Mr. Hadley understood the instruments he was writing for, the string parts being grateful and the piano part, not so much a thing by itself as sometimes happens, being skillfully fitted into the ensemble. The second movement, an andante, whose opening had something of the Russian about its melody and rhythms, was one of the best portions of the composition. The playing of the Kneisel Quartet and Mr. Hadley at the piano were such as to show the work in its best light. Apparently the audience found it interesting.

Anica Fabry, a young foreign soprano, made her first appearance in New York at the recital in the Princess Theatre. She sang two operatic arias, a group of Slovak songs, another group representative of other mid-European races, and four songs in English by G. Waring Stebbins, La Forge, Homer, and Fay Foster. She made a favorable impression. Her voice is able to cope with larger spaces than the recital hall and its quality is good, especially so at both extremes of the range. She sings intelligently and with feeling, and altogether gives the impression of one whose best forte would be in dramatic music. Emil J. Polak played the accompaniments.

Young Men's Symphony.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, conductor, an organization which does good work in giving young players an opportunity to acquire orchestral routine, gave a public concert at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. The program comprised Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Massenet's Suite, "Les Erinnyes," and the finale of Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4. Mme. Marie Volpe was the soloist. She sang "Il est doux, il est bon," from "Herodiade," and songs by Tschaikowsky, Schumann, and Strauss. The orchestra played yesterday with a commendable degree of accuracy and finish.

The Orchestral Society of New York, Max Jacobs, conductor, gave a concert, the third since its organization, at the Harris Theater in the afternoon. Alberto Bachmann, violinist, was the soloist, playing Saint-Saens's Concerto No. 3. The orchestral numbers were Cherubini's "Anacreon" Overture, Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and a Bolero from Celeste D. Heckscher's "Dances of the Pyrenees."

At his concert in Carnegie Hall John McCormack, to hear whom an enormous audience had turned out, gave a characteristic program. He sang old airs by Handel and Purcell, songs by Tschaikowsky, Hugo Wolf, Rachmaninoff, and Strauss, four Irish songs arranged by Hughes and William Arms Fisher, to which the customary encores were granted, and new songs by Harry Burleigh and James P. Dunn, with others by Roger Quilter and Edwin Schneider. Donald McBeath, violinist, played some compositions of Kreisler and other numbers, and Edwin Schneider assisted at the piano.

Metropolitan Concert.

Percy Grainger was the principal soloist at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. He played Tschaikowsky's Concerto in B flat minor and a group of pieces from Grieg, and his own piano arrangements of Irish tunes by Stanford. Pasquale Amato sang an aria from "La Traviata" and the prologue to "Pagliacci," while Mme. Rita Fornia gave an aria from "Les Huguenots" and several songs. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the "Ruy Blas" Overture, the Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda," and several smaller numbers, including Liszt's Hungarian Dance No. 6.

The soloists with Sousa's Band at the Hippodrome concert last night were Anna Pavlowa and her dancers, besides several of the members of the Boston Opera Company, consisting of Luisa Villani, who sang an aria from "La Gioconda"; Riccardo Martin, who gave a number from "Carmen," and Thomas Chalmers, who sang the Prologue to "Pagliacci." The band numbers included excerpts from "Orpheus in the Underworld," "The Beggar Student," and Mr. Sousa's compositions. Mme. Pavlowa and the dancers gave the entire second part of the program. Among the numbers danced were Saint-Saëns's "The Swan," Kreisler's Rondo, and a new waltz by Sousa, "The Land of the Golden Fleece."

Movie Men to Help Actor's Fund.

Jesse L. Lasky, who has just returned from the studios of the Lasky Film Company in California, said yesterday that Thursday, Feb. 10, had been set aside as Actors' Fund day in Los Angeles. It is estimated that approximately 20,000 persons are connected with the motion picture business in Los Angeles, and each of these has been made a committee of one to sell tickets to the picture theatres for that day. All the theatres will co-operate at a big benefit performance lasting all day. The money raised will be contributed to the $1,000,000 endowment the fund is trying to raise.

QUITS AS Y. M. H. A. HEAD.

Warburg to Preside Over Federation of Contributors to Jewish Charities.

Felix M. Warburg announced last night that he had been chosen to head the new Federation of Contributors to Philanthropic Institutions in connection with the Jewish charities of this city, while speaking at a dinner given in connection with the Forty-second annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. At the same time he resigned as President of the Y. M. H. A.

Mr. Warburg also told of the formation of the Metropolitan League of fourteen Young Men's Hebrew Associations in and around New York. Realizing that as the various young men's Hebrew associations throughout the city were community affairs, he said, it was decided that one large association would not be possible, but that a federation of organizations must be the method of co-operation.

Mayor Mitchel attended the dinner and addressed the meeting. He said that one of the great dangers of the time was the fact that in the new-found freedom and development which this country affords to peoples coming from foreign countries, their young men were apt to forget the sound and fundamental social and moral traditions of their forefathers, and that such institutions as the Y. M. H. A. were of the greatest value to the country in making better and more loyal Americans through preserving the moral traditions of the races from which their young men have come.

"I know that this country can rely upon the absolute loyalty of its Jewish people," said Mayor Mitchel in referring to hyphenated Americans, "and I congratulate the men and women of your race upon that fact, for I don't believe that it has ever been questioned."

Other speakers of the evening were T. B. Richter, Herbert N. Straus, former Justice David Leventritt, Cecil B. Ruskay, Rabbi Aaron G. Robinson, and I. Edwin Goldwasser.

RUTH ST. DENIS AIDS BOYS.

Dances at Candler Theatre Benefit for the $500,000 Fund.

Ruth St. Denis, who has been giving a series of dance recitals during the past few weeks, gave a recital last night in the Candler Theatre for the benefit of the Boys' Club Association, which is conducting a campaign for $500,000 for its clubhouse.

One of the interesting features of Miss St. Denis's program was a dance she created after a recent visit to the Boys' Club in Avenue A. Miss St. Denis called it "The Dance of the East Side," and one of the boys of the club, Sam Ades, whom she discovered on her visit there, assisted her in it. The program included some of the most interesting of the Egyptian, Japanese, and other Oriental dances, in which the dancer has already been seen here. In these she was assisted by Ted Shawn, her dancing partner, and her company of native dancers.

The theatre was well filled and between $1,000 and $2,000 was realized for the fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayburgh's Musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, of 318 West Eighty-first Street, entertained at a musicale last night. On the program were Mrs. Emma von J. Wellman, Rafaelo Diaz and Fred Hilliard. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. Julius P. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Francis Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lauer, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wilmot, Miss Belle Greene, Jacob Schmetlapp, Andre Dippel, Orville Oddie, and J. B. Martindale.

C. A. Shaffer Dies at 103.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Charles Ashford Shaffer, 103 years old, died last night from an attack of paralysis at the home of his son, George W. Shaffer. He had seemed in good health until yesterday, when he had a sudden attack, and he died shortly after. Mr. Shaffer was born on a farm near Springdale on Dec. 22, 1812. Unlike most old men, he did not attribute his long life to abstinence, as he was fond of chewing tobacco. Mr. Shaffer is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Messiah Players in Peace Drama.

The Messiah Players will present a peace drama in three acts, entitled "The Wages of War," tonight in the Church House of the Church of the Messiah. The play is an adaptation by Mrs. Frank A. Parker from the German of Wiegand and Schurrelmann. The performance will be the first attempt of the players to present in dramatic form the teachings in the pulpit of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the church. The play will be repeated tomorrow, Wednesday and Saturday nights.

Holmes on "See America First."

Burton Holmes began his regular series of illustrated travelogues last night in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Holmes has adopted the "See America First" slogan, and is devoting all of his talks this season to subjects within the borders of the United States. Last night he talked on "Florida," taking his hearers by means of still and motion pictures and verbal descriptions to Palm Beach, Miami, Jacksonville, and other points of interest.

Sothern to Act at a Benefit.

A performance of "David Garrick" will be given by E. H. Sothern and his company tonight in the Booth Theatre under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, at Jamaica, L. I. The committee in charge of the benefit includes Mrs. Alfred Worman, Miss Ethel Stickney, Miss Cornelie E. Gaylor, Miss Ida Louise Rich, Mrs. Herbert P. MacGregor, Mrs. W. A. Miller, and Mrs. George W. Blanchard.

Recital at Mrs. B. J. Greenhut's.

Miss Harriet Scholder, pianist, and Miss Helen Scholder, violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, 36 West Seventy-second Street.

Books Asked for Belgian Soldiers.

The recently formed American Committee of the "Comité des Visites aux Blessés Belges," of which Joseph H. Choate and Charles J. Bonaparte are members, has issued an appeal for books in French and Flemish to be sent to Belgian soldiers in hospitals, detention camps, and prisons in various parts of Europe. Contributions of books for this purpose should be sent, with express charges prepaid, to John Van Rickstal, Belgian Vice-Consul, 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

Gregorian Calendar for Bulgaria.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—The Cologne Gazette's Sofia correspondent reports that the Bulgarian Cabinet has decided to introduce the Gregorian calendar in the kingdom.

Six Children Rescued at Fire.

Four small children were asleep in the rear room of the tailor shop of Louis Arkiny, at 436 West 125th Street, late last night when their bed, from some unknown cause, burst into flame. The shop is three doors from the West 125th Street Police Station, and Patrolman Furst, running into the bedroom, rescued three of the children—Morris, Samuel, and Sadie Arkiny. The fourth child, Rose, was carried out by Patrolman Zankal. Mrs. Arkiny, who had been asleep in another room, carried out her two other children.

MRS. LUCY CARNEGIE DIES NEAR BOSTON

Andrew Carnegie's Sister-in-Law the First Woman Member of New York Yacht Club.

SHE WAS A KEEN HUNTER

Will Be Buried Beside Her Husband on Her Estate on Cumberland Island, Georgia.

Mrs. Lucy Coleman Carnegie, widow of Thomas M. Carnegie, and sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, who was the first woman to join the New York Yacht Club and to fly its burgee, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver G. Ricketson, in Waverly, Mass.

Her father was one of the pioneers in the steel industry and owned the Coleman Iron Works, part of whose product was manufactured in the "Lucy Furnaces," which were named after Mrs. Carnegie. Not long after this time, Andrew and Thomas M. Carnegie founded the Carnegie Brothers Iron Works, and both families were united in the industry when the late Mr. Carnegie married Miss Lucy Coleman. He died in 1884. The Coleman family of Pittsburgh is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, and their homestead is still occupied by the family.

Mrs. Carnegie had spent her Winters for many years at her estate, Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia, next to the Jekyl Island Club. The island, which is more than twenty miles long, was originally deeded by Congress to Nathanael Greene after the Revolutionary War, and it was there that Light Horse Harry Lee died and remained buried until last year, when his body was taken to Richmond. Mr. Carnegie bought the island many years ago and is buried there. Until this year Mrs. Carnegie, who was nearly 70 years old, had spent her Winters there. This year, being in ill-health, she decided to postpone her trip and remained in Waverly.

Mrs. Carnegie was a yachting enthusiast and was the owner of the steel steam yacht Dungeness, which was widely known along the Atlantic Coast and in Newport for many years. She was also known as a keen hunter, and the Sea Islanders always spoke of her as a good shot. On Cumberland Island she started a game preserve, where there were deer, bear, wildcat, California quail, and other game birds. Hunting parties, at which many members of the most prominent Pittsburgh families were guests, were of frequent occurrence at Dungeness.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie had three daughters and six sons, all of whom survive except Coleman Carnegie, who died several years ago. In addition to the three married daughters, the sons living are Andrew Carnegie, 2d., Frank, William, and Thomas M. Carnegie.

Mrs. Carnegie's body will arrive here this morning and will be taken by her family to Cumberland Island, where the funeral will take place, and she will be buried beside her husband.

ATTACKS NEVADA DIVORCES.

Lawyer from That State Calls Them Invalid for New Yorkers.

New Yorkers who have remarried after obtaining divorces in Nevada are guilty of bigamy, according to the opinion of Mark Walser, a divorce and mining lawyer of Havelock, Nev., who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

"Marriage is a civil contract," he said. "If there are children the State has an interest, and so has society. If you make a civil contract in New York and then go to Massachusetts and break it, your action is not excused under the local law. This State provides conditions under which divorce may be granted. Out in Nevada a person from New York resides six months and gets a divorce under the laws of that State. If his wife takes no part in the action and he remarries she can have him arrested here for bigamy."

Lord Russell, who got a divorce in Carson City, was arrested by his former wife in England on a charge of bigamy. A New York man got a divorce in Dakota when that State had a ninety-day residence law, remarried, and was convicted of bigamy here.

"It is interesting to note that fully 40 per cent. of the divorces granted in Nevada are to people from New York."

PLAN FUND FOR TUSKEGEE.

Seth Low Announces Proposed Memorial to Booker Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A plan to raise a fund of $2,000,000 to perpetuate Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., as a permanent memorial to Booker T. Washington was announced today by Seth Low of New York, President of the institute's Board of Trustees, at a memorial service here in honor of the negro educator. Mr. Low said that under a plan adopted by the Trustees white people would raise half of the fund and the negroes of the nation the remainder.

More than 3,000 persons in all walks of life and of both races paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Washington at the service which was held in Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Secretary Daniels of the Navy and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury were among the speakers.

TO NAME MENOCAL AGAIN.

Cuban Conservatives Determine on Renomination, Despite Threats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 17.—The National convention of the Conservative Party late last night, by twenty-six majority, adopted a resolution approving the re-election of President Menocal. This means that Menocal will be nominated tomorrow to succeed himself. The re-electionists were noisily celebrating this morning with cannon and aerial bombs. The Liberals are declaring sullenly that the re-election spells trouble.

WATERS HIGHER IN HOLLAND

Twelve Bodies of Markan Islanders Washed Ashore at Volendam.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says:

"The floods in North Holland continue their devastation. The town of Purmerend, which is less than ten miles from Amsterdam, is under water, and at many points the flood is three feet higher than yesterday. Everywhere in the flooded section bodies of cattle drowned can be seen floating. Only trees and farmhouses are above the surface of the water

"The bodies of twelve persons drowned in Marken washed ashore today at Volendam."

Lieut. C. A. Zimmerman.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16.—Lieutenant Charles A. Zimmerman, bandmaster at the Naval Academy, died here today. He was 54 years old. Lieutenant Zimmerman became the leader of the Naval Academy Band in 1887. The rank of Lieutenant in the Marine Corps recently was conferred on him by a special act of Congress. He was a musical composer and also prominent as an organist.

Dr. Reginald Koettlitz Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17.—Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, senior medical officer on the Discovery during the late Captain Scott's Antartic expedition, is dead from dysentery in Somerset, South Africa. Koettlitz Glacier was named after him.

MAX ADLER DEAD.

For Forty Years Philanthropist Was Active in New Haven Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—After an illness of less than a day, Max Adler, a manufacturer, banker and philanthropist, died during the night of heart disease. He was 75 years old, and, although he retired from partnership in the firm of Strouse, Adler & Co., five years ago, he continued his activity in the directorates of several banking and benevolent organizations and the Connecticut Reformatory. He was President of the New Haven Permanent Paving Commission and has been active in municipal improvement for forty years.

He leaves three children, Mrs. A. M. Weil of Denver, Mrs. Isaac M. Ullman and Frederick Adler of this city. He was a liberal contributor to Hebrew philanthropies in New England.

A. C. LAMONTE DIES.

Appointed General Manager of Coal Company Only Four Weeks Ago.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 16.—A. C. Lamonte, Vice President and General Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, died at his home here tonight as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Lamonte was about 45 years of age and had been appointed to succeed Colonel R. A. Phillips four weeks ago.

Lieut. Commander Oakley, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Commander Owen Horace Oakley, U. S. N., died at the Mansion House in Brooklyn yesterday of pneumonia. He had been ill about a week and hopes for his recovery were held out. Lieutenant Commander Oakley was born in 1879 in Lincoln, Neb., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1901. In the service he specialized in engineering, and he had been engineer of the armored cruiser South Dakota. He was married in 1904 to Anna Truxton Craven, daughter of the late civil engineer, Henry S. Craven, U. S. N. Besides his wife he leaves a son, one year old. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis tomorrow afternoon.

George B. Raymond.

George B. Raymond, General Manager in New Jersey of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for twenty-five years before he retired, in 1907, died yesterday morning at his home, in Ogden Place, Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and came to this city when a young man. Mr. Raymond was a frequent contributor to sporting papers, and of recent years had devoted his time to his sporting library, which is said to be one of the best of its kind in this country. He was a member of the Morristown and Morris County Golf Clubs, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and the Sons of the American Revolution. His wife, two daughters, and a son survive him.

Florentine J. Machalske.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Florentine J. Machalske, analytical electro chemist, was found dead in his room here today of heart disease. Since November, 1912, he had been experimenting with a new electrical process for manufacturing steel. In a statement made by him recently he declared he had a process virtually perfected that would entirely revolutionize the steel industry. He was a member of many scientific societies in this country and Europe.

Mrs. John F. Dryden Dies.

Mrs. Cynthia Fairchild Dryden, widow of United States Senator John F. Dryden, died last night at her home in Bernardsville, N. J., in her seventy-fifth year. She had been ill a long time. She is survived by one son, Forrest F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and one daughter, Mrs. S. F. Kuser.

Dr. J. Lee Morrill.

Dr. J. Lee Morrill, a specialist in obstetrics, died yesterday at his home, 63 East Eightieth Street, after a nervous breakdown, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Capt. Joseph Morrill. Dr. Morrill was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1871.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES OAKLEY DAVIDSON, one of the receivers for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home in Wichita, Kan. Death was caused by a complication of internal troubles.

WILLIAM A. MacDONALD, a retired engineer and builder of printing presses, and the oldest resident of Garfield, N. J., died on Saturday, in his ninety-first year. He was connected with R. M. Hoe & Co. for many years.

EDWARD FULLER BROOKS, formerly General Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, died on Saturday at his home, Landsdowne, near Philadelphia, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. HELEN E. DODGE, wife of Richard H. Dodge, died on Saturday at her home, 104 West Seventieth Street, in her fifty-sixth year.

Captain GEORGE W. GOODWIN, who made the voyage around Cape Horn fifty-six times, and who was in command, for fourteen years, of the Dirigo, died on Saturday at Brighton, in his sixty-eighth year.

Miss PEMELIA MONTAGUE, a member of the old New England Montagues, died on Saturday at her home, 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year.

JOHN WILKINS, a Harlem Socialist, died on Saturday at his home, 249 West 126th Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

EDWARD S. STEVENS of Charles A. Stevens & Brothers, prominent merchants of Chicago, died at his home in that city yesterday, aged 68 years. He was identified with a number of other large enterprises.

WILLIAM MAURICE SLOCUM, a haberdasher and shoe merchant at 183 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., died on Saturday at the Neurological Institute here, in his thirty-eighth year.

CORNELIUS E. MALONEY, an expert machinist, died on Saturday from pneumonia, in his home at Morristown, N. J., in his twenty-seventh year.

ROBERT A. GLOVER, Justice of the Peace for twenty years in the Vailsburg section of South Orange, N. J., died on Saturday. He came to this country from England when 35 years old and became a shoe cutter.

Mrs. CHRISTIAN BECKER, widow of William E. Becker, died on Saturday at her home, in Boydon, South Orange, N. J., in her eighty-second year.

Miss CATHERINE BREEN, a trained nurse of 2,316 Andrews Avenue, the Bronx, and a daughter of Magistrate Matthew P. Breen, died last night in St. Vincent's Hospital, after an operation, in her forty-first year.

GEORGE H. LEWIS, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for sixty-eight years and one of the few possessors of the State Grand Lodge Fifty-Year Jewel, died yesterday at his home in Utica, N. Y., in his ninety-first year. He was a native of Wales.

STEPHEN G. TODD, for many years in the livery business, died yesterday at his home on Main Street, Huntington, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in that place, and was a member of the Elks. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELLEN J. GILL, wife of John W. Gill, died on Saturday at her home, 5,203 Twentieth Avenue, Parkville, after a long illness.

Mrs. FRANCES HEWLETT BOLTON, widow of William H. Bolton, died on Saturday at her home, 326 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. MOSES BECKER, Principal of Public School 119, Brooklyn, died Saturday night at his home at Avenue J and East Fortieth Street, after being connected with the Department of Education for twenty-five years.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL HERBERT BOYER, rector emeritus of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit in Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home, in his eighty-first year.

EDWARD PELHAM JESSUP, 53 years old, formerly Vice President of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, and at the time of his death associated with the C. H. Clinton Paper Company, died on Saturday at his home in Philadelphia.

WARREN DEAN SMITH, former President of the Phoenix Linen Company of Brookfield, Mass., and at one time Vice President and General Manager of the Vienna Pressed Cheese Company, died yesterday at his home, 1,226 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

JOSEPH G. HOUGHTON DIES.

For 20 Years He Was a Leader in Civic Affairs in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—Joseph Goodhue Houghton, President of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, Park Commissioner of Stamford and, for about 20 years, a prominent figure in public and business here, is dead at his house, 255 Summer Street, of a lung affection, after seven weeks' illness.

Mr. Houghton was born in Petersham, Mass., Sept. 13, 1842, the son of Rev. James Clay Houghton, a Congregational clergyman who was a brother of Henry Oscar Houghton, who founded the Riverside Press at Cambridge. Joseph G. Houghton graduated from Amherst in 1865.

He entered the hardware business in Brooklyn and in 1869 married Miss Sarah Pierrepont Edwards of Brooklyn, who is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. In 1883 Mr. Houghton and his family came to Stamford, where he established himself in the hardware business. He retired in 1897.

Mr. Houghton was treasurer of the Stamford Congregational Church, a trustee of the Helene M. T. Holly $50,000 Fund for the poor; chairman of the Committee on Laws of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum of Connecticut; treasurer and vice president of the Woodland Cemetery Association; treasurer of the Varuna Water Company, and a director of the Citizens Savings Bank.

He is survived by his wife and three sons, Walter Edwards Houghton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Citizens Savings Bank; Frederick Morton Houghton, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, and Herbert Pierrepont Houghton, President of Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Penn.

Ex-Senator William H. Carter.

William H. Carter, former New Jersey State Senator, died on Saturday at the home of a relative in Trenton, N. J., in his eighty-second year. He had been in poor health for some time, but his death was unexpected. Mr. Carter was Inspector of the New Jersey State Prison, and served three terms in the Assembly.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

MAHER.—Jan. 14, 515 West 170th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Maher, Jr., a son.

MEYER.—Jan. 13, 438 West 164th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer, a daughter.

Engaged.

MAYER—EISENBERG.—Mrs. Mollie Eisenberg announces the engagement of her daughter, Henrietta, to Mr. Frederick T. Mayer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Mayer, Jan. 16, 1916, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

APPLEBAUM — HOLZINGER.—Sylvia Holzinger to Barney Applebaum.

BACHER—LINK.—Sadie Link to Emanuel Bacher.

COHEN—OTTENBERG.—Gertrude Ottenberg to Charles Cohen.

FERGUSON—LAUTMAN.—Carolyn F. Lautman to William M. Ferguson.

FREEDMAN — GOODSTEIN.—Muriel Goodstein to Joseph M. Freedman.

FREIMAN—LOWENFELD.—Estelle Lowenfeld to Dr. Maurice E. Freiman.

GELT—BLEIER.—Edna Bleier to Harry Gelt.

GOLDENBERG—HOTCHNER.—Rosamond L. Hotchner to Irving Goldenberg.

HEYMANN — JACOBS.—Estelle Jacobs to Sidney Heymann.

JACOBS—RESSNER.—Eva Ressner to Louis N. Jacobs.

KLEIN—STEIN.—Pauline Stein to Jacob Klein.

KOSHLAND—LEVY.—Rebecca Levy to Albert Koshland.

LEVY—BERNSTEIN.—Helen H. Bernstein to Irving Levy.

LEWIS—BORN.—Carrie K. Born to Charles H. Lewis.

MOTZ—GOLDSMITH.—Rena E. Motz to Milton S. Goldsmith.

OSTERER—BIRN.—Rose Birn to Manuel Osterer.

SAMUELS—BLUME.—Lillian Blume to Harry L. Samuels.

SOSNOWITZ—ROSENFIELD.—Julia Rosenfield to Saul Sosnowitz.

STERN—ABRAHAM.—Henriette Abraham to David S. Stern.

STERN—RAPF.—Stella Rapf to Sidney Stern.

STRAUSS—MEYER.—Jennie Meyer to Albert Strauss.

SWABODA—SAYDAM.—Marie McR. Saydam to Adolph R. Swaboda.

WEINMAN—BIOW.—Selma Biow to Bertram Weinman.

ZIMMERMANN—FROLICH.—Minnie Frolich to Benjamin Zimmermann.

Married

BERGER—BRAND.—Jan. 9, Victoria Brand to Dr. Benjamin Berger.

FREUNDLICH—SELIGMAN.—Jan. 10, Fannie Seligman to Harry N. Freundlich.

LEWIS—HORSHBAUM.—Jan. 12, Lillian Horshbaum to Arthur Lewis.

MICHEL—SAMUELS.—Jan. 11, Florence Samuels to Gilbert Michel.

WEIL—RHEINAUER.—Jan. 10, Marguerite Rheinauer to Gordon J. Weil.

Brooklyn.

MEUDEN—DENNISON.—Jan. 15, Margaret C. Dennison to George F. Meuden.

NIEMAN—GUELLICK.—Jan. 12, Marie A. Guellick to Albert Nieman.

POWERS—DAYTON.—Jan. 15, Angeline Dayton to A. Merrill Powers.

Newark.

KING—GORDON.—Jan. 11, Katheryn A. Gordon to Wesley B. King.

Died

BEAN.—At her residence, 15 Forest Av., Lakewood, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916, Mary Margaret Bean, widow of Curtis Coe Bean. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Lakewood, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

BECKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916, Dr. Moses Becker. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Avenue J and East 40th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BIRCHETT.—On Jan. 15, 1916, at his late residence, 421 West 22d St., Alfred Birchett, aged 60 years. Funeral services private. Interment Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

BOLTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, at her late residence, 326 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Frances Hewlett Bolton, wife of the late William H. Bolton, in the ninety-second year of her age. Services at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, on the arrival of train leaving Flatbush Av. at 10:01 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BREEN.—Jan. 16, Catherine, beloved daughter of Matthew P. Breen. Funeral from her late residence, 2,316 Andrews Av., Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

BRISTOL.—Frances L. Bristol, late wife of Harry J. Bristol, suddenly, Jan. 14, 1916. Funeral services Monday at 2 P. M. from her mother's home, 1,784 Eastburn Av., Bronx.

BRUNDAGE.—On Jan. 13, at Flower Hospital, Jeanie Christina Woodhouse, beloved wife of William Mesnard Brundage. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 17, at 11 A. M.

BYRNE.—Kate. Funeral, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

BYRON.—Anna Olmell, wife of the late George Gordon Byron, at her home, 40 East 62d St., New York City, on Sunday, Jan. 16, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARNEGIE.—Lucy Coleman, widow of the late Thomas M. Carnegie, died in Boston Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16. Funeral and interment at her home, Dungeness, Cumberland Island, Ga.

CASAZZA.—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, 1916, John Casazza, beloved husband of Louisa Casazza and father of Charles, Joseph, Andrew, John, and Eugene Casazza and of Mrs. Theresa Poggi. Funeral from his late residence, 1,023 Third Av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at 9:45 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Joachim, Roosevelt St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Hoboken papers please copy.

CLARKE.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, at Irvington, N. Y., Selina Clarke, daughter of the late Bayard and Allotta Remsen Clarke. Funeral private. Albany papers please copy.

COLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916, Sophie H. Cole, widow of Thomas B. Cole. Funeral services at St. Mark's P. E. Church, Adelphi St., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 17, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Albany Rural Cemetery.

COLTON.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Aline West Caldwell, wife of F. Sidney Colton. Funeral services will be held at her home, 78 Edgemount Road, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock.

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Died

DODGE.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916, at 104 West 70th St., Helen E., wife of Richard H. Dodge, and daughter of the late Robert L. Shaw. Funeral services will be held at Saint Stephen's Church, 69th St. and Broadway, on Tuesday morning at 11 A. M.

DRAPER.—Friday, Jan. 14 1916, Florence A. Draper, wife of John S. Draper. Funeral from her late residence, Centreport, L. I., Monday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M.

DRYDEN.—At her late home in Bernardsville, N. J., on Sunday night, Jan. 16, Cynthia Fairchild, widow of the late John F. Dryden, in her 75th year. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

FORSHAY.—At Rensselaer, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1916, Edward A. Foshay, formerly of Port Chester, N. Y., in his 70th year. Services at his late residence, 1,403 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon. Interment at Rye, N. Y., on Monday, 17th instant, at 2:30 P. M.

FRANK.—Lena, Sunday, Jan. 16, at 5 A. M. Funeral services held Monday, Jan. 17, at noon from 47 Norfolk St.

GIHON. — John, on Sunday the 16th, at Flushing, L. I., John Gihon, son of John and Elizabeth Leadly and husband of Mary Cryder, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral private.

HALLETT.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, Carrie Bliss, daughter of Victoria Marcus and the late John W. B. Hallett. Funeral services 3:30 P. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 180 Madison Av., Flushing, N. Y. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station 2:37.

HARREYS.—Mrs. Josephine Harreys, widow of the late Dr. Charles W. Harreys of Brooklyn, E. D. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, 87 Heights Road, Ridgewood, N. J., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

HOUGHTON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday evening, Jan. 15, 1916, Joseph Goodhue Houghton, son of the late James Clay and Julia Morton Houghton, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church, Stamford, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HUBER.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, Louise Huber, (nee Ohlmeis,) beloved wife of Daniel Huber, Jr., and mother of Daisy Louise Schlachter, suddenly of pneumonia, in her 51st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 129 West 119th St., on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HUFFINGTON.—At Darien, Conn., Jan. 16, 1916, John W. Huffington, aged 78 years. Funeral private.

HUGHES.—Margret, 70 years old, of 396 2d Av., mother of Patrolman Charles F. Hughes and Lieutenant Edward McGuire, retired, Police Department. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, at 2 P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

HYDE.—Jan. 14, 1916, E. Belcher Hyde, at his residence, 280 Macdonough St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at Church of the Good Shepherd, Macdonough St., near Lewis Av., Monday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, James S., beloved husband of Sarah Lawrence, in his eighty-second year. Funeral services at his late residence, 386 East 144th St., Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

LILIANTHAL.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, at her residence, 411 West End Av., Charlotte, widow of the late Joseph Lilianthal. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LITTLE.—Elizabeth, Jan. 16, at Pelham, N. Y. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

METZLER.—Jan. 15, Regina Metzler, beloved mother of Henry and Maurice W., Mrs. Joseph Manheimer, Mrs. Stephen D. Hirschman, Mrs. Abram S. Altheimer. Funeral services from her home, Lawrence, L. I., 10 A. M. Monday, Jan. 17. Interment Beth-El Cemetery, New Union Fields, at 11:30 A. M.

MORRILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, at his residence, 63 East 80th St., J. Lee Morrill, M. D. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916, Augusta Morton, beloved wife of William Colbert Morton, aged 56 years, at 603 Madison St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.

OAKLEY.—Owen Horace, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. A., aged 37, Jan. 16, 1916, at Mansion House, Brooklyn. Funeral at Annapolis, Md., on Tuesday.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.—At Short Hills, N. J., of pneumonia, on Jan. 16, 1916, Michael James, beloved son of Michael James and Marie Calhoun O'Shaughnessy, in the 15th year of his age. Funeral from the home, Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Interment private. Huntsville, (Ala.) and New Orleans papers please copy.

PRINCE.—At Presbyterian Hospital, Sunday, Jan. 16, Dora Tuttle, wife of the late John Prince of Boston, Mass. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—At his late residence, Ogden Place, Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 16, George B. Raymond, husband of Elizabeth Merritt, and younger son of the late Benjamin C. and Lois Mather Raymond of Albany, N. Y. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SHARPLESS.—On Saturday, 15 January, 1916, Mary Lyman van Buren, eldest daughter of the late James van Buren, Esqre., of 151 East 37 Street, New York, and wife of the late Henry Hale Graham Sharpless, Esqre., of Laburnums, Chelten Hills, Pennsylvania. Funeral private.

SLADE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 15, 1916, Arthur Halsey, son of Arthur Jarvis and Jessica Hildreth Slade, aged 22 months. Funeral services from the residence, 172 East 72d St., Monday, Jan. 17, 12 o'clock noon. Interment private.

SLOCUM.—Saturday, Jan. 15, William M. Slocum. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 18, 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 143 Pavilion Av., Long Branch, N. J.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Warren Dean, husband of Sara Shepard Smith, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his home, 1,226 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8 P. M.

SOLOMON.—William, died Sunday, Jan. 16. Funeral from his late residence, 616 East 168th St., Monday, Jan. 17, 11 A. M. Friends please attend funeral.

SWORDS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, early Saturday morning, Jan. 15, at her residence, 147 East 72d St., Sarah Willis, daughter of the late William Henry and Lydia Waring Willis, and wife of the late Charles R. Swords, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Resurrection, 115 East 74th, on Monday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

TRACEY.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 16, at his residence, 626 Hancock St., Brooklyn, George Edward Tracey, aged 80 years. Funeral from his late home, Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Hoboken (N. J.) papers please copy.

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Died

VALENTINE.—In Ridgewood, on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Amelia Valentine. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 44 East Franklin Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916.

WALKER.—At Brooklyn on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, after a brief illness, Frances A. L. Walker, daughter of the late Alexander J. and Frances A. Walker, in the forty-fourth year of her age. Funeral services from the residence of her uncle, Robert S. Walker, 167 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 P. M.

WELCH.—Thomas, son of the late John and Ellen Welch. Funeral from his late residence, 2,090 Arthur Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's.

WESSLER.—On Jan. 16, 1916, Solomon Wessler, aged 68, at his residence, 122 West 118th St. Funeral notice later.

WHITNEY.—Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Fletcher Whitney, beloved husband of Florence L. Whitney and eldest son of the late John C. Whitney. Funeral services at his late residence, 386 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8 P. M.

AHRENS.—Henry N., 555 West 43d St., Jan. 15, aged 91. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

ALLEN.—Edward A., 309 East 87th St., Jan. 15. Funeral notice later.

ARMSTRONG.—Martin, 880 3d Av., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BALY.—Mary, 1,747 Lexington Av., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BEISWENGER.—Charles, Jan. 15. Funeral 64 6th Av., today, 1 P. M.

BERLFEIN.—Jacob, 149 West 111th St., Jan. 14.

BOEHM.—Anna, 1,153 Tinton Av., Bronx, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

COBY.—Peter, 433 East 14th St., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COCK.—Genevieve, 93 East End Av., Jan. 15, aged 7 weeks. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—Rose M., 409 West 125th St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

GAVAN.—Samuel, 740 8th Av., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

GLUCK.—Jennie, 546 East 87th St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEINS.—Henry W., 378 East 135th St., Jan. 15, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HICKEY.—Kate, 234 East 69th St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KNOBLOCH.—Margaretha, 804 Melrose Av., Bronx, Jan. 15. Funeral today.

McFADDEN.—Joseph M., 52 St. Nicholas Place, Jan. 14.

McGRATH.—Mary, 2,612 3d Av., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MADSON.—Alfred, 430 East 154th St., Jan. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MARTEN.—James, 228 West 144th St., Jan. 14. Funeral service today.

MARX.—Charles W., 926 Morris Av., Bronx, Jan. 15.

NAMHEIMER.—Mina, 224 West 140th St., Jan. 15, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMID.—Catherine M., 266 West 144th St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STERN.—Charles, 4,623 Park Av., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

TOUGHEY.—Mary, 667 East 161st St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WILKINS.—John, 249 West 126th St., Jan. 15. Funeral private.

WYNN.—John, 249 West 126th St., Jan. 15. Funeral private.

O'BRIEN.—Thomas A., 553 West 48th St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Mary J., 2,283 Bathgate Av., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

POOLE.—Catherine, St. Rose's Home, Jan. 14, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Jane, 2,153 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROSENSTEIN.—Dr. H., 308 East 72d St., Jan. 15.

RUTH.—James, 1,880 Lexington Av., Jan. 15. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—Deborah A., 427 5th St., Jan. 14. Funeral service today.

CHURCHILL.—Judson, 480 Lafayette Av., Jan. 15, aged 75. Funeral notice later.

FARRELLY.—Mary, 37 Bergen St., Jan. 15, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FREEMAN.—Jordan L., Avenue S and 11th St., Jan. 14, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GANNALO.—Mary, 404 Columbia St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GARVEY.—James, 56 Forest Av., Jan. 14.

GILL.—Ellen J., 5,203 20th Av., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GUNDERSEN.—Adelaide M., 213-A 29th St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LANAGAN.—John A., 539 4th St., Jan. 14. Funeral today, private.

LINDEN.—Elizabeth, 1,299 Rogers Av., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McCARTHY.—John F., 244 Atlantic Av., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NELSON.—Kate, 506 Westminster Road, Jan. 15. Funeral private.

Died

O'BYRNE.—Daniel, 67 Heyward St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

PFLUGER.—Margaret, 200 East 35th St., Jan. 14, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RAPPOLD.—Carolina, 29 Maujer St., Jan. 14, aged 74.

REILLY.—Hugh, 71 4th Place, Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROSS.—Annie, 108 Butler St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMALE.—Jennie G., 1,772 Fulton St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

STAMM.—Christina A., 505 9th St., Jan. 14, aged 76.

TERRILL.—Louisa, 195 5th Av., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WICKENS.—Frank, 441 9th St., Jan. 14.

WILLIAMS.—Michael, 170 Guernsey St., Jan. 15, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WINROW.—Samuel, 206 Maujer St., Jan. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

DURNING.—Hugh, 112 Jefferson St., Newark, Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Edward, 468 Monmouth St., Jersey City, Jan. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HASSEL.—Matilda M., 397 Badger Av., Newark, Jan. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEDENSKOG.—Alva K., 420 Hague St., West Hoboken, Jan. 14, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAHER.—Rose, 94 Franklin St., Jersey City, Jan. 14, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MASSON.—Philipp, 335 New York Av., Newark, Jan. 15, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

MILLER.—Carl G., 572 Sanford Av., Newark, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PHILBURN.—William J., 131 2d St., Newark, Jan. 15, aged 10.

SINSEL.—Andrew C., 349 South 6th St., Newark, Jan. 14. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.

ZIPF.—Florian A., 33½ South 12th St., Newark, Jan. 15, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

Long Island.

BAHR.—Moritz, Morris Park, Jan. 14. Funeral private.

BELZ.—William E., 579 7th Av., Long Island City, Jan. 14.

GUSENBURGER. — Margaretha, Woodhaven, Jan. 14, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam

BLAKE.—Elizabeth A. Anniversary mass St. Anselm's Church, Bronx, today at 7:30 A. M.

COOGAN.—Florence K., late beloved wife of James A. Month's mind mass at St. Raymond's Church, Westchester, Bronx, tomorrow, (Tuesday,) at 9 A. M.

ACKERLY.—Vera; mass Ascension Church today, 9 A. M.

BRENNAN.—John F.; mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

BRADY.—Sarah; mass St. John Chrysostom's Church, Bronx, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRENNAN.—Thomas F., in memory of; died Jan. 19, 1915.

CONNELL.—Ellen; mass St. James's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

CRAGER.—Joseph; unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery Jan. 23, 2:30 P. M.

DUB.—Marie; unveiling monument Linden Hill Cemetery Jan. 23, 2 P. M.

DUFFY.—David; mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

FORAN.—Patrick, mass, St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.

FOX.—John, mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, today, 10 A. M.

HEYMANN.—Julius, in memory of; died Jan. 17, 1915.

HUNT.—Albert E., in memory of; died Jan. 19, 1912.

LEVINSON.—Rose, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Jan. 23, 2:30 P. M.

MARKS.—Harriet, in memory of; died Jan. 17, 1898.

OLIVER.—Mary D., in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1915.

QUINLAN.—Mary J., mass St. Ambrose's Church, today, 10 A. M.

RAY.—Thomas, in memory of; died Jan. 19, 1915.

SIMPSON.—Samuel A., in memory of; died Jan. 19, 1909.

SUGRUE.—Kathryn, mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

WEIL.—Adolph, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills, Cemetery, Jan. 23, 3 P. M.

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Wed. at 8, Trovatore. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Magic Flute. Kurt, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Manon Lescaut. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Evg. at 7:30, Sp'l Perf'ce Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
AFTERNOON CYCLE (Four Performances) of Richard Wagner's Music Drama,
"Der Ring des Nibelungen"
THURS., Feb. 3, at 2:30..........Das Rheingold
THURS., Feb. 10, at 1:30............Die Walkuere
FRI., Feb. 18, at 1:30..................Siegfried
THURS., Feb. 24, 1:30........Goetterdaemmerung
Seats for cycle (4 perf'ces) at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Orch. $15, Dress Circle $9; Balcony, front, $7.50; others $6, Family Circle $5. On Sale Tomorrow morning at 9.
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WED.: Carnaval; L'Oiseau de feu; Princesse Enchantee; Soleil de Nuit.
THURS.: Les Sylphides; Scheherazade; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor.
FRI.: Carnaval; La Princesse Enchantee; Soleil de Nuit; Scheherazade.
SAT. MAT.: Les Sylphides; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Scheherazade.
SAT. EVE.: L'Oiseau de feu; Princesse Enchantee; La Carnaval; Soleil de Nuit.
NEXT MON.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; Petrouchka; Les Sylphides.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.
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First Appearance in America of
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE MITCHEM COMPANY to Harry Zalkin, Assignee.

Creditors and all other persons interested in this estate are hereby given notice:

1. That the following is a copy of an order entered in this court on the 1st day of December, 1915:

Ordered that creditors and all other persons interested in this estate show cause at a Special Term of this Court, Part 1 thereof, to be held on the 15th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered authorizing the assignee herein to sell at public auction the uncollected accounts receivable remaining in his hands, and it is further

Ordered that the assignee mail to each creditor appearing in the schedules of the assignor a copy of this order at least ten days before the return date of this order.

Enter L. A. GIEGERICH, J. S. C.

2. That if no cause be shown, the said assignee will sell the said accounts receivable through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at his office, No. 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Terms of sale will be announced at the sale.

HARRY ZALKIN, Assignee,
170 Broadway, New York City.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FORMAN'S FASHION SHOP, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, at the premises, No. 597 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, the stock of ladies' cloaks, suits, and wearing apparel, store furniture and fixtures, together with the good will of the said bankrupt, and the right to use the trade name "Forman's Fashion Shop," and the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt and said receiver in and to all leases affecting said premises. Said sale will be held THURSDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1916, at TEN A. M.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale.

Property may be inspected during business hours on two days prior to date of sale.

JOHN V. LADDEY, Receiver,
Union Building, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys for Receiver,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, January 17th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 945 Southern Boulevard, Borough of Bronx, and on January 18th, at 10:30 A. M., at 123 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise used in a 5 and 10 cent store, such as dry goods, hosiery, underwear, crockery, glassware, housefurnings, notions, cash register, fixtures, etc.

MAX E. SANDERS, Assignee.
LESTER B. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROADWAY ARENA CORPORATION, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at southeast corner of Broadway and 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, and fixtures used in an up-to-date cafe and restaurant.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Receiver.
SCHLESINGER & LAZAROE, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARKS TAILORING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 65 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchant tailoring, woolens, clothing, linings, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

SIDNEY H. AARONS, Assignee.
WILLIAM C. RITTENBERG, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 283 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE G. H. MASTEN REALTY CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to G. H. MASTEN COMPANY, INC.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1916.
G. H. MASTEN REALTY CO.,
By GEO. H. MASTEN, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22,682.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE T. THEOBALD, doing business under the name of INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE, Bankrupt.

George T. Theobald, doing business under the name of International Auto Exchange, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 3d, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 27th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 15, 1916.

NO. 22,684.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ADLER, individually and as a co-partner of the firm of LANES & ADLER, Bankrupt.

Samuel Adler, individually and as a co-partner of the firm of Lanes & Adler, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 29th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 27th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 15, 1916.

NO. 22,459.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANUFACTURERS AGENCY & SALES CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Manufacturers Agency & Sales Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 18th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 15, 1916.

NO. 22,627.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED OEHL, Bankrupt.

Fred Oehl was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 20th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 27th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 15, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,579.—In Bankruptcy.—STEVE STOYAN and ROY STOYAN, individually, and as members of the firm of STOYAN BROS., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Steve Stoyan and Roy Stoyan, individually, and as members of the firm of Stoyan Bros., are hereby given notice that on December 21st, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 27, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,351.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS HIRSHLER, trading as HIRSHLER & SON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Hirshler, trading as Hirshler & Son, are hereby given notice that on November 5th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 27, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,544.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM CHODORKOFF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Chodorkoff are hereby given notice that on December 14th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 27, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,705.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT ROSENFELD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Robert Rosenfeld are hereby given notice that on January 7th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 27, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT., SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,187.

Notice is given that Sigmund D. Levy, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Jan. 15, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,728.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT J. LOWNDES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Robert J. Lowndes are hereby given notice that on January 12th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 27, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,710.

Notice is given that WILLIAM H. BOYD, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Jan. 15, 1916.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 20,591.

Notice is given that MAX N. WORNOW, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Jan. 15, 1916.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.—On January 11, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 75 cases of Tomato Catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on January 31, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 11, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing copper lining in a portion of the City tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the surface of the existing concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light water pressure on the back of the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated December 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 18th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis, and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 18th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation is said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

CURRENT HISTORY
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A COMPACT, handy review of current happenings, wherein is grouped the news of the whole month past, together with the opinions of men and women worth while.
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RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED BY I. C. A. A. A. A. AS TO PROFESSIONALS

COLLEGIANS MAY PLAY WITH PROS

Executive Committee of I. C. A. A. A. A. Lifts Ban if Written Consent of Faculty Is Given.

SUMMER BASEBALL RULING

Presence of George Brickley on College Team Would Not Disqualify Opponents Under Proposed Law.

An entirely new code of eligibility regarding amateurism was recommended for adoption by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America through its Executive and Advisory Committees at a meeting held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, presided over by Gustavus T. Kirby of Columbia University.

The recommendations for the proposed changes in the Intercollegiate Association constitution are substantially the same as were ratified by the conference of twenty sports-governing organizations at the Hotel Astor last month, but there are three revolutionary additions as to college men playing with professionals.

Perhaps the most notable facts about the new code are that in the event of its adoption in entirety it will permit a college student, provided he can receive the written consent of the proper authorities of his institution, to run a match race with a professional; it will enable a college student to play Summer baseball with a team on which there are professionals, and against a team which has salaried players, provided he can get the written consent of his college authorities; it will further enable a student to compete against professionals in sports in which such a practice is common, as in golf and shooting, and will permit any team of athletes to compete against another team on which there may be one or more ineligible men, provided the opposing aggregation represents a well-established organization and is competing in a recognized sport.

As to Summer baseball, the question which seems to have thus far been impossible of solution by the collegiate authorities, the Executive and Advisory Boards, under the title of "Competing Against or with Ineligible Persons," (the word professional does not appear in any part of the proposed code,) advocate disbarment for any athlete "participating in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive directly or indirectly pay or financial benefits for participating without having obtained as a condition precedent the consent in writing to thus participate from the proper Faculty authority of the university or college of which he is at the time of such participation a matriculated student."

Another radical deviation from the intercollegiate regulations would sanction football games between Trinity College with George Brickley playing, and Columbia or any other university with a strictly amateur eleven. In endeavoring to accomplish such a result the following clause is recommended by the Intercollegiate Association committees:

"A person shall cease to compete as an amateur by committing any of the following acts:

"By participating in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team against another team, one or more members of which are ineligible to compete as amateurs in the sport in which such participation occurred, unless the team competed against represents a well-established organization, and also the contest or exhibition is in a generally recognized sport and between either groups of players participating at one time or consisting of a series of individual contests which, both as to number and character thereof, would constitute a generally recognized series of events."

This clause also refers to track competition, and would enable Yale to engage in a dual meet with any school which allows professionals to compete on its teams.

A third entirely new rule would permit a college student who participates in amateur sports to play golf against a professional or to shoot against a professional marksman, but this regulation applies only to the sports in which it is a general practice to permit amateurs to mingle with professionals without affecting their status. Under the present intercollegiate regulations any college student who competed in the open golf championship would be debarred from track and other college competitions.

By the following section the Executive and Advisory boards would sanction a match race on the cinder path between an amateur athlete and one who competes for money:

"A person shall cease to be eligible to compete as an amateur by committing any of the following acts:

"By participating in any public competition or exhibition as an individual and not merely as a member of a team against one or more persons ineligible to compete as an amateur in the sport in which such participation occurred, without having obtained, as a condition precedent, special permission to do so from the organization governing such competition or exhibition, unless it is the general practice or custom in such sport for such character of competition or exhibition to take place."

This is one of the amendments which is expected to bring about a wrangle among the delegates to the annual I. C. A. A. A. A. convention, for it is pointed out that it might result in a conflict between the intercollegiate body and the Amateur Athletic Union. From the opinions expressed by the leaders in the A. A. U., the latter organization will never recognize as an amateur any athlete who competes knowingly against a professional, and any college student who received permission from the proper authorities to run against a professional would jeopardize his amateur standing in the event that he ever desired thereafter to take part in open competition.

With the changing of the phraseology from suggestive to statutory, all the other recommendations made by the intercollegiate committees are the same which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES following the conference at the Hotel Astor last month. The committees believe in permanent disbarment of any athlete who commits a fraud, advocate the rule prohibiting the capitalization of an athlete's fame; would permit an athlete who runs as a professional to be reinstated after five years; would allow a coach to be reinstated to any sport in which he was not an instructor, and would sanction the reinstatement of an athlete declared ineligible for using his athletic name and fame for remuneration after he ceases to pursue the acts which disbarred him, and upon a pledge that he never intends again to get financial reward from the use of his name or fame.

The power of pardon is vested in the Executive Committee, which would "relieve a person of any of the acts by reason of which he would cease to be eligible to become an amateur," when it is shown to its satisfaction that such act was committed through ignorance (of the character—not consequences—thereof) inadvertence, or excusable error, or was committed in a sport in which there was at the time of commission no general competition by amateurs, or was made obligatory by military authorities.

Gustavus T. Kirby was selected as referee of the annual indoor games on March 4, and details for the staging of the games were made at a preliminary session to the meeting in which the eligibility code was discussed.

Those in attendance were: Officers—Walter P. Pfeiffer, Columbia, President; Donelson M. Lake, Princeton, Treasurer; William H. Draper, Jr., New York, Secretary.

Advisory Committee—Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman; Thornton Gerrish, Harvard; Romeyn Berry, Cornell.

Executive Committee—Casper W. B. Townsend, University of Pennsylvania; Frederic P. Clement, Harvard; Arthur H. Bunker, Yale; Paul F. Sanborne, Cornell.

TIMMINS LEADS FIELD.

Wins Harlem Athletic League Race by Wide Margin.

Charles Timmins, the veteran harrier of the Glencoe A. C., gave evidence of his former speed yesterday when he won the Harlem Athletic League road race, which started from St. Mark's Catholic Club. Receiving a time allowance of 2 minutes, 15 seconds, Timmins early ran away from his field and won by almost a full block from Carl Nelson of the Morningside A. C., who also started from the 2:15 mark. The victor's actual time for the distance was 29 minutes 40 seconds, less than a minute slower than the figures recorded by Aaron Morris of the St. Christopher Club, who ran from scratch and finished in ninth position. The colored athlete gained the fast time honors, journeying over the approximately 5¼ mile course in 28:42.

Harriers of the Morningside Athletic Club once more returned the best team score, triumphing over the Glencoe A. C., Macombs A. C., and St. Joseph's A. C. with 30 points. The Glencoe athletes who were successful last week were second, with 34 points, while the Macombs representatives took third place with 62 points. The summary:

	Handicap.	Actual Time.
Charles Timmins, Glencoe A. C.	2:15	29:40
Carl Nelson, Morningside A. C.	2:30	[illegible]
R. McDougall, St. Christopher A. C.	1:45	30:06
S. Whitfield, St. Mark's C. C.	5:00	33:24
J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	4:30	33:00
E. Camp, Glencoe A. C.	2:15	30:51
D. Burke, Alpha P. C. C.	4:30	33:10
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	0:35	29:16
A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C.	Scratch	28:42
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	1:00	29:53
H. Trottman, St. Christopher A. C.	2:30	31:25
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	32:34
H. Nichols, Morningside A. C.	4:00	33:07
H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	2:15	31:24
C. Wood, Morningside A. C.	5:00	33:19

J. McGee, unattached, (2:15,) 31:52; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 33:38; Sidney Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (1:00,) 30:45; E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 33:56; F. Davies, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 34:02; J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., (5:00,) 35:13; E. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (5:00,) 35:19; J. Percy, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 35:37; C. Meyer, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 34:44; P. Duggan, St. Joseph's A. C., (1:45,) 32:38; D. Adamson, St. Mark's C. C., (5:00,) 36:03; E. White, Alpha P. C. C., (4:00,) 35:05; J. Manning, St. Aloysius's A. C., (1:30,) 35:19; J. J. Cleary, St. Joseph's A. C., (5:00,) 36:45; J. Holliran, St. Joseph's A. C., (3:00,) 36:22; W. McMurray, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 38:30; E. Whittle, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 38:05; A. Callahan, St. Joseph's A. C., (4:30,) 38:40; J. Foy, Glencoe A. C., (5:00,) 39:38; A. Robinson, Alpha P. C. C., (4:00,) 38:57; J. Kennedy, Glencoe A. C., (5:00,) 39:59; M. White, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 39:00; J. Kennedy, St. Joseph's A. C., (4:00,) 39:06; J. Roth, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 39:12; J. Levy, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 39:14.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	2	5	6	8	9—30
Glencoe A. C.	1	4	7	10	12—34
Maacomb's A. C.	3	11	13	17	18—62
St. Joseph's A. C.	14	15	16	19	20—84

Frank Masterson, the New York A. C. distance runner, led a big field yesterday in the invitation cross-country run of the St. Anselm A. C. The winner covered the three and one-half mile course in seventeen minutes, winning by twenty yards from Sam Silverstein, unattached. J. Dolan of the Mohawk A. C. was third.

Athletes of Holy Rosary Lyceum and St. Anselm A. C. yesterday shared the principal honors in the handicap road run of the Catholic Young Men's Union, held from the Holy Rosary Clubhouse. V. Hand of the home club took the lead soon after the start, and won easily in twenty-four minutes' actual running time. J. Warose of the St. Anselm A. C. was runner-up. The St. Anselm quintet won the team prize with 20 points. Other clubs which finished complete teams were Holy Rosary Lyceum, Aquinas A. C., Victorian Lyceum, and St. Mark's Catholic Club.

Arthur Realff of the Bronx Church House showed the way to nearly fifty harriers in the 3½-mile road run of the Pennant Athletic Club yesterday. His time was 18 minutes 41 seconds. Tom Hickey was second and Sam Frerich of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. third. In the 10-mile run, John Phillips, another Bronx Church House representative, was the winner, his time being 1 hour 2 minutes 47 seconds. George Kirkwood of the Paulist A. C. was second. William Rozette of the Pennant Club took third place.

Dominican Lyceum returned to the cross-country game yesterday and had a big field in its four-mile run, which resulted in a victory for Harry Cunningham, unattached, whose time was 23 minutes 27 seconds. Next to Cunningham came H. Robinson of the Ozanam A. A., who was closely followed by Martin Cunningham of Holy Cross Lyceum.

Charles De Stefano of the Ozanam Association captured the members' road run of his organization yesterday, making a new record for the course, 17 minutes 8 seconds.

Making the pace from start to finish, J. Logue of the Paulist A. C. yesterday proved the best of the field which competed in the 3½-mile practice run of the Union Settlement A. C. Fifteen men started.

First place in the Pastime A. C. weekly invitation race yesterday went to J. McLoughlin of the home club.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The United States Golf Association has cut the Gordian knot. At a meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago on Saturday a sweeping rule on the amateur question was adopted. The amendment to Section 7 of the by-laws reads: "An amateur is prohibited from accepting or holding any position as agent or employe that includes in part of its duties the handling of golf supplies or the engaging in any business wherein one's usefulness or profits arise because of skill or prominence in the game of golf."

It was the only way out of the maze of difficulties in which all amateur sport is at present floundering. Golf is the first sport to take definite action on this problem since the I. C. A. A. A. A. meeting at the Astor, where the rule was formulated which declares that a person shall cease to be an amateur by "granting or permitting the use of one's name to advertise or promote the sale of, or act as the personal solicitor for the sale, or as the actual salesman of sporting goods, prizes, or trophies or other commodities for the use in or chiefly in connection with athletic games or exhibitions, or by engaging for pay or financial benefit in any occupation or business transaction wherein his usefulness or value arises chiefly from the publicity given or to be given to the reputation or fame which he has secured from his athletic performances, rather than from his ability to perform the usual and natural acts and duties incident to such occupation or transaction."

A careful comparison shows that the rule formulated by the Golf Association is much more strict than that of the I. C. A. A. A. A., and the interpolation of the word "handling" in the proposed amendment to the by-laws of the U. S. G. A. entraps both buyer and seller, owner and agent. Thus the royal and ancient game has proven its capacity for leadership by the best possible method—by leading the whole field of amateur sports in an effort to kill the canker which has been slowly eating its way into the heart of competitive athletics.

It was more than a matter of ancient pride and prestige, more than a matter of expediency, which determined the action of the golf authorities on this question—it was a matter of self-preservation, because of the peculiar relation of the amateur golfer to the professional golfer. In no other sport are professionals and amateurs allowed to compete against each other, while in golf such competitions are not only permitted, but encouraged and commended. Therefore, in treading so near the fire, it becomes golf to be doubly careful, and the decision to make a sharp, clear, dividing line between the amateur and the professional will be welcomed by those who have the best interests of the sport at heart. Though many well-known golfers will be forced into the professional ranks by the new rule, their new calling is an honorable one. It is not a step down for these players; it is a step in a different direction. Those who were the pride of a city or a State in the matter of nerve and skill will find as hearty a welcome under the new conditions as they received under the old regime.

The first organization to be affected by the new rule of the American Kennel Club, which went into effect on Jan. 1, forbidding the adding of specials after premium lists have once been published, is the Westminster Kennel Club. This institution, the oldest kennel club in the country, has strictly adhered to the regulations laid down by the parent body and has printed on the first page of its list of events the amended rule of the A. K. C. The new rule is in the interest of efficiency. In the past it has been the habit of clubs to add specials up to within a few minutes of the dogs' entering the ring. In many instances the conditions governing these prizes were made with the express purpose of admitting individual dogs, and were manifestly unfair to the general exhibitor of that particular breed. This will no longer be allowed. The rules make it clear to the exhibitor that when he has once obtained the premium list of any show he need have no fear that specials added at the last moment will in any way affect his dogs.

The recent amazing swimming performances of Herbert Vollmer, the sterling nineteen-year-old waterman of Columbia University and the New York Athletic Club, held especial interest for American devotees of natation, totally apart from the promise they offer of soon establishing the youthful champion as the world's greatest all-around swimmer.

Vollmer uses in all his races a stroke technically known as the four-beat single trudgeon crawl. It features the double, alternate, over-water arm action off all the modern free-style strokes, and a continuous leg drive composed of a narrow, straight-knee scissor kick, (taken at the end of the top-arm pull,) and three smaller scissoring movements like those performed in the thrash of the plain crawl, giving four distinct propelling acts of the legs for each full stroke. With this stroke the young Mercury Footer recently covered 100 yards in 0:54 4-5, the fastest time ever made in a seventy-five-foot pool, and last Monday he negotiated 150 yards in 1:29 4-5, setting a world's record for the distance.

It has been practically the universal claim of experts that, while the trudgeon crawl was undoubtedly the best stroke ever evolved for middle and long distance swimming, it could not compare with the straight crawl in sprinting. Records pointed that way, and few disputed the claim. But Vollmer's wonderful speed over the two classic sprinting courses leaves long-accepted theories tottering. Here is a youth, practically at the outset of a competitive career, already beating with the combined stroke the fastest time ever credited to exponents of the regulation crawl, and, let it be added, no crawl swimmer ever came near the Vollmer marks until he had passed two or three years beyond Vollmer's present age. There is matter for thought in these facts.

Not the least gratifying feature of Vollmer's success is that the trudgeon crawl is a stroke of American origin and development. Frank Sullivan of Chicago, now coach of swimming at Princeton, was the man who conceived it, and his pupils brought it into prominence. Only quite recently have foreigners begun to give it attention. While most of our champions have used it effectively for several years, British and Australian swimmers are still discussing its merits and weighing the wisdom of adopting it.

With the political difficulties of the baseball club owners settled, interest now turns to the player. While the owners have been warring among themselves a bitter feeling has grown up between the players inside the fold and those who went to the independent league. The players who remained faithful to their contracts have a deep prejudice against the players who regarded these contracts as mere scraps of paper. Trouble is brewing in the ranks of many of the clubs where the Federal League jumpers are to be taken back on even terms with the other players. The club owners fear that the feeling will be so intense that it may result in disorganization. If the majority of the players on a club take a dislike to any particular player, this clique can easily ruin his value to a ball club by refusing to play in co-operation with him. In fact, some of the club owners will hesitate to sign Federal League players because they are afraid that the regular players will boycott the contract jumpers.

Theoretically the racing of thoroughbreds is for "improving the breed of horses." There promises to be rather more of this method of improvement this year than since 1910. Racing Secretaries are already at work on programs for the Spring meetings. It rests with them, in part, to say whether the season of 1916 shall make practical the theoretical reason for the State law permitting racing. Last season they provided few races of over a mile and three-sixteenths. There was but one race—the Saratoga Cup—at a mile and three-quarters, in the metropolitan circuit. But one of the great handicaps—the Suburban—calls for a test at a mile and a quarter.

Such races as make up the bulk of the day after day program at sprinting distances, a mile or less, do not tend to improve the breed of horses. They may help to make "quarter horses," but endurance, stamina combined with power for a supreme burst of speed in the bitter fight at the finish of a race over a distance of ground, makes the great horse. Bone, substance, and staying qualities are what the world demands in its high-class horses, whether for saddle, cross-country, or army use. The spindle-legged, narrow-waisted, short-winded sprinter may do for a racing machine, but not as foundation stock for a sturdy breed of animals, whether full-blooded or crossed with colder strains for the general purpose horse. Therefore, to fulfill their mission it seems to be the duty of the racing associations to offer suitable purses for races at fairly long distance, say, up to two miles, and to be the duty of members of the governing body to compel their trainers to fit their own horses to race at these distances.

A step in the right direction has been taken by the Jockey Club in prohibiting the too early racing of 2-year-olds. Another step ahead would be to compel each racing association to give at least three races a week—one every other racing day—at a mile and a quarter or over, up to Aug. 1, and at a mile and a half or over after that date to the conclusion of the racing season. Trainers can fit horses for such events as well as for sprints. The adoption of some such plan would doubtless do more than any other one thing to improve the breed of horses.

With the widespread revival of ice skating has come a new and general enthusiasm for the game of hockey. Not only here in New York is the game getting more attention than ever before, but also in the different cities throughout the country. This is especially true in the Middle and Far West. Ice rinks for hockey are now under construction in Salt Lake City and several cities on the Pacific Coast.

With the amateur hockey league and college games being played at St. Nicholas Rink, this speedy Winter pastime is gaining new admirers here every day. With two Boston clubs in the league this year, the hockey race has assumed a decidedly intersectional aspect. A few seasons ago hockey was little known to the general public; this season finds it established the most popular of competitive Winter sports.

A fast, clean, skillful sport is hockey. It teems with action and there is never a lull in the interest. The game is always to the swift, and the perfection to which the art of skating has been developed by such players as Hobey Baker is a wonder and delight to the onlooker. Hockey is vigorous and rough enough to grip the interest of the spectator who likes a hard, nerve-tingling contest. One reason why the hockey league games are so interesting is because every player is in the game purely for the love of the sport. They are so anxious to play that they are willing to get out at unearthly hours in the morning, before business, to attend a practice session. Hockey is especially pleasing from the spectator's standpoint because the play is so open and easy to follow. There is nothing more spectacular in any sport than to see the rush line of a hockey team sweep down the ice in unison, passing the puck from one to another to the bewilderment of the opposing defense.

In a few seasons hockey—from present indications—will be played as generally here as it is in Canada. This year there has been a remarkable increase in interest among the high schools, preparatory schools, and the smaller colleges. Many colleges have organized teams this year for the first time. Throughout the New England colleges the game has a strong hold and is becoming more popular each day among the school boys in the metropolitan districts.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, recently elected President of the New York Athletic Club, has taken a firm stand for clean sport in the Mercury Foot organization, which is in keeping with his policy ever since he entered athletics more than forty years ago. Dr. Hammond loves sport, but it must be sport as conducted by sportsmen. Dr. Hammond is at the head of an organization which has ever championed clean sport, and is widely recognized for its endeavors in this line. Its new leader plans to keep up the good work that his predecessors have accomplished. If the New York A. C. does not have a single winning team during the Hammond régime there will be no deviation from the line which separates clean sport from unclean competition.

BURNS HAS BIG DAY.

Wins Every Event but One at Travers Island Traps.

With many of the gunners away at Pinehurst, there was only a small turnout at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The competition was exceptionally keen, however, and the majority of the events were won by excellent scores. The best work was done by A. L. Burns, who not only made two straight scores, but took the high scratch prize with a 96 out of a possible 100 targets. It was one of the best totals made this Winter.

Burns's straight string of twenty-five targets won him a leg on the Tournament Cup and gave him the Travers Island Trophy. He also won legs on both the Haslin and the Accumulation prizes. In these two events he was in ties with other gunners. In the Haslin Cup the gunners in the tie were Burns and J. G. Batterson. Six gunners tied for the Accumulation prize. They were W. B. Ogden, Z. Rogers, L. W. Thompson, A. L. Burns, C. Stein, A. T. Walker, and T. H. Lawrence.

Had it not been for the fact that he could not win both the High Scratch and the High Handicap prizes, Burns would have been in a tie for the latter trophy with L. W. Thompson. Both had full scores of 100 targets. The prize went to the latter gunner. The only event which Burns failed to win was a special at 25 targets. This went to L. W. Thompson, who captured the prize after a shootoff against Burns and three other gunners.

Brent M. Tanner won the William T. Koch Cup at the traps of the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains yesterday afternoon, when he made a score of 75, 12—87. Walter H. Sykes and E. T. Fox tied for second place in the event with scores of 84. Sykes won a leg on the monthly cup, and Tanner won a leg on the Season Cup.

Eleven men faced the traps at the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. J. N. McLoughlin was the high scratch man with a total of 82 breaks to his credit. He also won the prize in the "take home" trophy match, as well as the leg for the Monthly Cup. Stuart Scott captured the 10 "bird" scratch prize after shooting off a tie with McLoughlin. V. P. Krauss was the winner of the 15 "bird" scratch event after a shoot-off with Scott. B. R. Stoddard won the leg for the Accumulation Cup, and George B. Currier was the high handicap man with a total of 87 on a handicap of 22.

At the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday Frank M. Wilson won the "take home" trophy and was also the winner of the high handicap prize for the E. J. Greason trophy. He won four legs for the prize in seven weeks of competition.

There was an excellent muster of trap shooters at the Neponsit Gun Club yesterday for the 100 "bird" handicap match. Louis Magnolia, one of the Shooting Committee, proved high gun for the day by winning the handicap prize with a total of 96. Dr. G. W. Schenck captured the high scratch trophy with 85 breaks out of his 100.

B. G. Loomis won two of the three events at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. He gained a leg on the Yearly Cup by shooting off a tie, and the same was true of the special 100-target event. H. F. L. Funke won a leg on the Monthly Cup by breaking 25 targets.

HIGH SCORES WITH RIFLE.

Washington State Misses Perfect Count by One Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Washington State College, with a score of 999 out of a possible 1,000, led in the first of a series of twelve rifle matches just begun by thirty-nine college and university teams throughout the country, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America. Michigan Agricultural College was second with 998, and Cornell third with 993.

Other high scores were: Massachusetts Agricultural, 992; Norwich University, 992; West Virginia University, 989; University of Pennsylvania, 981; Notre Dame, 980; University of Illinois, 980; California University, 975, and University of Vermont, 972. All of these clubs are in class A, except Notre Dame, which is in Class B. Rensselaer Polytechnic, with 945, was high club in Class C.

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SPECULATE ON GOLF RULE.

Belief That Amateur Status of Many Players Will Be Affected.

There is considerable speculation among golfers as to the prominent players who will be affected by the stringent amateur rule formulated by the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. in Chicago on Saturday. There are many well-known golfers all over the country who are engaged in the sporting goods business as agents or owners, buyers or salesmen, and under the new rule the amateur status of these players will be brought into question.

Among the prominent amateur golfers connected with sporting goods stores are Jesse Guilford, four times New Hampshire State champion, and reputed to be the longest driver in the country; Paul Tewkesbury, the Woodland golfer; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., of Boston, and Francis Ouimet, former national open and amateur champion. Sullivan and Ouimet have completed arrangements to open a sporting goods store in Boston in the near future, and Ouimet is reported to have said that he believed the amateur status of his partner and himself would not be questioned, as they were relying on their ability as salesmen, and not on their skill as golfers, to make their business venture a success.

John G. Anderson, runner-up in the national amateur championship at Garden City in 1913 and Detroit in 1915, occupies a position as buyer for one of the large department stores in this city, and as his name has been mentioned in connection with the new ruling, THE NEW YORK TIMES received a letter from him in which he says: "I wish to state most emphatically that I never, at any time, have sold any golf or sporting goods, or any goods whatever. My position in business has been that of an assistant buyer of several departments."

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HAUGHTON TELLS OF MANAGING BRAVES

Says He Will Not Use Harvard Methods and That Stallings Will Have Much Power.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Percy Haughton gave his first interview as a baseball magnate today. Never while he coached at Harvard did he talk for publication, but he says he does not intend to use Harvard methods with the Braves, and that he was silent at Harvard through no fault of his.

Haughton let it be known that George Stallings will have absolute charge of the playing end of the club. The President intends to repeat James E. Gaffney's edict against rowdyism in a speech to the players and make a few trips with the club, but other than that Stallings will be boss.

Haughton said:

"Of course, there has been a lot of fun and joking about how the Harvard coaching system would work out in league ball. That was to be expected. There will be no college methods used, however, in the handling of the Braves. We who own the club realize that we have tackled a very big business proposition. I believe that I am the only Harvard man among the new owners.

"While, to be sure, we will more than appreciate and try to retain all Harvard friendships, we will likewise think fully as much of and cater to the other baseball fans of Boston. The men who have enough money to go through Harvard and enjoy more or less prosperity afterward are great friends for any business. But they should not and will not in our business have what one commentater styled the upper hand.

"Naturally, while I was handling college sport at Harvard there were times when perhaps I had to be rather silent on certain subjects which might have been of public interest, but it was through no fault of mine. I realize now that in a way I am being tried all the time by the Boston public, and consequently will have it in mind always. I might have offered an alibi at Harvard, but preferred to fight it out myself.

"Stallings is a genius, a sort of a baseball wonder. I know very well that George can tell a real ball player by instinct. He has the knack of handling men, and getting them also, that makes a great leader. You can put it as strongly as you like that Stallings will have absolute charge of the baseball end of the Braves. To be candid, the fact that Stallings was signed as manager for a couple of years influenced me as much as anything else in deciding to buy the club.

"What George says will go all the time. I believe that when a man has a job he should be allowed to work along his own lines. Then, if he fails, it is time to break in and help. It is up to Stallings to give Boston a good National League ball team, and I believe in my heart that he will keep right on doing it as long as he cares to remain in baseball.

"I have admired Stallings from the first moment I knew him. That was last Spring, when the task of coaching the Harvard baseball team suddenly fell on my shoulders. Though I had played the game and liked it, I was a bit vague on the coaching part of it. Consequently I looked for help. I went to see Stallings at his hotel. He was genuinely glad to see me. That first night we talked for more than five hours, even though the Braves' manager was sick at the time and worried because his team was not going any too well. As I was leaving he insisted that I come around the next evening. I did, and very often after that. He was always wonderfully interesting. Baseball genius stuck out all over him. He taught me more about the game in a week than I could have learned from anybody else in a lifetime.

"I met Mr. Gaffney and we became very good friends. I heard one day that he declared he would sell the Braves if he was offered enough for them. I consulted the men who are associated with me and later we began to talk prices.

"There is no room for roughneck tactics in baseball and I will not tolerate them on my club. I will probably go South with the team next month. I have been put in here to take charge of the club and watch out for all its business and I'm not going to overlook anything if I can help it."

ARMOUR IN CHICAGO CLUB.

William Wrigley, Jr., Will Also Be Partner of Weeghman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Charles Weeghman announced tonight that J. Ogden Armour and William Wrigley, Jr., would be associated with him in the ownership of the Chicago National League team.

There will be another partner in the enterprise, one of Chicago's bankers, according to Weeghman, but he would not announce the name of this man. With such a partnership the Chicago club will be assured of the strongest financial backing.

Ask $20,000 for Hockey Franchise.

One of the Canadian hockey clubs recently asked $20,000 for its franchise. The Canadian Athletic Club of Montreal set this valuation and refused an offer of $12,000. Though little money was made last year, the club said that it had cleared $23,000 from its franchise.

Tennis Victory for Tomlin.

R. K. Tomlin, Jr., defeated R. C. Ammerman, 6-1, 6-3, in one of the fastest matches of the Seventh Regiment tennis tournament on Saturday.

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COMMISSION WILL ALLOW MIXED BOUTS

Rule Which Barred Boxing Between Whites and Blacks Declared Unconstitutional.

When the State Athletic Commission announces the revision of the boxing rules on Wednesday, one of the most important changes will be in relation to mixed bouts. The former commission passed a rule several seasons ago prohibiting bouts between white and colored boxers. Chairman Fred Wenck of the commission had this rule investigated by Deputy Attorney General Obermeier, who has handed down a decision that the rule is unconstitutional. The new commission will rescind the rule Wednesday.

The rule was pased to prevent a bout here between Jack Johnson and Al Palzer. At the time, Johnson was champion and had received so much unfavorable publicity that the commission did not regard his appearance here as desirable.

The dropping of this rule will open the way for bouts between some of the prominent negro heavyweights and several of the white heavyweight boxers. For some time there has been more or less objection to mixed bouts and after Jess Willard won the heavyweight title from Johnson in Havana, he announced that he would never take part in a mixed bout again.

The commission also plans to pass a new rule relative to the tickets issued by the various clubs. Under the present system, the inspectors of the commission have at times found it difficult to check up the box office receipts and much confusion has resulted.

There was more or less controversy last Summer over the receipts of the big bout at Brighton Beach between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons. The commission decided, however, that the checking of the tickets had been under the supervision of the inspectors and their report was approved.

Under the new rule, each of the clubs will have to provide separate sets of tickets for each show and will have to submit affidavits from the printer showing exactly how many were delivered. All tickets must be consecutively numbered and the prices plainly printed on them. By this means, it is not only expected that a more accurate check can be kept on the box office receipts, but it will also protect the public from unscrupulous promoters, who, in the past, have not hesitated to raise prices when an unexpectedly large crowd attends the shows.

On the recommendation of Commission Frank Dwyer, the license of the Genesee A. C. of Syracuse has been suspended, pending an investigation of charges concerning a recent bout between One-Round Davis and Salinas Jack Burns.

It is charged that Burns was suffering from locomotor ataxia for several days before the bout and that this fact was known to the club management. It was announced, however, that Burns was in good condition and the bout was staged as advertised. Davis knocked his weak opponent down, it is stated, nine times until he was helpless and could not get to his feet.

The commission was to have held its meeting today, but it was postponed until Wednesday in order that Commissioner Dwyer could complete the report he is compiling about boxing clubs up the State.

DRAW FOR CHESS PLAY.

First Round of Rice Tournament Will Be Played Today.

At a meeting of the players and officers of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, held yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia, the pairings were made for the several rounds, which will begin at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club this afternoon.

All the players were present with the exception of Janowski of Paris. Numbers were drawn, and from these the pairings were made. Following today's round at the Brooklyn Chess Club, the second will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club tomorrow, the third at the Hotel Ansonia on Thursday, the fourth at the Manhattan Chess Club on Friday, and the fifth at the Progressive Chess Club next Sunday. The following are the pairings for the first five rounds:

First Round.—Janowski vs. Tenenwurzel, Banks vs. Perkins, Chajes vs. Kostic, Fox vs. Schroeder, Kupchik vs. Rosenthal, Bernstein vs. Hodges, Capablanca, a bye.

Second Round.—Banks vs. Capablanca, Chajes vs. Tenenwurzel, Fox vs. Perkins, Kupchik vs. Kostic, Bernstein vs. Schroeder, Hodges vs. Rosenthal, Janowski, a bye.

Third Round.—Rosenthal vs. Bernstein, Schroeder vs. Kupchik, Kostic vs. Fox, Perkins vs. Chajes, Tenenwurzel vs. Banks, Capablanca vs. Janowski, Hodges, a bye.

Fourth Round.—Schroeder vs. Hodges, Kostic vs. Bernstein, Perkins vs. Kupchik, Tenenwurzel vs. Fox, Capablanca vs. Chajes, Janowski vs. Banks, Rosenthal, a bye.

Fifth Round.—Chajes vs. Janowski, Fox vs. Capablanca, Kupchik vs. Tenenwurzel, Bernstein vs. Perkins, Hodges vs. Kostic, Rosenthal vs. Schroeder, Banks, a bye.

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CROSS WILL BOX HARVEY.

Bout Scheduled for the Manhattan A. C. Wednesday Night.

Leach Cross, the rugged East Side lightweight, will get into action again Wednesday night, at the reopening of the Manhattan A. C., when he will box a ten-round bout with Johnny Harvey. Cross is the veteran of the local lightweights, and whenever he appears in the ring there is invariably some busy milling. Cross has a large following among local fight fans.

Harvey is a lively boxer and gave Cross a warm argument the last time they came together. Marty Cross will appear in the semi-final against Harry Gattle.

New Yorkers will have their first look at Johnny Ertle, who claims the bantamweight championship, on Friday night, when he will be the attraction in the main bout at the Harlem Sporting Club. His opponent will be Jack Sayles, who has boxed all of the bantams in this section with success. Ertle claims a victory over Kid Williams, the champion, on a foul, and there has been much controversy over the validity of Ertle's right to the title. Ertle has appeared in Brooklyn, where he made a favorable impression.

The management of the Harlem Club has made an offer for another bout between Ertle and Williams to take place on Washington's birthday. The weight question is the only detail which is holding up the arrangements.

Al McCoy of Brooklyn and George Chip of Newcastle, Pa., will clash for the third time at the Broadway Sporting Club on Thursday night. McCoy jumped into prominence the night he knocked Chip out and claimed the world's title. Chip will make another effort to show that McCoy's victory was an accident. Several of the minor clubs will hold their usual boxing shows during the week. The schedule of the week's bouts follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (Matinee.)—Young Gorman vs. Young Sharkey, Jack German vs. Johnny Summers.

Military A. C.—Tommy Murphy vs. Bushy Graham, Harry Le Roy vs. Eddie Cook.

TUESDAY

Palace A. C., Yonkers—Benny McCoy vs. Billy Fitzsimmons.

WEDNESDAY.

Manhattan Sporting Club.—Leach Cross vs. Johnny Harvey, Marty Cross vs. Harry Gattle.

THURSDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club—All McCoy vs. George Chip, K. O. Sweeney vs. Zulu Kid, Charley Pappas and Paul Doyle.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club—Johnny Ertle vs. Jack Sayles, Micky Dunn vs. Battling Henry, Willie Astey vs. Young Rose.

CONTINENTALS WIN.

Defeat Brooklyn Celtics by Score of 1 to 0 at Harlem Field.

The Continentals defeated the Brooklyn Celtics in the cup tie match of the United States Football Association for the National Challenge Trophy, at Harlem Field yesterday afternoon. The Brooklyn Celtics, who were finalists in both the first and second competitions for the cup, were beaten by 1 goal to 0, and thereby eliminated. The Continentals go into the fourth round as the only representative of the Metropolitan District. Prior to yesterday the two rival teams had met twice with the result that the Celtics won one game and tied the other. Yesterday's match evened the score.

Other games played yesterday were:

At Paterson—Clan MacDonalds, 3; Yonkers Football Club, 1.

At Macombs Dam Park—St. George's Football Club, 4; Hungarians, 0.

At Hoboken—Jersey Blues, 4; West Side Rangers, 0.

At Astoria—Yonkers Thistles, 3; White Rose, 2.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton-Camerons, 10; St. George, 1.

At Yonkers—Yonkers Rovers, 3; Bay Ridge Club, 0.

At Jersey City—Greenville, 4; Visitation, 0.

At Flood's Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Greenpoint, 0.

At Clarenceville, L. I.—Subway, 2; Clan Scott, 0.

At Chelsea Park—White Rose, 2; Manchester Unity, 0.

At Lenox Oval—Camerons, 2; Columbia Oval, 1.

At Morris Park—Hudson United, 4; Spartans, 3.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Though relieved of the chief of the fears which had depressed prices the previous week, the stock market last week broke sharply for two days, rallied fitfully, broke again, rallied once more, and closed irregular. The explanation of the liquidation and the short selling which controlled the course of prices during at least half of the week was found in the internal position of the market, not in the factors governing business. It is, of course, from business and banking conditions that the stock market takes its guidance in the long run, but a bad market in a time of good business and easy money is not so unusual a phenomenon as to cause surprise. It puts the financial community upon inquiry, but it does not astonish.

Those who welcome every advance in the stock market or in any part of it may well ask themselves in reviewing the violent decline in the early days of last week whether an advance brought about at the cost of a subsequent violent reaction is worth while. It certainly does the country at large no good, for prosperity does not consist in the upbidding of prices, and the favorable sentimental effect possibly exerted by an incautious advance is apt to be fully offset by the opposite effect of a precipitate reaction. Either the advance, or the reaction, or both, may help individual traders, often at the expense of others, but no real contribution to economic progress is made by such false or excessive movements. They may, however, be an unavoidable accompaniment of a period of optimism, for the speculator is essentially one who attempts to anticipate, and anticipating is not always wisely done. It may be done too rapidly even when undertaken in the right direction. The aftermath in that case is inevitably a reaction which often seems to be at variance with business conditions, and sometimes begets fears lest underlying conditions, assumed to control market movements, are not as favorable as they are depicted. But such fears are not necessarily well founded.

Business conditions, speaking in the broadest sense, control the market in the long run, but not in its narrower movements. A stock entitled on business conditions to go up ten points in a week is sure to react, and perhaps violently, if it goes up, or rather is put up, ten points in a day. The advance which does the most good, and the only sort of an advance which does permanent good, is one which proceeds no faster than the improvement in the conditions upon which it is based warrant. But that is not the sort of advance most liked by the trader. He would make his profit in a day or in an hour if he could. Real prosperity is a plant of slower growth, but it is none the less hardy for all that.

We have had conditions which have lent themselves with peculiar facility to overrapid upbidding of stocks. Business last year, particularly in war orders, grew so rapidly that it fired the imagination of speculators and made speculators of many who had never been before unless, as some would have it, all men are speculators who do anything save sit with folded hands. Moreover, money was abundant, and, more than that, superabundant. It was natural that prices should be bid up rapidly and that the favor of traders should have been shown toward industrials and particularly war industrials. It was natural, but it created a condition which called for a market readjustment quite independent of anything which was happening outside of the market. It was the need of such a readjustment which brought about reaction from last year's high prices, and it was the need of carrying that readjustment further which accounted for the sharp break in prices in the early part of last week.

Had it not been that the lenders of money have in this period of ease been wisely more conservative than in many other such periods in the past the need of readjustment would have been still greater. But conservative as lenders have been they might well have been more so without injury to either the market or business at large. There has of late been a disposition to review this situation and to throw still greater safeguards around the use of credit in stock-market speculation. That was the immediate cause of some of the selling which sent prices down last week. It is a wholesome development. No harm can come from exacting large margins in both brokers' accounts and in bank loans. A great deal of harm might come from tolerating inadequate margins.

Even speculators, save those who attempt to prosper at the expense of their fellows, have a stake in conservative financing of stock market speculation. The larger and longer interests of the customer and of his broker as well as of the bank and of the business community as a whole call for the cautious rather than for the reckless use of credit. Nor is this less true because of the present superabundance of money and of the well-founded belief that an expansion in credit much greater than that which has so far occurred is easily possible under the working of the newly established banking system, greatly enlarged in its possibilities by the vast inflow of gold during the past year. The very fact that the supply is so abundant adds to the necessity of dispensing credit wisely, for the greater the volume of credit the greater the risk in employing it improvidently. In this matter only the narrower interests of any member of the community are in conflict with the interest of the community as a whole, for what in the long run is best for each and for all is moderation in the use of credit, lest overextension rob one and all of the fruits of industry.

The practical application of all this, so far as the stock market goes, lies in customers and brokers and banks all joining to assure that speculation in the stock market shall be backed by ample margins. There can be no fixed rule. What would be ample in one case would be very inadequate in another. This is no new matter, of course, but the attention of the financial community was turned to it last week in practical fashion, and it will be well if last week's experience could be capitalized in the shape of more caution in extending credit for stock market operations. It may be a seemingly costly process while expansion is under way, but it will have proved a very profitable one when expansion ceases and contraction takes its place. The time when that will happen will depend not a little on the care which is taken in using the vast supply of credit which is available in this country. The time to think of caution is now rather than when expansion has gone much further. What could not be cured then may well be avoided now.

So far as external market factors last week were concerned, they were nearly all favorable. The Mexican situation caused apprehension for a time, but as the likelihood of intervention seemed to diminish the market ceased to worry on this score. Labor news was mostly favorable. Expenses were increased in some directions by the grant of wage increases, but that is in keeping with the natural development of an improved business situation. It came to be thought likely that the larger labor questions of the year, those having to do with the demands of the coal miners and of railroad employes, would be handled with a minimum of friction.

The foreign news was important, as for instance the announced purpose of Great Britain to tighten the blockade of Germany, with possible substantial effect upon a portion of our foreign trade, but market sentiment was not materially affected thereby. The Steel Corporation's tonnage statement showed another large increase, and the commercial news at the week-end told of further progress along familiar lines. The country is so prosperous that it can afford to be conservative.

LONDON'S MARKET QUIET.

Dullness in Stocks Attributed to Balkan Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Activity in stocks is very moderate, the volume of dealings being reduced by the operation of the Government scheme for the mobilization of American securities. Only limited amounts are now negotiated through the Stock Exchange, practically all large blocks being sold direct to the Treasury. The list of bonds acceptable to the Government will probably be extended shortly to the further detriment of market dealings.

Business in American railroad shares has been light, and less animation has been shown in home semi-speculative securities owing to smaller trading in rubber shares, which showed reactionary tendency in sympathy with the decline in the commodity. Dullness in gilt-edged stocks is attributed to enemy successes in the Balkans, the fall of the Montenegrin capital being regarded with some concern, although it cannot influence the final outcome of the war. There has been better demand for English railway issues in anticipation of the half-yearly dividends, which are expected to repeat the payments announced a year ago.

The money market is firm, the available funds being only slightly in excess of requirements. Discount rates, however, are inclined to react, inasmuch as the volume of bills shows no improvement. The French Government Treasury bill issue of £10,000,000 was successfully placed, the subscribers not receiving the full amounts applied for.

BOURSE RESTRICTS TRADE.

Adopts New Precautions to Bar Enemy Transactions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Bourse was quiet in the week just ended, influenced by the fortnightly settlement. The carry-over was effected at 4 per cent. Rentes ended the week at 63.25. The war loan closed at 88.55 asked, a premium of 1 franc 30 centimes

Mexicans were weak on the political situation. Brazilians were favored on advices concerning improvement in the country's finances. Copper stocks and rubber shares were weaker. Haitian 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. issues lost several points, but the 5 per cent. gold issue of 1910 gained 20 francs during the week.

Considerable selling on the Bourse for the account of neutral countries led to the imposition of new restrictions to prevent business being done for the benefit of the enemy. A project has been drafted taxing war profits on a sliding scale varying from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. Taxation in December showed a considerable increase compared with the same month in 1914.

Call for Rock Island Bonds.

The Protective Committee for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway debenture bonds on which interest was defaulted on Saturday issued a statement yesterday calling for the deposit of outstanding bonds. The time for depositing bonds has been extended to Feb. 15. The amount of the unpaid interest will be advanced by the committee in the form of a loan at 5 per cent. between now and Feb. 15 to any holder of a certificate of deposit.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
	—Demand.—		
Jan. 10	$4.75⅞	$4.75¼	$4.75
Jan. 11	4.76⅝	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
Jan. 12	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 13	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76⅛
Jan. 14	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.75⅞
Jan. 15	4.75⅞	4.75½	4.75⅝
	—Cables.—		
Jan. 10	$4.76⅛	$4.76	$4.76
Jan. 11	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
Jan. 12	4.77⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
Jan. 13	4.77⅛	4.76⅝	4.77
Jan. 14	4.77⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 15	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range.		
High	$4.76⅝	$4.77⅝
Low	4.75¼	4.76⅛
Same week last year.		
High	4.84¼	4.84⅝
Low	4.83¼	4.84
Year's range to date.		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year.		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.83¼	4.84

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
Jan. 10	5.84½	5.81⅝	74.02½	74.75	5.15	5.14
Jan. 11	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	75.25	73.50	5.15	5.14
Jan. 12	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	75.50	75.62½	5.15	5.14
Jan. 13	5.84⅝	5.87⅝	75.93⅜	76.06¼	5.18	5.16
Jan. 14	5.84⅝	5.84⅛	76.62½	76.75	5.18	5.17
Jan. 15	5.84¾	5.84	76.25	76.37½	5.18½	5.17½

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.	Russia Cab.	Austria Cab.
Jan. 10	44.68⅜	44.81¼	6.07½	6.06½	29.62½	12.60
Jan. 11	44.62⅜	44.87½	6.69½	6.69	29.75	12.80
Jan. 12	44.75	45.00	6.72	6.71	29.87½	12.80
Jan. 13	44.87½	45.00	6.75	6.74	30.00	12.80
Jan. 14	43.87½	44.00	6.78¼	6.77½	30.00	12.92
Jan. 15	43.50	43.75	6.79	6.78	30.00	12.95

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 15, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$33,907,000		$62,339,500	
Same period a year ago	12,606,000		23,945,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.89	86.79	86.89	86.68
Same period a year ago	82.57	82.18	82.57	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	85	85	85	13½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	116⅛	115¾	116⅛	8
Alabama Mid. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s	86¼	85¾	86¼	27
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	7
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98	97½	97¾	33
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96¾	96¼	96¾	13
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	115¾	113	114	95½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	100½	100½	100½	3
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91⅜	91⅜	127
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108	107	107¾	278½
Am. Thread 4s	98	97⅞	98	35
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	68	68	68	2
Ann Arbor 4s	65¾	65	65¾	3
Armour & Co. 4s	94¼	94	94¼	38
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	172½
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	8
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	106¾	106⅝	106¾	38
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	60
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101½	101¾	11
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s	87½	87¼	87¼	46
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s, reg.	85	84½	85	11
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s, stp.	87¾	87	87¾	66
A., T. & S. F., R. M. D. 4s	88	86½	88	31
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	90	90	90	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93¼	92¾	93¼	81
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86¾	86½	86¾	30
Atl. Coast Line 4½s	92	91⅝	92	40
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93⅝	93¼	93¼	46
B. & O. g. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	132
B. & O. cv. 4½s	98½	98	98⅛	993
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92¼	91¾	91¾	10½
B. & O., P. J. & M. D. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	25
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	90	89¼	89½	15
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102¼	102	102¼	92
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103¼	102¾	103¼	219
Brook. City R. R. 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	7
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	6
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	80
Brook. U. El. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	38
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	5
Brunswick & W. 4s	95	95	95	2
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	108	108	108	3
Bush. Term. 5s	88½	87½	88½	8
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98⅛	98	98⅛	37
Canada So. cons. 5s	104	104	104	10
Central Leather 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	43
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	100⅝	101	16
Cent. New Eng 4s	83	81¾	83	35
Cent. of N. J. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	31
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	95	95	95	2
Cent. Pacific 3½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	4
Cent. Pacific 4s	90¾	90⅜	90⅜	159½
Cent. Vermont 4s	83	83	83	4
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105⅞	105½	105⅞	17
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89	87	89	251
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	92	91½	92	29
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45¼	45	45	19
Chicago & Alton 3s	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	44
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98¼	98	98⅛	626
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, rg.	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	12
C., B. & Q., N. ext. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	7
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s, reg.	96	96	96	5
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	6
C., B & Q., Ill., Div. 3½s	86	86	86	4
Chi. & E. Ill con. 6s	104½	104½	104½	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82	80	81½	13
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73⅜	72½	72½	68
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	111½	111½	111½	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93⅛	92⅝	93	39
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	81	81	81	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92½	92¼	92½	10
C., M & St. P. gen. 4½s	103⅝	102¾	103¼	29
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94	93⅞	94	58
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103¾	103½	103½	11
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	103⅝	103	103½	183½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	110	109⅛	110	339
C., M. & St. P. Dub. 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s	103½	103½	103½	5
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	5
C. & N. W. gen 4s	95	94⅞	95	3
C. & N. W. gen 3½s	83	82½	82½	12
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	104½	104½	104½	5
C. & N. W., I. f. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	108	106½	108	9
C. & N. W., I. f. 6s	112½	112½	112½	5
Chicago Rys 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84½	84¼	84½	24
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	101½	101½	101½	5
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66¾	63¼	63¼	210
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42	41½	42	12
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s. t. r.	40½	40⅜	40⅜	11
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	102⅝	102½	102½	16
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	13
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	81½	81	81	10
Chile Copper 7s	134¾	132	133	140
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	3
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	26
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	8	8	8	43
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	8	7	8	85
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	87¼	86¼	86¼	61
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91⅝	91½	91½	6
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	82	83	21
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	126½	125¼	126	63
Cons. Gas Chi. 5s	101	101	101	5
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s, '34	96¾	96½	96¾	37
Cu.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	102	101⅝	102	13
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99¾	99½	99¾	54
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97¼	96¾	97¼	33
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rcts., full pd.	108	106½	108	301
D & H. lien eq. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	94
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	57	55½	56	68½
D. & R. G. con. 4s	79¼	78¾	79	30
Detroit Edison 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Det. River Term. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	1
Detroit United 4½s	77	75	75½	13
Dist. Securities 5s	71	69⅝	70	119
Dul. & Iron Range 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104½	102⅝	102⅝	21
E. T., V. & G. Dv. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
East Tenn. r. ln. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Erie 1st cons. 4s	85⅝	85¼	85¼	27
Erie gen. 4s	77	76½	76⅞	198
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72⅝	72	72	54
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	83½	82¼	82¼	182
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89	89	89	2
E. & T. H. cons. 6s	90	90	90	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	74	74	74	2
F. W. & D. C. 6s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	15
F. L. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	66½	66½	66½	2
Gen. Electric 3½s	78	78	78	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	20
Georgia Pacific 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	2
Granby Cons. 6s	107	104½	107	46
Gran. Con. cv. 6s, st.	107	105	107	107
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100¼	99¼	100¼	4
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	19
Green Bay deb. A	74	74	74	8
Hocking Valley 4½s	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	13
Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	8
H. E. & W. T. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74	73⅝	73⅝	8
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31	30½	30⅞	167
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88½	88½	88½	19
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	19
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90	89½	89½	48
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102¾	102	102½	70
Illinois Steel 4½s	92	91	92	78
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101¼	101½	87
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	192	186½	191	102
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	192	190	190	28
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76⅝	76	76	145
Interbor. R. T. 5s	99½	99⅝	99¾	238
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98	98	98	24
Inter.-Agri. col. tr. 5s	79	79	79	1
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	101¾	96½	101¾	110
Int. M. M. 4½s. tr. r.	101½	96½	101¼	6828
Int. Nav 5s	94½	91½	94½	10
Int. Paper 6s	102½	102	102	6
Int. Paper cv. 5s	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	10
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	78	77	77	50
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	8
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	55½	54½	54⅞	132
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	98½	98½	98½	5
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	76½	76½	20
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Kansas City So. 3s	70½	70½	70½	2
Kansas City So. 5s	94	93½	94	16
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅝	88⅜	88¼	15
Kings Co. El. 4s	83½	83½	83½	4
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	97⅞	96½	97⅜	633
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛	68
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	12
Lake Shore 3½s	85	84⅞	85	82
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	94⅞	95	65
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94¼	94½	130
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102	102	102	8
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	110	110	110	10
L. V. of Pa. Cons. 4s	92½	92¼	92¼	20
L. V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Lex. A. & P. Fy 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	125½	125¼	125⅜	12
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	101⅞	33
Long Island ref. 4s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	31
Long Island gen. 4s	88	88	88	5
Lorillard 7s	123½	122⅝	122⅝	10
Lorillard 7s, reg.	124½	124½	124½	2
Lorillard 5s	101	100¼	100⅝	87
Louis. & Arkansas 5s	97½	97½	97½	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94½	94⅛	94⅜	44
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	105	105	105	8
Louis. & N. gold 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	82	80	82	6
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	88	87⅝	87⅞	26
L. & N., St. L. Dv. 3s	61⅛	61¼	61¼	4
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	103	103	103	2
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '36	106	106	106	4
Manhattan con. 4s	92¼	91	91	8
Man. con 4s, tax ex.	92½	92¼	92¼	2
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	116	114	116	25
Michigan C. deb 4s	88½	88½	88½	5
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92⅝	91⅞	91⅞	5
M., St. P. & N. W. 4s	92½	92½	92½	5
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	109	109	109	1
M., L. S. & W. ex. f. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
M. & St. L. con. 5s	90	89¾	90	8
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	57¼	57	57	34
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93½	93½	93¾	58
Miss. Central 5s	91	91	91	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	34
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50	49½	50	23
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53½	52	53¼	40
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42½	42	42½	19
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	65⅝	66	10
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	119
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90	90	90	5
Mo. P. 5s, '17, t. r., stp.	87	87	87	3
Mo. Pacific 4s	45⅝	43	45⅝	88
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	43	43	43	1
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	82	82	82	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, tr. r.	85	85	85	4
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	46½	44	46½	18
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	44	43½	43½	14
M. P. cv. 5s, t. r., stp.	43½	43⅜	43⅜	2
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅝	96⅝	84½
Morgans, L. & T. 6s	105	105	105	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅝	86¼	86¼	25
Nas. E. R. R. c. 4s	75⅛	75	75	6
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	98	98	98	3
National Tube 5s	101⅛	100⅝	101	19
N. Y., B. & M. B. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105½	104	105½	94½
N. Y. Cent deb. 6s	117⅛	116	117½	4,279
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	93	92⅝	93	24
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79	78½	78¾	53
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s tr r.	85½	85	85	12
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	78½	77½	77½	21
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s, rg.	76	76	76	5
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83⅝	83¼	83⅜	73
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	95¼	94¾	94½	245
N. Y., C. & St L. 1st 4s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	6
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
N. Y. Dock 4s	75½	75½	75½	3
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 4s	85½	85⅛	85½	6
N. Y. L. E. & W. D. & I. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv 6s	116	115	116	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s, 1954	71	71	71	½
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, '55	81½	81½	81½	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56	82	81¼	81¼	16
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81⅝	81	81¼	18
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	32
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	59¼	57⅝	58	519
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98⅝	98⅜	98½	57
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	81½	81⅛	81½	28
Niag. Falls Pr. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94	93⅝	93⅝	47½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	120½	120	120	10
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	119⅛	118½	118½	4
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝	8
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	93½	93¼	93⅜	205½
Nor. Pacific 3s	66	65½	65⅞	140
Ont. Power 1st 5s	94	94	94	2
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102½	101¾	101¾	2
Ore. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	92¼	92	92	31
Ore Sh. L. ref. 4s	94	92¾	94	97
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Ore. Sh L. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	2
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	4
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	94	94	94	1
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	89	89	89	5
Pac. Tel & Tel. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	43
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	99⅞	99⅞	37
Penn. Consol. 4½s	105¾	105½	105⅝	140
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	5
Penn. gn. 4½s tm. cs.	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	249
Penn. 3½s, 1944	85	85	85	3
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Peo. Gas C., ref. 5s	102	102	102	12
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	68	67½	68	4
Philippine Ry. 4s	50	50	50	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. D	95	95	95	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Pocahontas C. C. 5s	89½	89	89½	8
Public Service 5s	90	89⅞	90	40
Ry. S. Sp. Int. Oc. 5s	94¾	94½	94½	10
Ry. S. Sp. I.a. T. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	94⅝	95¼	92
Reading J. C. col. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	78
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	77½	77½	77½	10
Roch. & P. con. 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	102⅛	102	102⅛	23
St. L., I. M. & So. R. & G. 4s	72	71	72	27
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s	77⅝	76	77½	23
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s	88½	87	88½	12
St. L. & S. F. R. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	8
St. L. & S. F. RR. gn. 5s	52	51½	51½	12
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s. tr.	51¼	50	50	72
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s tr. stamps	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	15
St. L. & S. F. RR. ref. 4s	72½	72¼	72¼	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref 4s. tr. r. sta.	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	90
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	79½	79	79	35
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	65½	65	65½	7
St. Louis Transit 5s	59½	59½	59½	2
St. L. S. W. Ter. 1st 5s	70	69	70	6
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	103¼	103	103	36
S. P., M. & M. M. ext. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	8
St. P. & No. Pac. 6s	110	110	110	6
San. F. & N. Pac. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
San An. & A. P. 4s	70	69½	69⅝	15
Seab'd A. L. ref. 4s	71½	70¼	71¼	30
Seab'd A. L. adj. 5s	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	134
Seab'd A. L. g. 4s, sta.	82⅝	82	82¼	23
Scio. V. & N. E. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	22½
So. Pacific Col. 4s	88	87½	87⅝	67
So. Pacific conv. 4s	89⅝	89⅛	89¼	358
So. Pacific conv. 5s	107⅞	106⅝	107⅜	661
So. Pacific ref. 4s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅜	132
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	86	85⅝	85⅝	11
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	103¼	103	103⅛	61
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	72	71⅝	72	232
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	75	75	75	3
Std. Gas & El. cv. 6s	100¼	99	100¼	25½
Spokane Int. 5s	93	93	93	1
Syracuse Light 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	10
T. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	4
Tenn. Coal cv. 6s, f. p.	123½	122	122	12
Term. St. L. ref. 4s	88	87	88	33
Texas Co. cv. 6s	106	105¼	105½	77
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95½	95	95½	12
Tex. & P., So. Div. 5s	90	90	90	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	83½	82¾	83	98
Third Av. adj. 5s	80⅝	80⅜	80¼	75
Third Av. 1st 5s	107⅛	107	107	9
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	60	57	59½	16
Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	83	83	83	2
Tol., W. Vy. & O. 1st 4s, Ser. C	93½	93¼	93½	1
Tri-City B. & L. 5s	99	99	99	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	127½
Union Pac. conv. 4s	93½	93⅛	93¼	104½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	91	90½	90½	52
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	46½	45⅝	46½	49
U. S. Rubber 6s	103½	103¼	103¼	37
U. S. Steel 5s	104½	104	104¼	352
U. S. Steel 5s reg.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	99¼	98¾	99¼	40
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103	102	102⅝	49
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	90	89	89	14
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	3
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	91½	91¼	91¼	14
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98½	98¼	98⅝	151
Wabash 1st 5s	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	22
Wabash Deb. & C. 5s	103	103	103	2
Wabash T. 2d 5s	100	99¼	99¼	23
W. P. T. 1st 4s	3½	3	3⅝	248
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent t. r	3½	2⅞	3¼	693
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent t. r. 1st ass't pd.	13	12⅝	12⅝	106
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. t. r.	3¼	3	3	16
W. P. T. 1st 4s Col. t. r. for Cent. t. r.	3¼	2⅝	3	76
W. P. T. 2d 4s	½	½	½	67
W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	½	½	½	149
West. Electric 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
West Shore 4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	2
West Shore 4s, reg	90	89	89	8
West. Maryland 4s	72	71½	71½	36
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	34
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	81½	81½	81½	4
W. U. Tel, R. E. 4½s	95¼	94⅝	95	13
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	136	130½	134⅝	131
W. E. & M. 5 p.c. notes	101½	101½	101½	1
Wh. & L. E., Wheel. Div. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Wh. & L. E. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Wilkes. & E. 1st 5s	89	89	89	10
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	87⅝	87	87⅝	12
Wis. Cent. S. & D. 4s	89½	89	89	32
Total sales				$29,628,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, reg	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
U. S. 4s, coupon	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Anglo-Fr. 5s, tem. b.	95⅞	95⅝	95¾	3665½
Argentine 5s	93½	93½	93½	4
City of Tokio 5s	75⅝	74	74	13
Japanese 4½s	84½	82¼	84½	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	80¼	80	80¼	15
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. G. st.	74	73⅝	73⅞	154
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	8
Rep. of Cuba 4s, '04	96½	96½	96½	38
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	83½	83½	83½	1
Total sales				$3,898,500

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	102	102	102	2
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
N. Y. Canal 4½s	113	113	113	2
N. Y. State 4½s	113	113	113	6
Va. fd. deb. 2s-3s, '91	88⅝	88¼	88¼	6
Va. deb. 6s., B. B. & Co. ctfs.	56	52½	56	17
Total sales				$37,000

New York City Issues

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	87½	87½	87½	1
3½s, May, 1954, reg.	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
4s, 1955, registered	97½	97½	97½	1
4s, 1956, registered	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
4s, 1957	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	8
4s, 1958	98⅝	98	98⅝	70
4s, 1959	98¼	98	98¼	85
4½s, 1960	101½	101¼	101½	62
4½s, 1963	106¼	106¼	106⅜	17
4½s, 1964	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	25
4½s, 1965	106½	106½	106½	37
4½s, May, 1957	106¼	106	106¼	12
4½s, Nov., 1957	106¼	106	106	22
Total sales				$343,000
Grand total				$33,907,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive offers of first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Consolidation Coal Company to the amount of $12,532 at a price not to exceed 105.

The William R. Compton Company has moved its local offices to larger quarters in the Bankers Trust Building.

Edward Wise, Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Company, and Walter E. Meyer, a brother of Eugene Meyer, Jr., have been added to the board of the Public Bank.

Charles S. Hirsch and Bernard Kalker are on an inspection trip in Canada in behalf of American bond and stock holders of the Steel and Radiation Company, Ltd., which is making war supplies for the Allies.

Bodell & Co. of Providence and Boston are offering a block of $500,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Rocky Mountain Division, first mortgage 4s at 88½, to yield 4.6 per cent.

MACKAY & Co.

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First Mortgages in amounts of $1000. and upwards on Improved real estate averaging less than 40% of appraisal.

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United States Mortgage & Trust Company
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B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

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Statistics

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To secure the essential facts before investing is to be forearmed.

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[illegible]

Write for Circular C-8 on
American Smelting & Refining
Outlook for 1916 and effect of high metal prices on earnings.

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Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Brunswick & Western R. R. Co.

First Mortgage Gold 4s due January 1, 1938

Secured by closed first mortgage at the rate of less than $18,000 per mile on the line which affords the Atlantic Coast Line its approach to the harbor of Brunswick, Ga.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and Connecticut.

Price and detailed description on application

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

$112,000
Durham County, North Carolina
4¾%
Court House Bonds

Dated Dec. 15, 1915 — Denomination $1000
Principal and semi-annual interest (June and Dec. 15th) payable in New York City
Maturing from 1917 to 1940 inclusive

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1915) $30,581,743.00
Total bonded debt (this issue included) 424,000.00
Sinking fund $118,597.23
Net bonded debt 305,402.77
Population (1910) 35,276

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits
Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston, Mass.

Price to yield 4.40%

Sidney Spitzer & Company
115 Broadway, New York
Toledo Chicago Cincinnati

NEW LOAN
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$982,000
City of Memphis, Tenn.
4½% REFUNDING BONDS

Due $40,000 annually July 1, 1925 to 1948 inclusive and $22,000, 1949
Principal and Interest payable in New York City
Prices to yield 4.35%
Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
BOSTON 31 Nassau St., New York CHICAGO

New York Savings Bank Bonds Exempt from Federal Income Tax
**Exempt from Personal Tax in New York State.*

	Due	Yield
$143,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4½s	1959	4.00%
50,000 City of Wilkesbarre, Pa., 4½s	1940 to 45	4.00%
★150,000 City of Buffalo, N. Y., 4s	1939	3.95%
★100,000 City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 4½s	1945 to 54	4.00%
★20,000 City of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 4½s	1934	4.00%
200,000 City of Atlantic City, N. J., 4½s	1945	4.15%
150,000 City of Los Angeles, Cal., 4½s	1928 to 51	4.20%

January List describing the above and other issues upon request.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Davison Chemical Corporation

This Company is the successor of the Davison Chemical Company, in successful operation since 1832. On the basis of business already under contract, earnings for 1916 should be equivalent to 13% on the present market value of the stock.

Circular on Request

Dominick & Dominick
Telephone 2020 Rector 115 Broadway, New York

Entz Motor Patents Corporation

The Corporation recently organized to own and license to automobile manufacturers the right to use the gearless electric transmission now used in the Owen Magnetic car. The General Electric Co., which owns a large interest, will build the electric units. Circular on request.

Orders Executed in this Stock

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Crocker Wheeler
Ingersoll-Rand
National Fuel Gas
National Sugar
National Surety
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
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General Gas & Electric 5s
Michigan United Railway 5s
Utah Power & Light 5s
Adirondack Electric Power
Empire District Electric
Standard Gas & Electric
North. Ontario Lt. & Power
United Gas & Electric
Central States Electric
Utah Securities

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

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100 U. S. FINISHING COM. & PFD.
100 ADIRONDACK COM. & PFD.
25 SEMET SOLVAY
26 INT. SILVER PFD.
25 AMERICAN CYANAMID COM.
100 NICHOLS COPPER COM.
20 SOUTH. CALIF. EDISON PFD.
15 CHILDS CO. COM.
25 BROAD BROOK CO.
20 PRATT & WHITNEY PFD.
50 EAGLE LOCK CO.
100 PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO.
50 U. S. WORSTED 2ND PFD.

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Jersey Central Traction Gen. 5s
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BERWIN & CO.
Phone Cort. 309. 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Cities Service Co.
Utah Securities
Adirondack Elec. Pow.
Toledo Trac. Lt. & Pow.
Stranahan & Co.
[illegible] BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Same period a year ago	907,327	1,772,108
Total sales	3,803,111	8,545,201

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	90.57	86.78	91.87	86.78
Same period a year ago	62.61	61.44	62.61	60.07

Range Year 1916									
High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	147½	Jan. 3	ADAMS EXPRESS..	150	148	150	− 3¾	250
26½	Jan. 7	24½	Jan. 3	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ½	5,800
10¼	Jan. 7	9⅝	Jan. 11	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	10	9⅝	9⅞	..	2,900
31⅜	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	25	28⅜	− 1⅛	20,700
83	Jan. 3	78⅛	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	80½	78⅛	80	− 1	4,800
72¼	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 11	Am. Ag. Chemical...	70	67	69⅝	− ⅛	5,900
99½	Jan. 5	98	Jan. 13	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98	98	98	− 1½	540
69	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 7	Am. Beet Sugar	68¼	65⅝	68¼	+ ¼	8,600
94	Jan. 4	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94	94	94	..	121
102½	Jan. 10	102	Jan. 8	Am. Brake S. & F...	102½	102½	102½	+ ½	200
195¼	Jan. 3	193	Jan. 5	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	193	..	....
64½	Jan. 8	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	64½	60½	63⅜	+ ⅜	48,700
112⅝	Jan. 15	112	Jan. 3	Am. Can pf........	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛	600
78	Jan. 7	64⅞	Jan. 12	Am. Car & Foundry.	72	64⅞	71	− ¼	53,560
118¼	Jan. 12	117½	Jan. 3	Am. Car & F. pf....	118¼	118	118	− ⅛	610
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.......	..	..	46	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coal‡..........	..	..	25	..	....
172	Jan. 15	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	172	154⅞	168½	+ 9½	16,750
116⅝	Jan. 7	116	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	116	116	116	− ⅜	100
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf., s.c.f.p.	115½	115¼	115¼	..	400
57	Jan. 5	54	Jan. 12	Am. Cotton Oil	56	54	56	..	1,400
99¾	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ 1¾	485
140½	Jan. 4	128¼	Jan. 3	Am. Express	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	− 2⅛	100
12	Jan. 3	10⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+ ½	2,600
56⅜	Jan. 4	52⅜	Jan. 11	Am. Hide & L. pf...	56⅛	52¾	55½	+ 1¼	6,100
26⅜	Jan. 3	25⅛	Jan. 7	Am. Ice Securities..	26	25½	26	..	1,656
24¾	Jan. 14	21⅛	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed	24¾	21⅛	22⅞	+ ⅜	6,850
43½	Jan. 15	39¾	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed pf.....	43½	39¾	43	+ 2¾	1,900
69	Jan. 3	60⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive....	67½	60⅝	66½	+ ¼	53,860
101½	Jan. 14	100¼	Jan. 5	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	100¼	101½	+ ½	1,710
8½	Jan. 8	8⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n..	8½	8½	8½	..	100
34	Jan. 4	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− 1⅜	100
113⅜	Jan. 4	103¾	Jan. 13	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	110⅜	103¾	106⅛	− 4⅞	207,760
113½	Jan. 8	112	Jan. 6	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	112⅝	112	112⅝	− ⅜	580
93⅜	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	93⅜	93	93	− ⅜	1,742
87½	Jan. 13	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	87½	85⅝	87½	+ ⅝	525
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	+ ⅞	100
..	....	..	....	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	109	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	54½	Jan. 12	Am. Steel Foundries	58⅝	54½	58	− 1½	10,130
116½	Jan. 8	113¾	Jan. 7	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116⅛	114	114½	− 1⅛	11,510
118⅝	Jan. 4	118⅜	Jan. 5	Am. S. Ref. Co. pf..	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	+ ¼	500
64½	Jan. 11	64½	Jan. 11	Am. Tel. & Cable...	64½	64½	64½	..	160
128¼	Jan. 15	127	Jan. 3	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128¼	127	127¾	− ⅛	7,867
208¼	Jan. 4	200¾	Jan. 11	Am. Tobacco	205½	200⅝	203½	− ½	3,100
108½	Jan. 10	106½	Jan. 11	Am. Tob. pf., new..	108	106½	107⅝	+ ¼	1,740
46½	Jan. 8	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	46½	44	45½	− 1	400
49½	Jan. 3	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	46	42	45	− 1	4,900
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	94¾	..	....
95⅞	Jan. 3	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	93	92	93	− 1¾	200
13¾	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	..	..	11	..	....
70¾	Jan. 6	66	Jan. 14	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	69¼	66	67½	− 1¾	3,000
91¼	Jan. 3	88	Jan. 12	Anaconda Cop. M.‡	90⅝	88	89⅝	− ⅞	81,770
8	Jan. 4	8	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	8	8	8	..	100
77	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 12	Associated Oil	69¼	67	69¼	− 1¼	2,325
108½	Jan. 4	106½	Jan. 10	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107½	106½	106⅞	− ⅜	11,240
99⅞	Jan. 15	98⅞	Jan. 4	A., T. & S. F. pf..	99⅞	97⅞	99⅝	+ ⅜	5,875
115	Jan. 3	113	Jan. 10	Atl. Coast Line.....	115	113	115	+ 1¾	700
118⅝	Jan. 3	103⅞	Jan. 12	BALD. LOCO. WKS	114	103⅞	112	− 2½	170,370
108	Jan. 13	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108	107⅞	108	+ ½	300
96	Jan. 4	94	Jan. 11	Baltimore & Ohio...	95	94	94⅞	− ⅛	17,710
80	Jan. 15	77¼	Jan. 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf	80	78¼	80	+ 2	3,250
3⅜	Jan. 3	2½	Jan. 14	Batopilas Mining††	3⅜	2½	2⅝	− ¾	9,600
479	Jan. 15	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	479	415	479	+49	3,620
145	Jan. 6	141	Jan. 12	Bethlehem Steel pf..	143¼	141	141	− 4	400
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
87¾	Jan. 3	86¼	Jan. 10	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87½	86¼	87¼	− ¼	8,400
132	Jan. 14	131	Jan. 12	Brooklyn Union Gas.	132	131	132	..	500
*49	Jan. 13	*47¼	Jan. 4	Brown Shoe	49	49	49	..	50
99¾	Jan. 11	97½	Jan. 5	Brown Shoe pf.....	99¾	99	99¼	+ ½	300
14	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 5	Bruns. T. & R. R.seq	14	12	13	+ 1	2,350
..	....	..	....	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
..	....	..	....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	83½	Jan. 15	Burns Bros	85¼	83½	83½	− 3¼	500
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	104½	104	104½	..	90
100	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	100	99¾	100	+ 4	400
31	Jan. 11	30	Jan. 6	Butterick Co.	31	31	31	+ 1	310
79½	Jan. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡..	79½	74	76½	− 2¼	26,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	33⅞	Jan. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	38	34	34¾	− 2¾	42,100
80⅝	Jan. 3	65	Jan. 7	Cal. Petroleum pf...	71¾	66	66½	− 4¼	12,700
..	....	..	....	Canadian Southern..	..	..	54	..	....
183¾	Jan. 3	177⅞	Jan. 11	Canadian Pacific....	180¼	177⅞	179⅞	− 1⅛	7,350
88¼	Jan. 3	86	Jan. 14	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf.	86	86	86	− 2¼	100
54⅛	Jan. 3	52¼	Jan. 12	Central Leather	53¾	52¼	53¾	+ ¼	6,000
109⅞	Jan. 5	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	109½	109¼	109½	..	600
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 3	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	135	135	135	..	15
66⅞	Jan. 5	63⅝	Jan. 3	Chesapeake & Ohio.	65⅝	63¾	64⅞	− ¼	19,000
10½	Jan. 7	10½	Jan. 7	Chicago & Alton...	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	14	Jan. 12	Chicago Great West.	14¾	14	14	− ¾	800
39⅝	Jan. 4	38	Jan. 13	Chi. Great West. pf.	39½	38	39	..	4,910
102½	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 8	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	102	100	100⅞	− ⅝	16,350
136⅛	Jan. 5	134⅝	Jan. 8	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	136	134⅝	135	− ¼	1,920
134⅞	Jan. 3	132¾	Jan. 14	Chi. & Northwestern	133⅛	132⅝	132⅝	− ¼	1,150
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	175	175	175	+ ¾	300
19⅝	Jan. 8	17¼	Jan. 4	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	19½	17½	18¼	− ⅞	18,600
*124	Jan. 7	*124	Jan. 7	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
*135	Jan. 14	*135	Jan. 14	Chi., St.P., M.&O.pf...	135	135	135	..	10
25⅜	Jan. 5	23⅝	Jan. 12	Chile Copper	24⅜	23⅝	23¾	− ¾	9,300
55⅝	Jan. 4	53½	Jan. 12	Chino Copper‡‡‡....	55⅝	53½	54⅝	− ½	12,800
47⅞	Jan. 11	46⅞	Jan. 14	C., C., C. & St. L...	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	− 1⅛	400
76	Jan. 11	76	Jan. 11	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	76	76	76	..	200
..	....	..	....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	....	..	....	Clev. & Pitts. spec..	..	..	*45½	..	....
74	Jan. 6	72	Jan. 12	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	73⅜	72	73⅜	..	1,000
111	Jan. 13	110½	Jan. 13	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	111	110½	111	− ¼	200
53	Jan. 4	45⅝	Jan. 12	Col. Fuel & Iron....	51	45⅝	49	− 2¼	86,480
32½	Jan. 8	31⅛	Jan. 11	Col. & Southern.....	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅞	100
55	Jan. 13	55	Jan. 13	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55	55	55	− ⅞	100
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48	48	48	− 2	100
50	Jan. 7	44	Jan. 6	Comput.-T.-Rec. Co.	48	46½	46½	− 1½	700
115	Jan. 4	115	Jan. 4	Con. G., E. L. & P., Bal.	..	..	115	..	....
144¾	Jan. 8	142	Jan. 11	Consolidated Gas ...	143½	142	143	− ½	4,100
86½	Jan. 3	78¾	Jan. 12	Continental Can	84½	78¾	84½	+ ½	4,200
108	Jan. 4	108	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf..	108	108	108	..	300
24¼	Jan. 14	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	24¼	19⅞	22¾	+ 2¼	118,150
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	101½	94	99	+ 4½	7,213
..	....	..	....	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	41	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	27½	..	....
73⅝	Jan. 8	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	70⅝	52¾	68	+ 4½	200,150
111	Jan. 14	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	111	108⅛	110⅝	+ ½	2,700
175	Jan. 13	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	175	153	172	+18½	8,750
106	Jan. 12	106	Jan. 12	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	106	106	106	+ 8	100
96½	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	DEERE & CO. pf...	96¼	96	96	..	400
154	Jan. 12	153	Jan. 11	Delaware & Hudson.	154	153	153	− ⅝	840
225	Jan. 6	225	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	223	223	223	− 2	26
14	Jan. 3	11¼	Jan. 11	Denver & Rio Gr...	13¼	11¼	13¼	+ ¼	800
24	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 5	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	22½	20⅞	22½	+ ½	1,500
133½	Jan. 7	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison......	137	134	135½	..	170
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
70	Jan. 7	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	70	..	....
108	Jan. 15	106¼	Jan. 4	Diamond Match	108	106⅝	108	+ 1⅝	400
48⅝	Jan. 3	43¾	Jan. 12	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	47¼	43⅝	46¼	− ⅝	31,750
29	Jan. 3	27½	Jan. 13	Dome Mines	28⅝	27½	28	− ½	5,800
6	Jan. 11	6	Jan. 11	Dul., S. E. & Atl...	6	6	6	− 1½	600
14	Jan. 5	12	Jan. 13	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12⅝	12	12	− 2	1,100
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	63	Jan. 11	Elec. Storage Bat...	64½	63	64	− 1	1,600
43⅝	Jan. 3	41	Jan. 11	Erie	42½	41	41⅜	− ¾	18,750
59½	Jan. 3	56½	Jan. 11	Erie 1st pf..........	57⅝	56½	57½	− ½	6,000
54½	Jan. 3	51½	Jan. 11	Erie 2d pf..........	53	51½	52⅝	− ¾	1,800
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
85	Jan. 7	80	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	85	80	80	− 4⅞	500
57½	Jan. 7	52	Jan. 8	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	56¼	52	54	− 2⅜	8,300
*305	Jan. 13	*268	Jan. 3	GEN. CHEMICAL..	305	290	290	..	100
115	Jan. 6	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	113½	113¼	113½	..	38
176	Jan. 15	170¼	Jan. 12	General Electric ...	176	170¼	176	+ 2⅛	15,925
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	475	450	475	+15	2,610
116½	Jan. 3	113	Jan. 12	General Motors pf..	114	113	113¼	− ⅝	1,800
76⅛	Jan. 3	70	Jan. 12	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74¼	70	72½	− 1⅝	82,400
113⅝	Jan. 8	112¾	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113⅝	113¼	113¼	− ⅜	400
85	Jan. 13	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	85	85	85	+ 5	100
127½	Jan. 4	124	Jan. 7	Great Northern pf..	125½	124¼	124⅝	− ⅝	6,600
50⅜	Jan. 3	47⅞	Jan. 11	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore pr	49½	47⅞	48⅞	− ⅜	23,600
51	Jan. 3	47	Jan. 12	Greene-Cananea‡‡...	50½	47	49	− ¾	5,835
24⅛	Jan. 3	22⅞	Jan. 3	Guggen. Explora'n‡	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛	7,300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. &P	96	96	96	+ 1	100
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	185	..	....
..	....	..	....	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
126⅛	Jan. 12	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	..	110
109½	Jan. 8	107	Jan. 13	ILLINOIS CENT...	108	107	107⅛	− ⅝	1,200
..	....	..	....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 13	45	Jan. 3	Insp. Con. Cop.††...	47⅞	46½	47⅜	+ ⅝	167,265
20½	Jan. 5	19⅛	Jan. 14	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs..	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅝	800
..	....	..	....	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	82	..	....
21¼	Jan. 3	19	Jan. 14	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c., sh.	20⅝	19	19½	− 1	9,600
77½	Jan. 3	75¾	Jan. 7	Int. Consol. Corp. pf	77½	76½	76¼	− ⅝	8,200
29⅞	Jan. 5	20⅝	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural....	23½	20⅝	23½	− ½	2,950
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	62½	56⅞	62½	− 1½	8,410
110⅝	Jan. 15	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.....	110⅝	108⅝	110⅝	+ 1⅞	2,400
119½	Jan. 4	119½	Jan. 4	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	119½	..	....
78	Jan. 6	78	Jan. 6	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	..	..	78	..	....
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Cor. pf..	108	107	108	..	700
21⅞	Jan. 4	19½	Jan. 3	Int. M. M., cfs of dp	21⅝	19½	20⅞	− ¼	53,525
82¼	Jan. 15	75½	Jan. 3	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	82¼	76½	81½	+ 2	225,810
219	Jan. 15	197⅞	Jan. 3	Int. Nickel, v. t. cfs.	219	202	218⅝	+16¼	11,675
111½	Jan. 15	109½	Jan. 15	Int. Nick. pf., v. t. cfs..	111½	109½	111½	+ 3½	860
12¼	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 14	Int. Paper Co.......	11⅝	11	11⅝	− ⅝	1,900
50⅝	Jan. 3	48	Jan. 11	Int. Paper Co. pf...	49¾	48	49¾	− ½	2,100
..	....	..	....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	....	..	....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
..	....	..	....	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32¼	Jan. 4	30	Jan. 11	Kan. City Southern.	31	30	31	− ¼	3,800
64½	Jan. 3	63⅞	Jan. 3	Kan City So. pf....	64	64	64	− ⅝	230
..	....	..	....	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	82⅝	..	....
112⅝	Jan. 10	112	Jan. 11	Kayser (J.) 1st pf..	112⅝	112	112	+ 3	200
..	....	..	....	Keokuk & Des M...	..	..	4½	..	....
*130	Jan. 14	*128½	Jan. 10	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	130	128½	130	..	92
..	....	..	....	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 4	LACK. STEEL CO.	85¼	80	82⅜	− 1⅝	89,535
106	Jan. 10	105	Jan. 4	Laclede Gas Co.....	106	105	105⅝	+ ⅛	600
16½	Jan. 3	13½	Jan. 12	Lake Erie & West..	13½	13½	13½	− ½	300
41	Jan. 3	40	Jan. 12	Lake Erie & W. pf.	40½	40	40	− ½	600
83	Jan. 4	80⅛	Jan. 11	Lehigh Valley†	81½	80⅛	80⅜	− ⅝	6,000
265	Jan. 4	260	Jan. 3	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	261	..	....
119¾	Jan. 13	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	119¾	119	119½	+ ⅝	310
22½	Jan. 13	20½	Jan. 14	Long Island†	22½	20½	21	..	900
20⅞	Jan. 12	20	Jan. 3	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞	100
91½	Jan. 13	91½	Jan. 13	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	91½	91½	91½	− 1⅞	100
55	Jan. 3	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	55	..	....
181	Jan. 10	180	Jan. 4	Lorillard (P.) Co...	181	181	181	+ 1	100
116	Jan. 6	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116	116	116	..	200
130⅝	Jan. 13	129	Jan. 11	Louis. & Nash......	130⅝	129	130	+ ¾	1,500
79¼	Jan. 6	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	..	200
66⅞	Jan. 15	66	Jan. 12	Mackay Cos. pf.....	66⅞	66	66⅞	+ ⅛	700
..	....	..	....	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	3	..	....
131¼	Jan. 3	130¼	Jan. 6	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	130	130	130	..	12
60	Jan. 5	60	Jan. 5	Manhat. Shirt Co...	..	..	60	..	....
..	....	..	....	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	107½	..	....
75¾	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 12	Maxwell Motors....	71¼	64½	68⅞	− 3	31,100
93	Jan. 3	88½	Jan. 12	Max. Motors 1st pf.	89¾	88½	89½	− 1	2,400
57	Jan. 3	52½	Jan. 11	Max. Motors 2d pf..	56	52½	54¾	− 1¼	4,100
62	Jan. 4	59⅞	Jan. 8	May Depart. Stores.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..	200
104	Jan. 4	104	Jan. 4	May Depart S. pf...	..	..	104	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	110½	Jan. 13	Mexican Petroleum..	122	110½	114⅞	− 6⅛	251,575
105⅝	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 11	Mex. Petroleum pf..	101	100	101	..	500
39	Jan. 4	35¾	Jan. 3	Miami Copper†††....	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	− ½	27,250
*130	Jan. 3	*130	Jan. 3	Michigan Central...	..	..	*130	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	11⅝	Jan. 8	Minn. & St. Louis..	13⅝	12	13	+ ¾	2,850
33½	Jan. 6	23	Jan. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	23	23	23	−10½	190
125	Jan. 8	123½	Jan. 4	Minn., St. P. & SS. M	124⅞	124	124⅞	..	800
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf...	137	135	137	..	200
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. l. l..	75½	75½	75½	+ ½	100
7¼	Jan. 13	6⅛	Jan. 5	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	7⅛	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛	4,000
16½	Jan. 4	15½	Jan. 11	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	16½	15½	16½	+ ½	900
6⅛	Jan. 15	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	+ ⅝	14,900
6½	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.....	6½	5¼	6¼	+ ¾	7,600
78¼	Jan. 5	74	Jan. 6	Montana Power ...	77⅝	74½	77	..	1,700
110¼	Jan. 12	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf..	110¼	109⅝	110	+ ⅛	550
..	....	..	....	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
*83	Jan. 5	*83	Jan. 5	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	81½	..	....
..	....	..	....	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	134	..	....
125	Jan. 11	123¼	Jan. 12	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	125	123¼	123¾	− ⅝	826
126½	Jan. 6	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	..	..	126½	..	....
81¼	Jan. 15	76	Jan. 5	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	81¼	76¼	81¼	+ 4¾	1,200
111⅞	Jan. 15	110¼	Jan. 15	Nat. Cloak & S. pf..	111⅞	110¾	111⅞	..	250
29¾	Jan. 5	26½	Jan. 12	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	28⅜	26½	27⅝	− ⅝	4,400
95	Jan. 4	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92	92	92	− 3	100
70⅝	Jan. 8	65¾	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co.	70⅝	67¼	69⅝	− ½	13,900
114½	Jan. 12	113	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	114½	113¼	113¾	− 1	410
..	....	..	....	Nat. Rys., Mex., 1st pf.	..	..	25	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 8	8	Jan. 4	Nat. Rys., Mex., 2d pf.	9¼	8⅞	9	..	2,300
16¼	Jan. 8	15¼	Jan. 11	Nev. Con. Cop.†††...	16	15¼	15½	− ⅜	3,500
152½	Jan. 15	139¼	Jan. 3	New York Air Brake	153½	142½	151¼	+ 2¼	21,600
111¼	Jan. 13	107⅞	Jan. 7	N. Y. C. & H. R....	111¼	109	110	− ⅝	76,957
45	Jan. 13	45	Jan. 13	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	45	45	45	− 1½	200
..	....	..	....	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	..	83	..	....
66	Jan. 12	66	Jan. 12	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf..	66	66	66	..	100
15	Jan. 3	14⅞	Jan. 4	New York Dock....	..	..	14⅞	..	....
..	....	..	....	New York Dock pf..	..	..	*25	..	....
..	....	..	....	N. Y., Lack. & W..	..	..	*118	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	74¾	Jan. 11	N. Y., N. H. & H....	77⅞	74¾	75¼	− 1¾	15,280
31	Jan. 3	29	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West..	30	29	30	+ ¼	1,500
27	Jan. 6	27	Jan. 6	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	27	..	....
122⅝	Jan. 4	119⅝	Jan. 11	Norfolk & Western.	121	119⅝	120¼	− ½	5,600
88¾	Jan. 7	86¼	Jan. 4	Norf. & West. pf...	88½	86¾	88½	− ¼	400
75	Jan. 3	72½	Jan. 7	North American.....	73	72½	72½	− ½	800
..	....	..	....	Northern Central ...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
..	....	..	....	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L..	..	..	68	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	115¼	Jan. 11	Northern Pacific ...	116½	115¼	116	− ¼	13,900
..	....	..	....	Northwest. Tel.† ...	..	..	*51	..	....
11⅝	Jan. 7	9⅝	Jan. 12	ONT. SILVER MIN.	11	9⅝	9½	− 1¼	18,050
83	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf..	..	..	83	..	....
..	....	..	....	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
12⅝	Jan. 4	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††.....	12	12	12	− ⅜	1,650
44	Jan. 15	40	Jan. 4	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	44	40	43	+ 1½	2,600
93½	Jan. 4	93¼	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf...	96	95	96	..	50
59⅝	Jan. 4	58⅛	Jan. 11	Penn. Railroad†	59⅛	58½	58¾	− ⅜	17,140
111⅞	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 7	People's Gas, Chi...	111	110	110	− ½	3,200
..	....	..	....	Peoria & Eastern...	..	..	14½	..	....
50	Jan. 11	50	Jan. 11	Pettibone-Mulliken..	50	50	50	− 5	100
..	....	..	....	Pettibone-M. 1st pf..	..	..	94	..	....
45⅝	Jan. 15	41⅜	Jan. 11	Philadelphia Co.† ...	45⅝	41⅜	45⅝	+ 2¼	8,100
82½	Jan. 13	82½	Jan. 13	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	82½	82½	82½	+ 2½	100
98⅜	Jan. 13	94½	Jan. 15	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98⅜	94½	94½	+ 1½	300
36⅝	Jan. 13	33¼	Jan. 12	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	36⅝	33¼	36	− 1	18,475
111⅝	Jan. 13	108⅜	Jan. 7	Pitts. Coal., N. J., pf.	111⅝	108⅞	111	+ 3⅛	2,450
..	....	..	....	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	..	..	*158	..	....
99½	Jan. 13	97	Jan. 11	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	99½	97	99½	..	600
65½	Jan. 4	56	Jan. 11	Pressed S. Car Co...	63½	56	61¼	− 1⅞	9,200
104⅞	Jan. 4	104⅜	Jan. 8	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	..	..	104⅜	..	....
116	Jan. 11	115½	Jan. 14	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J..	116	115½	116	− ⅜	800
167½	Jan. 14	164½	Jan. 11	Pullman Co.	168¼	164½	168	+ 2½	8,770
4⅝	Jan. 6	4	Jan. 11	QUICKSILVER	4¼	4	4⅛	− ⅝	2,000
5	Jan. 4	5	Jan. 4	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	..	100
44	Jan. 5	37⅞	Jan. 12	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	41¼	37⅞	40½	− 1½	8,300
100	Jan. 4	99½	Jan. 11	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	− ½	300
25⅝	Jan. 3	24¼	Jan. 11	Ry. Con. Copper‡‡...	25½	24¼	25	− ¼	13,800
84½	Jan. 4	81⅛	Jan. 7	Reading†	82⅝	81¼	82	− ⅝	15,725
43½	Jan. 15	43	Jan. 5	Reading 1st pf†.....	43½	43	43½	+ ½	200
44	Jan. 15	42¼	Jan. 8	Reading 2d pf†.....	44	43	44	+ 1⅜	300
55¼	Jan. 3	50	Jan. 11	Republic Iron & S..	53⅛	50	52½	− ½	27,750
110	Jan. 3	108	Jan. 13	Republic I. & S. pf..	109	108	109	..	1,350
¾	Jan. 13	⅜	Jan. 4	Rock Island	¾	½	½	+ ⅛	1,000
⅞	Jan. 11	⅝	Jan. 12	Rock Island pf.....	⅞	⅝	⅝	..	2,800
18¼	Jan. 10	12½	Jan. 12	Rumely (M.) Co. cf. dp.	18⅜	12½	13	..	400
26	Jan. 5	24⅛	Jan. 13	Rumely (M.) pf. cfs. dp.	25½	24¼	24¼	− 1¼	400
..	....	..	....	Rutland R. R. pf....	..	..	25	−	....
6	Jan. 7	5⅝	Jan. 4	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	5½	5¼	5½	− ⅛	533
10	Jan. 7	8⅝	Jan. 11	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− 1	100
8	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7½	7¼	7½	− ¼	800
..	....	..	....	St. Louis Southwest	..	..	20	..	....
45	Jan. 11	45	Jan. 11	St. L. Southwest. pf.	45	45	45	..	500
18⅞	Jan. 13	16⅝	Jan. 12	Seaboard Air Line..	18⅞	16⅝	18½	+ ½	3,575
42	Jan. 13	38½	Jan. 12	Seaboard A. L. pf..	42	38½	41	+ 1½	5,200
188	Jan. 3	183	Jan. 11	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	184⅞	183	183⅛	− 1⅞	1,400
125⅝	Jan. 8	125⅝	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	125⅝	..	....
63¾	Jan. 3	58	Jan. 11	Sloss-Shef. S. & I..	62	58	61⅞	+ ⅜	7,000
101	Jan. 13	101	Jan. 13	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf..	101	101	101	− 1	100
155	Jan. 13	150	Jan. 12	South Porto R. Sug.	155	150	150	− 5	600
107	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 4	South P. R. Sug. pf.	107	107	107	..	150
104⅛	Jan. 4	101⅝	Jan. 12	Southern Pacific....	103¼	101⅝	102¾	− ⅜	80,175
*121	Jan. 4	*121	Jan. 4	Southern Pac. tr. cfs.	..	..	118⅝	..	....
24⅛	Jan. 4	22⅝	Jan. 11	Southern Ry.	23⅜	22⅝	23	− ⅜	6,500
65	Jan. 13	63	Jan. 3	Southern Ry. pf....	65	63	64¾	+ 1¾	8,100
95	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 3	Standard Milling....	95	95	95	..	100
*86	Jan. 6	*86	Jan. 6	Standard Milling pf.	86	86	86	..	24
167	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 12	Studebaker Co.	159½	150	157	− 3	67,950
113⅝	Jan. 4	110⅛	Jan. 13	Studebaker Co. pf..	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	− 2⅞	100
66½	Jan. 5	56½	Jan. 12	TENN. COPPER...	61¼	56½	59½	− 1	36,025
235½	Jan. 3	219⅝	Jan. 11	Texas Co.	227	219⅝	223	− 5	11,400
..	....	..	....	Tex. Co. sub. rc. f. pd.	..	..	234	..	....
10	Jan. 3	8½	Jan. 3	Texas Pacific	9	8½	8⅞	..	2,500
..	....	..	....	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
62¼	Jan. 13	60	Jan. 3	Third Avenue	62¼	60½	61⅝	− ¼	11,045
101	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf....	101	101	101	..	100
6½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	Tol., St. Louis & W.	..	..	6½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Tol., St. L. & W. cf. dp	..	..	6	..	....
10⅝	Jan. 3	10⅝	Jan. 3	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	10⅝	..	....
..	....	..	....	Tol. St. L. & W. pf. cf. dp	..	..	11	..	....
96½	Jan. 11	96	Jan. 6	Twin City R. T.....	96½	96⅛	96⅛	− ⅛	300
..	....	..	....	Twin City R. T. pf..	..	..	125	−	....
86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	86	86	86	− 3¾	100
*110	Jan. 15	*110	Jan. 15	Under. Typewr. pf..	110	110	110	..	25
8¼	Jan. 5	7½	Jan. 11	Union Bag & Paper.	8	7½	8	+ ¼	1,400
29⅝	Jan. 15	28⅞	Jan. 6	Union Bag & P. pf.	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ 1⅝	300
140⅜	Jan. 4	137¼	Jan. 11	Union Pacific	138½	137¼	138	− ½	28,875
83½	Jan. 3	82⅞	Jan. 6	Union Pacific pf....	83⅝	83	83	− ½	8,780
..	....	..	....	Union Pacific war..	..	..	85½	..	....
63	Jan. 10	62¼	Jan. 10	United Cigar Mfrs..	63	62¼	62¼	− ¼	1,000
110	Jan. 5	109½	Jan. 5	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	109½	..	....
9¾	Jan. 4	9⅛	Jan. 3	United Cigar Stores.	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛	4,800
11⅞	Jan. 8	11⅝	Jan. 6	United Cigar S. pf..	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛	250
25	Jan. 5	25	Jan. 5	United Dry Goods..	..	..	25	..	....
71½	Jan. 10	70	Jan. 6	United Dry Goods pf	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼	200
148	Jan. 15	143	Jan. 13	United Fruit Co.....	148	143	147	+ 1	5,600
21¼	Jan. 4	17¼	Jan. 14	United Rys. Inv. Co.	20¼	17¼	19⅛	− ⅝	3,410
39¾	Jan. 3	34½	Jan. 14	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf.	37	34½	36	− ½	1,910
25	Jan. 3	21½	Jan. 12	U. S. C. I. P. & F...	24⅛	21½	22	− 2	2,500
51¼	Jan. 4	49	Jan. 11	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	50	49	50	+ ⅞	200
47	Jan. 6	47	Jan. 6	U. S. Express	..	..	47	..	....
138⅜	Jan. 14	126⅝	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol...	138⅜	126⅝	136	+ 5¾	64,100
114	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 3	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	114	107	113½	+ 3½	2,800
40	Jan. 4	39	Jan. 13	U. S. Realty & Imp.	39	39	39	− 1	100
3⅞	Jan. 5	2	Jan. 15	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	3⅜	2	2⅛	− 1	1,900
4	Jan. 4	2½	Jan. 14	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	3⅞	2½	2⅜	− 1¼	1,700
58½	Jan. 3	54⅛	Jan. 11	U. S. Rubber........	57	54⅛	55⅝	− 1⅛	11,850
110	Jan. 12	108	Jan. 14	U. S. Rub. 1st pf...	110	108	108	+ ½	1,700
..	....	..	....	U. S. Rub. 2d pf....	..	..	76½	..	....
89	Jan. 3	85	Jan. 12	U. S. Steel Corp'n...	87⅝	85	86	− 1¼	869,220
118	Jan. 5	116⅝	Jan. 3	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf.	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	+ ¼	5,100
81⅝	Jan. 3	78½	Jan. 12	Utah Copper‡‡	80⅜	78½	79⅝	− 1	22,600
49⅜	Jan. 5	46⅛	Jan. 12	VA.-CARO. CHEM..	48½	46⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛	6,100
112	Jan. 3	112	Jan. 3	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
62½	Jan. 7	60	Jan. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	61	60	60	− 2	700
..	....	..	....	Va. Ry. & Power....	..	..	47	..	....
..	....	..	....	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	12	..	....
..	....	..	....	Vulcan Detin. pf....	..	..	43	..	....
17	Jan. 3	16	Jan. 11	WABASH	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ½	7,600
48⅞	Jan. 5	46⅝	Jan. 3	Wabash pf. A.......	48⅝	47	48¼	− ⅛	22,750
32½	Jan. 15	29⅝	Jan. 3	Wabash pf. B.......	32½	30⅝	32	+ ⅛	82,165
133	Jan. 4	129	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp....	132½	131	131	− ⅞	700
31⅞	Jan. 4	30¼	Jan. 6	Western Maryland..	31⅞	30⅝	31	− ⅛	6,200
45½	Jan. 12	43½	Jan. 6	Western Md. pf.....	45½	44	45½	+ ½	600
92	Jan. 15	88⅛	Jan. 10	West. Union Tel....	92	88⅛	91¼	+ 3	21,150
..	....	..	....	West. Air Brake†...	..	..	143	..	....
69½	Jan. 3	65	Jan. 11	West. E. & M.†.....	68¼	65	67¼	− ⅞	66,880
78	Jan. 3	77	Jan. 5	West. E. & M. 1st pf†	..	..	77	..	....
..	....	..	....	Weyman-Bruton ...	..	..	255	..	....
114⅝	Jan. 10	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ 3⅝	100
4½	Jan. 4	4	Jan. 4	Wheeling & L. E...	4½	4½	4½	..	100
15	Jan. 3	13	Jan. 11	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	13	13	13	− 2	100
4¾	Jan. 8	4¾	Jan. 8	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	100
285	Jan. 4	220	Jan. 11	Willys Overland	228	220	228	+ ½	2,300
112¼	Jan. 3	110⅝	Jan. 11	Willys Overland pf..	111½	110⅝	110⅝	− ¾	1,900
38	Jan. 15	38	Jan. 15	Wisconsin Central...	38	38	38	+ ½	100
122½	Jan. 7	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.).	123⅝	119½	121⅛	− ⅝	7,700
123⅝	Jan. 10	123½	Jan. 4	Wool. (F. W.) pf...	123⅝	123½	123½	..	750

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) ‡Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10.00 or more opened on or before Jan. 31 earn from Feb. 1.
Div.—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK

470 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on February 1 next, to stockholders of record of Jan. 20, 1916. The transfer books will be closed from that date to Feb. 1, 1916. R. G. MERWIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 10, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, will be paid Jan. 31, 1916, to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1915. H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

MEET THE BUYERS.

Hosts of buyers in New York consult the Business page of The New York Times. It gives them what is new in their different lines. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 6.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 40.

The Board of Directors will meet on January 31, 1916, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date, of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by check mailed February 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1916. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, California, January 8, 1916.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the First Preferred Stock and the Second Preferred Stock of Julius Kayser & Co. has been declared, payable February 1st, 1916, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on January 20, 1916.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

NEW ISSUE

$800,000

Roanoke Water Works Company

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Authorized $1,500,000 Outstanding $800,000

Dated January 1, 1916 Due January 1, 1936

Callable at 102 on any interest date on 40 days' notice

Interest Payable January 1 and July 1

Coupon Bonds, denomination $500 and $1,000.

Legality approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price Par and Interest Yielding 6%

Descriptive Circular sent on request

Liggett, Hichborn & Company
Incorporated

61 Broadway, NEW YORK
60 Congress St., BOSTON

All of the above Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
International Nickel New Com.
Cities Service Com. & Pref.
Cities Service Debentures
Adirondack Power & Light
Pacific Gas & Electric Common
American Chicle Common & Pref.
Childs Co. Common & Pref.
Crocker & Wheeler Com. & Pref.
Royal Baking Powder
Borden's Condensed Milk

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings
We Offer
Bankers and Investment Dealers
Proven Public Utility Securities
Correspondence solicited
Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $15,000,000.)
71 Broadway New York

Reo Motor Truck
Reo Motor Car
Kresge & Co.
McCrory Stores
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Michigan United Ry. 5s
Utah Securities Stk. & Notes
Adirondack Elec. Pow., Com. & Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312

We Announce the
Removal of our New York offices to
Bankers Trust Building
14 Wall Street
Suite 1201 *Telephone Rector 8942*
William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
New York St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

Wanted
ADIRONDACK ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION
Common & Preferred.
WM. W. COHEN,
Member New York Stock Exchange,
45 Broadway, New York.

12-24-15-200 (8-12882)

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
AMOUNTING TO
$25,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $17,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1966; $5,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1915, due September 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of either or both of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $3,000,000.00 for the construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1946.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, January 4, 1916.

5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages in Queens Borough net 5½%. Queens Borough is the fastest growing section of New York City. Amounts from $1,000 up. Call or write for booklet "A."

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

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Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Listed on New York Curb
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

GULF STATES STEEL
1st Preferred
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RIGHTS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
'Phones Broad 6051—2—3—4—5—6.

Lima Locomotive
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Cities Service Pfd.
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Erie Conv. 4s *(New Issue)*
Erie Rights
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL ST., New York. UNION BANK BLDG., Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166.

To Holders of Twenty Year, Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of the
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company

Default has been made in the payment of the interest due January 15, 1916, of the above-named Debentures, and the Committee urges the immediate deposit of Debentures under the Deposit Agreement of July 19, 1915, in order that the Committee may be enabled to act promptly and effectively. Debentures to a large amount have already been deposited under the Deposit Agreement, and the Committee has extended the time within which deposits may be made until FEBRUARY 15, 1916, after which date deposits will only be accepted on such terms as the Committee may determine.

The Committee has arranged for an advance at any time prior to FEBRUARY 15, 1916, to any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under the Deposit Agreement, desiring such advance, of the amount of the interest payable January 15, 1916, on the Debentures represented by his certificates of deposit. Such advance will constitute a loan to such certificate holder as set forth in the Deposit Agreement and will carry interest at Five Per Cent. per annum, and may be obtained only upon presentation to the Depositary or Sub-Depositaries of his certificate of deposit for notation thereon of such advance and delivery of proper ownership certificates under the Federal Income Tax Law in respect of such interest. The acceptance of such advance will be optional with certificate holders.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, or the Sub-Depositaries, First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

The certificates of deposit are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated January 15, 1916.

SEWARD PROSSER,
Chairman.
E. K. BOISOT,
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
JAMES SPEYER,
Committee.

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York.

Clarence C. Perpall & Co.
Fifty Broad Street,
New York

Gentlemen:

We have completed our examination of the books, records and accounts of your firm as at December 31, 1915, and beg to report as follows:

All cash and securities on hand were proved by actual count. Balances of cash on deposit in banks were verified by certificates received from the several depositories. Statements have been sent to all your customers in verification of the balances due to or from them, and replies have been received from a large majority thereof confirming the correctness of their accounts on your books.

We hereby certify that we found your accounts and records carefully and accurately kept, all securities properly accounted for, and the condition of your business as at December 31, 1915, on a liquidating basis, after excluding from consideration all unprotected customers' accounts, to show the full capital investment unimpaired.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) *Loomis, Suffern & Fernald,*
Certified Public Accountants.

We Specialize in Odd Lots
Send for Circular Issued Weekly.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

We Buy, Sell, Quote
Carbon Steel
Common
Curtiss Aroplanee &
Motor Com. Stock
Haskell-Barker Car
Co. Stock
Lima Locomotive Corp.
Common Stock
Penn Marine & Ordnance
Castings Co. Stock
Poole Engineering &
Machine Stock
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4261 Broad.

Aetna Explosives
American & British
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Gulf States Steel
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

First National Bank
Fidelity Trust Co.
Nat. Bk. of Commerce
Aetna Explosives
Scovill Mfg. Co.
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
ANNUAL STATISTICAL CHART FOR 1915 NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION
WILL BE MAILED FREE UPON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

American Public Utilities Co.
Owns and Operates Fifteen Good Properties in Growing Communities.
Preferred Stock Yields 8½%
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

Cities Service

	Bid	Asked
6% PREFERRED	76½	77½
COMMON	121	123

WE RECOMMEND THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF THE PREFERRED STOCK FOR INVESTMENT.
Special Circular on Request.
Herbert M. Solomon
68 Broad St., New York
TELEPHONE BROAD { 4457 / 3752 }

For Sale
E.W. Bliss
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
37 Pine St., N.Y. Tel. John 6210

E. W. BLISS
J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	....	24½	25½
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	73	76
Alb. 'So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	134	138
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	50⅝	51½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	395	400
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	112	..
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	68	69
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86½	87½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	40	43
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	7⅝	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	54	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	52	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	88	88⅛
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	25	25¾
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	98	100
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93½
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	61	62
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 15	85	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	90	91
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	..
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	134	137
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	75	80
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	9	12
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	47
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	85
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	63	64
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	75¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	25	26
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	53	55
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	94
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	68
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96⅝
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	98½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	90
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	17	19
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	56	62
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	44½	45½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	91½	93
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	83
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	69	70½
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do db. 6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93¾	..
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	20	30
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96½
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	21	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	70	73
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
St.Jo. (Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	94	94½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	102	105
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	101¼
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$7¾	$8½
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30	$31
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	89
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	10	10½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	43	44
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,106,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83⅜
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	46	48
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73½	75
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	20	21
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	86½	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	83	83½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	87	90
Western. Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	17	18
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	55¼	56
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42	$44
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93½	95½

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	395	405
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	465	475
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	525
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	530	540
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1130	1155
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	440	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	13	Q	Jan 3, 16	1175	1225
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	250	260
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	†8	Q	Dec 31,15	418	423
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	130	..
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	122	126
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	112	120
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	145
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	410	425
New York.	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	990	1015
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 16	280	287
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	360	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	390	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	120	123
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	76½	77
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	102
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97½
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	63⅝	64
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	90	92
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,15	89	90
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	106½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	74⅜	74¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105⅝	105⅞

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31,15	118	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	295	305
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 3 16	1100	1125
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	475	500
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	350	365
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	405	415
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	178	183
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	205	209
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	98	105
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7. 16	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	100	104
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	560	600
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	660	670
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	275	285
Buck, P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	107	110
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	725	740
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	....	160	180
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	270	275
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	45	48
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	50	55
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	245	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	160	163
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	178	180
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Nov 15,15	108	111
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	31	32
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	210	215
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	104	107
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	197	200
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	425	430
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	230	232
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	305	315
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 15	220	225
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	367	370
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	122	128
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	374	377
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	525	530
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	445	455
St. Oil (K.).	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 3, 16	340	350
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	340	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	518	520
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	217	219
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	540	550
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	130	135
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	85	87
Vacuum Oil.	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	232	235
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 15	48	52

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra.
f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.
h—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	17¼	18
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	8
2d. Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	207	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	600	635
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	200	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	†7½	B	Jan 3, 16	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	467	475
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	165	175
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	179	182
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 2, 15	330	335
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 3, 16	4300	4700
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan 3, 16	890	910
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	190	200
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	390	425
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	275	300
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	610	620
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	335	350
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	178	184
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan 3, 16	700	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 10,15	272	276
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	175	182
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 16	300	310
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	370	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 2 15	250	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	415	425
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	135
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	275	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,15	475	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,000,000	..	..	....	90	100
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25,15	80	87
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Nov 15,15	46	47½
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	49½	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	271	275
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	..	Sep 20,15	75	79
Do pf.	3,000,000	1[illegible]	Q	Jan 1, 16	87	90
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	[illegible]	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	133	134
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	136	140
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Dec 15,15	250	256
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	119	123
Bliss. EW,Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	Dec 24,15	335	350
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 24,15	73	83
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	115	117
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	105	107
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Dec 31,15	370	400
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	§3½	Q	Dec 31,15	148	154
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	60	65
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	96	99
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	885	905
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	290	310
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1	Q	Nov 15,15	115	120
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	100	103
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	31	33
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	73	75
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	150	160
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	99
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3½	3¾
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	170	171½
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	2½	..	Nov 10,15	290	295
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	62	65
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	93½	95
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	16¼	16¾
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17	19
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	75	80
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	§4	Q	Dec 31,15	140	145
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	99	101
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	108	111½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	488	498
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	219	221
Sulz. & S. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	88	90
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2450	2550

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	350	380
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	105	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	140	145
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	212	220
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	465	480
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	95½	95⅝	6.10
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	101⅜	101¾	4.10
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	101⅜	101⅞	4.90
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	101	101⅜	5.62
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99	99½	5.20
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100 13-16	3.45
Dom. of Canada	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101	4.33
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99 15-16	5.37
Italian Government	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	100½	101¼	4.50
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	5.35
Swedish Government	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101⅛	4.80
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99⅛	5.43
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	97¾	98	5.53
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cotton Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.40
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	98	99½	..
Am. Pub. Utilities	6	Mar., 1918	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.85
Ark. Val. R., Lt. & Pr.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.35
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.35
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.60
Canadian Northern	5	Sept., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pacific Ry	6	Mar., 1924	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99⅜	99½	5.15
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100½	100⅜	4.85
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	95½	96¼	12.75
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	4.40
Con. Gas, Baltimore	5	May, 1917	99½	100½	4.67
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May 1917	99¾	100½	5.58
Eastern Pwr. & Light	5	May, 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	102	4.10
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100¾	4.75
Grand Rapids Edison	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100½	3.44
Grand Rapids Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Grand Trunk of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Havana Elec. Ry	6	Sept., 1916	100	100¾	5.00
Hocking Valley Ry	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'18	101¾	102	4.05
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.80
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Michigan Railway	6	June, 1916	100½	101½	5.50
Mid. West Utilities	6	Jan., 1925	94½	96⅝	6.50
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis	6	Feb., 1916	97	98¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.85
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.25
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	100½	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun 15,'21	101⅜	101⅝	4.15
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100⅛	100½	2.10
Saginaw City Gas	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100½	2.10
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.35
Sulzberger & Sons	6	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	4.00
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅞	102½	2.60
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	100¾	101	4.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.85
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
West. States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100½	6.00
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
West Penn. Traction	6	Mar., 1917	99½	101	5.10
Winnipeg Elec. Ry	6	Jan., 1918	100	100¾	5.58

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

TRY TO CURB DRUG PRICES.

Pharmacists Meet Here to Discuss Co-operation in the Trade.

Co-operative buying and manufacturing on a larger scale by American druggists will be proposed by the American Druggists' Syndicate to check the increasing cost of drugs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. A series of conferences on the problem, to be attended by pharmacists from all parts of the country, will be held at Madison Square Garden this week in connection with the Chemical, Drug, and Food Exposition. The first conference will be held at 11 o'clock this morning.

"There is no doubt," said C. H. Goddard, General Manager of the syndicate, yesterday, "that through co-operation the druggists of this country can accomplish collectively what is impossible for them individually. By manufacturing and buying together, they can make themselves economically immune from financial disturbances resulting from foreign wars or other exigencies. At the same time they will improve their condition generally.

"The present war has demonstrated the need and value of such co-operation. Co-operation not only means independence for the druggist, but a guarantee of better service for both the physician and the public."

The following is a list showing the rise in the wholesale price of some important drugs within the last year:

	One Y'r Ago.	Now.
Acetanilid, per oz	$0.32	$1.25
Acetphenetidin, per lb	1.40	14.50
Antipyrin, per lb	2.60	30.00
Caffeine, alk., per lb	4.25	11.50
Chloroform, per lb	.30	.50
Creosote, beechwood, per lb	.75	4.75
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs	1.85	4.50
Glycerine, per lb	.23	.60
Mercury, per 100 flask	55.00	105.00
Potassium bromide, per lb	.70	2.50
Phenolphtalein, per oz	1.50	8.00
Quinine, per oz	.22	1.00
Saccharin, per lb	2.90	11.50
Salol, per lb	1.00	9.00
Sodium benzoate, gran., per lb	.45	8.75
Carbolic acid, cryst., per lb	.50	1.75
Salicylic acid, per lb	.65	2.75
Balsam Peru, per lb	1.55	4.00
Arnica, flowers, per lb	.18	.30
Senna Tinnevelly, per lb	.09	.22

Chicago druggists arrived yesterday in a special train. Another special train brought a group from the Southern States. At the opening conference today an address of welcome will be made by District Attorney Swann. After today conferences will be held at 2 o'clock daily in the concert hall of the Garden. Topics of discussion will be the Stephens-Price Regulating bill, now before Congress; the emergency war tax, as it applies to the drug business, and the new Board of Health ordinance requiring that all formulas of household remedies sold in the city be registered with the department.

POTASH
Process developed for economical production of POTASH with Cement as a By-product
BUFFALO POTASH & CEMENT CORPORATION
Incorporated under the laws of New York

Capitalization	Authorized and to be issued
Preferred 7% Cumulative	$350,000
Common Stock	1,050,000
Total	$1,400,000

No Bonds — Par Value of Shares $100

The Company proposes to push vigorously for large production of Potash with Cement as a by-product, under a recently developed, highly economic process. Operations at plant in Buffalo scheduled to begin in April.

POTASH
Engineers estimate satisfactory earnings with Potash at Before War Prices and unusually large profits at present high prices.

CEMENT
The Cement to be manufactured is a high grade cement for all building and construction purposes. It should command prices higher than usual for cement.

PREFERRED REQUIREMENTS
The Articles of Incorporation provide that at least 50% of Net Earnings must be applied pro rata to the retirement of Preferred Stock. No dividends on Common till Preferred shall have been retired.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
WM. B. RUGGLES - 50 Church St., New York
President, Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co.
EDWARD L. HEARN - 68 William St., New York
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Casualty Company of America.
M. S. ORTH - 61 Broadway, New York
President, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.
LEE B. DURSTINE - 55 Liberty St., New York
Vice-President, The White Investing Co.
W. R. WARREN - 26 Beaver St., New York
Director, Canada Cement Co., Ltd.
Director, Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.
E. W. HASLUP - 61 Broadway, New York
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.
G. M. CUMMING, President - - - 49 Wall St., New York

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We offer the 7% Cumulative Preferred at Par ($100 per share) with bonus of Common Stock
Circular "H-2," giving further information, gladly furnished

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Cities Service Co. Common Stock
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is selling around 77 and is paying dividends of 6% per annum which, at the present price, yields approximately 8%.
We therefore recommend for immediate investment Cities Service Co. Preferred Stock.

Send for Our Free Review
of this Company, which we have just completed.
It shows what the Company has done, is doing, and will do.
The earnings of the Company and its subsidiary properties.
The development and possibilities of the new oil fields.
The tremendous gain in earnings from the Traction, Gas and Power properties.
The strong financial and physical condition of the Company.
The able management of its operators and, in fact, just what
Cities Service Co. Is
and why we are bullish on the Preferred Stock as a particularly attractive and sound investment.

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25 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

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upon which you are not able to obtain a close market.
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10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First 4½% Mortgage of the above Company, has received the sum of $12,532.50 pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 27th, 1916.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

YOUR CHANCE
TO EARN MORE MONEY.
ANSWER TODAY.
We have a splendid proposition for high-grade solicitors who visit bankers, brokers, etc. Those who have spare time can handle. Commission basis. References required with application. Box Z 359 Times Annex.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificate No. D-1325 for 50 shares Preferred Stock of the Southern Railway Company in the name of Mary G. L. Murray has been lost and that application has been made for the issue of a new Certificate therefor.
MARY G. L. MURRAY.

Newton G. Chase and Elliot H. Falk, formerly of Bigelow & Company, announce that they have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of
CHASE & FALK
to deal in investment securities, with offices at 60 Wall Street, New York.
Telephone Hanover 882

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By JOHN MOODY

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With these books at hand, the investor needs no other "manual" or statistical publication; everything he wants is under one cover.

The Steam Railroad Edition for 1916 will be ready very shortly. Price, $15 per volume; in combination, the two volumes are furnished for $25.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
85 Nassau Street, New York City. Telephone 1299 Cort.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

A majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the above named Company has been deposited with **United States Mortgage & Trust Company** as Depositary under a **Deposit Agreement** dated November 22, 1915.

In order to comply with the rules of **The New York Stock Exchange,** which has listed the Certificates issued by the Depositary, the time to deposit shares under said Agreement has been extended **TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 27, 1916.**

As ample notice has been given by the Committee that the rights of the holders of Common Stock can best be safeguarded by united action, the Committee states that it will not accept the deposit of shares after January 27, 1916, without penalty, unless in its discretion the Committee is warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of Common Stock should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who withhold their co-operation and fail to deposit their shares and become parties to the Agreement.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE.

ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.
New York, December 15, 1915.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at its principal offices, at Constable Hook, Bayonne, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of (1) acting upon the proposition to amend, alter, and change the certificate of incorporation of this Company so as to reduce the par value of the shares of its common capital stock from $100 to $25 and to provide that at every election and whenever a vote, consent, or other action of stockholders is taken or required each holder of the six per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Company shall be entitled to four votes for each share of such stock held by him, and each holder of the common stock of the Company shall be entitled to one vote for each share of the common stock held by him; and (2) transacting such other and further business in connection therewith as may properly come before such meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 8, 1916, and remain closed until 10 A. M., on Wednesday, January 19, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AMBROSE MONELL, President.
JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY

New York, January 10th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing eleven Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 24th day of January, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M.

M. M. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn, December 29th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 28th, 1916, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 4th, 1916, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Danville, Ill., Jan. 10, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1916.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF FIFTY-SECOND Street Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Fifty-second Street Company will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 1,525, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1916.
ROBERT W. IRWIN,
Secretary Fifty-second Street Company.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of THE FRANK & JAMES COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of said corporation at No. 42 East 28th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1916, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing four (4) Directors, and two (2) Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1916.
ISIDORE KLATZKIE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Walker and Frisby Avenues, Westchester, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 18, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

E. H. ROSENQUEST,
Dated January 8th, 1916. President.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 15, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 16, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of BLUE PETER CIGARETTE CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, 2 Rector Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 18, 1916, at 3:00 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN E. DONAHUE, Secretary.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF MT. MORris Co-operative Building and Loan Association takes place Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at 147 E. 125th St.; polls open from 7 to 9.

C. WOODS BOWERS, Secretary.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
130 East 15th Street
January 3, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24, 1916. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8, 1916, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25, 1916.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, January 15th, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Savoy Oil Company for the election of a Board of Directors and two Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1916. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY,
DAVE S. JOSEPH, Secretary.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, INC.
19 Cedar Street.
New York, Jan. 17th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 24th, 1916.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY for the election of Directors in the place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1916, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.
New York, January 8th, 1916.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the nineteenth day of January, 1916. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 7th, 1916, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 20th, 1916.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 9th, 1916.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Halsted & Hodges was dissolved at the close of business December 31, 1915, by mutual consent. Mr. Richard H. Halsted or Mr. Amory G. Hodges will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated New York, January 1, 1916.
RICHARD H. HALSTED,
AMORY G. HODGES,
HAROLD L. FISH,
ARCHIBALD LE ROY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. Amory G. Hodges and Mr. Robert W. Locke have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Amory G. Hodges & Co. This firm will occupy the offices formerly occupied by the firm of Halsted & Hodges at No. 14 Wall Street, and will transact a general brokerage business.

Dated New York, January 1, 1916.
AMORY G. HODGES,
ROBERT W. LOCKE.

Mr. Richard H. Halsted will continue to do a general business on the floor of the Stock Exchange. His address on and after January 1, 1916, will be Care of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Mr. Harold L. Fish has this day become a general partner in the firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, with offices at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

F. W. MILLER ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY, INC.
DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the F. W. MILLER ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 13th day of January, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 2 Stone Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NORBERT HEINSCHEIMER, Attorney, 56 Beaver Street, N. Y. City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: PLEASE take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between Morris Rosenblatt and the undersigned, under the firm name of S. Goldsmith & Co., has been dissolved and terminated.

SAMUEL GOLDSMITH,
215 Fourth Ave., New York City.

THE FIRM OF BIERMAN AND BORER has dissolved partnership. Messrs. J. and M. Bierman will pay all assets and liabilities. Mr. Wm. Borer will not be responsible for any debts incurred after three days of notice.

WM. BORER.

CHARLES LANNIER AND JOHN FERRARI, general automobile repair machinists, 244 East 65th St.—I, John Ferrari, give notice that after Jan. 15 my partnership with Charles Lannier is dissolved and void.

JOHN FERRARI.

Commerce and Finance

Edited by
THEO. H. PRICE

PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY

THE week's commercial and financial news in tabloid form for thoughtful men to whom specimen copies will be sent for a few weeks without charge upon receipt of attached coupon properly filled out. As the paper makes no appeal to casual readers or careless thinkers their subscriptions are not desired. Terms $3.00 a year.

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15 Wall Street, New York

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Our Domestic Commerce

Interesting article showing relative insignificance of our foreign trade, which in the record year amounted to but a small fraction of the business carried on within our borders, in

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We have spent years in study and thousands of dollars in perfecting a most perfect selling system. Let us show you how we can reach thousands of Buyers with your line in the busiest showroom in New York.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION,
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$3,500,000,000 HIGH MARK FOR DEPOSITS

Clearing House Institutions Reach a New High Record for Loans Also.

GAIN FOR FIVE IS $814,000,000

City, Chase, and Mechanics and Metals Banks and Guaranty and Bankers Trusts Lead.

The Clearing House statement published yesterday showed an increase in the deposits of the member institutions which, for the first time in their history, brought their total net deposits above $3,500,000,000. A new high record was made also in loans, which stand now at $3,271,000,000. The large excess of deposits over loans illustrates the present abundance of banking credit.

All classes of financial institutions have shared in the remarkable growth in the banking power of New York City. The bank returns printed in THE TIMES yesterday, including institutions outside of the Clearing House as well as the members of that organization, showed over a dozen institutions with deposits of $100,000,000 or more.

The rapid expansion which has occurred within the last twelvemonth in all departments of banking is aptly illustrated by the gains in deposits reported by these banks and trust companies. Taking the figures published in response to the recent call of the Controller of the Currency and of the State Superintendent of Banks, the institutions which on that call had deposits of $100,000,000 or more showed the following increases compared with the corresponding call a year ago:

National Banks.	Deposits, Dec. 31, 1915.	Year's Increase.
National City	$544,582,859	$251,873,959
Chase	255,877,741	121,901,741
Bank of Commerce	250,782,550	99,367,550
First National	204,882,356	81,541,456
Mechanics & Met.	203,067,353	102,420,753
Hanover	169,526,251	72,847,151
National Park	166,474,440	56,352,640
American Exchange	127,134,166	55,696,566
State Bank.		
Corn Exchange	110,668,531	27,448,231
Trust Companies.		
Guaranty	430,912,327	217,650,955
Bankers	264,249,122	121,718,722
Central	175,486,645	72,079,293
Farmers' Ln. & Tr.	158,597,134	43,323,752
Equitable	136,564,688	61,086,980

The list shows five institutions, three banks and two trust companies which added more than $100,000,000 to their deposits during the last year. The percentages of increase run all the way from 33 to 102, there being two institutions which more than doubled their deposits during 1915.

The combined increase in deposits of the two leading banks, the National City and the Chase National, was $373,000,000, and the combined increase of the two leading trust companies, the Guaranty Trust and the Bankers' Trust, was $339,000,000. The other institution to show an increase of more than $100,000,000 was the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. The total increase in deposits of these five institutions reached the extraordinary sum of $814,000,000.

Time to Make Friends.

An almost universal seller's market prevails. The knowledge of this fact has made many salesmen dictatorial in their dealings with buyers. The latter, of course, resent this treatment especially when it comes from salesmen, unknown to them. A salesman, who has been a long time in the business, said that the seller who takes undue advantage of present conditions to make it hard for the buyer is storing up trouble for the future. "If salesmen would only recognize," he said, "that now is the time to make friends they might reap considerable advantage from the situation which the war has brought. Buyers are human, and they do not forget the indignities and discourtesy heaped upon them when everything is going the seller's way."

Credit Ratings in Australia.

Answering an inquiry as to whether or not there were credit agencies in Australia publishing books containing commercial ratings, the Commercial Attaché of the Department of Commerce at Melbourne reports to the Merchants' Association that no such books exist. The laws of that country are somewhat adverse to such publications and the mercantile agencies do not care to run the risk of possible suits for libel. There are agencies, however, in each leading city which supply individual reports upon firms. The names of some of these agencies and the rates at which they will issue complete reports on the standing of different houses are on file in the office of the association's Industrial Bureau.

Coal and Phosphate in Wyoming.

It is estimated, according to the United States Geological Survey, that more than 1,250,000 acres in Wyoming are underlaid by working phosphate deposits, a phosphate area greater than that of any other State. Its coal fields cover about 41,500 square miles—two-fifths of the State's area—and contained originally an estimated total of 670,723,000,000 tons. Of this quantity only 178,000,000 tons, or about one-fortieth of 1 per cent., has been exhausted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 10	2	1¾	2	1¾
Jan. 11	2	1¾	2	2
Jan. 12	2	2	2	2
Jan. 13	2	1¾	1¾	2
Jan. 14	2	1¾	2	2
Jan. 15	2	1¾	2	2
Week's range—				
High			2	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2½
Low			1½	2
Year's range to date—				
High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 10	2¾@3	3	3@3¼
Jan. 11	2¾@3	2¾@3	3@3¼
Jan. 12	2¾@3	2¾@3	3@3¼
Jan. 13	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Jan. 14	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Jan. 15	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3½	3¾
Low	3¼	3¼	3½
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3¼	3¼	3½

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 10	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 11	Par	Par	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 12	Par	Par	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 13	Par	†5c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 14	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 15	Par	†5c	†15@25c	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London. F. C.
Jan. 10	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.87
Jan. 11	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.87
Jan. 12	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.89
Jan. 13	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.80
Jan. 14	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.89
Jan. 15	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.89

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris. F. C.
Jan. 10	58⅞	97	63.75
Jan. 11	59	97	63.75
Jan. 12	59	97⅛	63.50
Jan. 13	59	97¼	63.50
Jan. 14	59	97	63.50
Jan. 15	59	97	63.50

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Jan. 10	26⅞d.	56½c
Jan. 11	26 15/16d.	56¾c
Jan. 12	27d.	57c
Jan. 13	27d.	56⅞c
Jan. 14	27 1/16d.	57c
Jan. 15	27d.	56⅞c

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at same. 49-51 West 24th St., tenth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—High-class, for ladies and misses; looked at from 9 to 12. 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4343.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking samples. Call, all week. 132 West 21st St., twelfth floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Spring styles. Call, all week, fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

WAISTS, Underwear, and Infants' Wear.—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, (13-15 East 22d St., New York,) will look at waists and underwear for catalogue Monday; infants' wear Tuesday.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—For January sale, to close out. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th St.

GENUINE VIOLET CRYSTALS.—Fast blue, concentrated; original tins; immediate delivery. John 3724.

MIRROR SILK.—Glace taffeta in pastel shades, best qualities, for sale; also black Duchess satin. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESLADY wishes to take charge of showroom of large shirtwaist or middy house; can give as reference largest shirtwaist buyers throughout country; also resident buyers. K 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—First class, covering Western territory. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 27 West 20th St.

Engine Control from the Bridge.

Dr. K. Ito, manager of the engine works of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, Japan, is reported by Consul E. Carleton Baker to have invented an apparatus for controlling the movements of a ship directly from the bridge. This invention, the Consul suggests, is likely to have the most far-reaching results and will undoubtedly be adopted by shipping companies in all parts of the world. The device does away with the necessity of telegraphing instructions to the engine room. The new apparatus, which enables the officer on the bridge to regulate the valves or reversing engines directly, can move the ship at will in the time it usually takes the engineer to receive the message by means of the telegraph indicator. It prevents the possibility of misunderstanding and error. The racing of propellers in stormy weather can also be prevented by the new device. The system is worked by electricity and, in case of any defect, it can easily be detached and the engines worked in the ordinary way.

For Trade with France.

The Dr. Charles W. A. Veditz, United States Commercial Attaché at Paris, who recently returned to his post after a short visit to this country, has opened offices at 36 Avenue de l'Opéra, which he intends to become a clearing house for buyers and sellers of American goods. Frenchmen looking for American merchandise can be put in touch there with firms in a position to supply these wants, while Americans interested in making sales will be assisted in finding French markets. Doctor Veditz reports that with German, and particularly Belgian, glass no longer available, there is an important market in France for American glass, as well as for machinery of all kinds.

More Cotton Used.

Clothing manufacturers who have used nothing in the past but all wool fabrics are compelled to add some cotton warp goods to fill in the "holes" left in their lines by the advanced price of wool products. The mills are up against the same conditions, and many organizations which sold only wool fabrics are now making cotton warps. A very large amount of overcoatings, composed of 40 per cent. wool and 60 per cent. cotton, has been sold by a mill that formerly used an all-wool trademark.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 10	$1.27¼	$1.24⅝	$1.19⅝	$1.17½
Jan. 11	1.26⅛	1.23⅞	1.19⅛	1.17⅛
Jan. 12	1.28⅞	1.26⅜	1.21½	1.19⅝
Jan. 13	1.29¾	1.27⅝	1.22½	1.21
Jan. 14	1.28¾	1.26⅝	1.22	1.20
Jan. 15	1.27⅝	1.26¼	1.21¼	1.19¾
Week's range	1.29¾	1.23⅞	1.22½	1.17⅛

	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.
Jan. 10	$1.26½	$1.26
Jan. 11	1.26¼	1.25⅛
Week's range	1.26½	1.25½

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Cash—3 White. High.	Low.
Jan. 10	78¾	78	78⅝	78	74	73½
Jan. 11	79⅝	78	79	78	74¼	73¼
Jan. 12	80¼	79¼	80	79¼	..	..
Jan. 13	80½	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	..	..
Jan. 14	80⅛	78⅞	80¼	79⅛	..	..
Jan. 15	79⅛	78½	79¼	78⅝	..	..
Week's range	80½	78	80¼	78	74¼	73¼

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Cash—Standards. High.	Low.
Jan. 10	49	48⅝	47⅛	47⅛	47	46
Jan. 11	49¼	48⅝	48	47⅛	47	46½
Jan. 12	50	49⅜	48⅜	48¼	48	48
Jan. 13	50⅞	50	49½	48¾	49¼	48¾
Jan. 14	51	50	49⅝	48⅝	48½	48
Jan. 15	50¼	49⅞	49	48½	49¼	49
Week's range	51	48⅝	49⅝	47⅛	49¼	46

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 10	$10.25	$10.17	$10.50	$10.37
Jan. 11	10.32	10.27	10.60	10.50
Jan. 12	10.52	10.30	10.85	10.52
Jan. 13	10.70	10.57	11.00	10.82
Jan. 14	10.62	10.42	10.95	10.70
Jan. 15	..	..	10.92	10.70
Week's range	10.70	10.17	11.00	10.37

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 10	$10.45	$10.37	$10.80	$10.75
Jan. 11	10.47	10.42	10.87	10.80
Jan. 12	10.47	10.37	10.90	10.80
Jan. 13	..	..	11.00	10.90
Jan. 14	10.47	10.37	10.92	10.75
Jan. 15	..	..	10.95	10.75
Week's range	10.47	10.37	11.00	10.75

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 10	$18.85	$18.75	$19.30	$19.20
Jan. 11	18.90	18.85	19.50	19.32
Jan. 12	19.00	18.95	19.55	19.37
Jan. 13	19.25	19.15	19.80	19.60
Jan. 14	..	..	19.75	19.50
Jan. 15	19.27	18.92	19.87	19.47
Week's range	19.27	18.75	19.87	19.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 10	12.47	12.35	12.65	12.55	12.88	12.77
Jan. 11	12.35	12.25	12.58	12.46	12.78	12.68
Jan. 12	12.28	12.28	12.55	12.47	12.78	12.69
Jan. 13	12.38	12.30	12.59	12.47	12.81	12.69
Jan. 14	12.30	12.23	12.50	12.42	12.74	12.64
Jan. 15	12.38	12.30	[illegible]	12.47	12.80	12.68
W'k's re.	12.47	12.23	[illegible]	12.42	12.88	12.64

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 10	13.02	12.92	12.77	12.63	12.87	12.75
Jan. 11	12.92	12.84	12.65	12.59	12.73	12.70
Jan. 12	12.91	12.83	12.68	12.59	12.80	12.67
Jan. 13	12.94	12.81	12.69	12.60	12.78	12.71
Jan. 14	12.86	12.78	12.70	12.58	12.81	12.70
Jan. 15	12.92	12.81	12.77	12.71	12.89	12.87
W'k's re.	13.02	12.78	12.77	12.58	12.89	12.67

When You're in the
BATTLE OF GLOVES
Take First Shot at
"Wear Right"
Silk, Fabric and Kid Gloves for men, women & children
Wimelbacher & Rice
America's Largest Stock Glove House
39 UNION SQUARE
Broadway at 17th.
Wholesale Only.

COTTON GOODS EXPORTS.

Are Said Not to Show Up as Well as Generally Believed.

A somewhat pessimistic view of American export trade in cotton goods, save in some specialties like underwear, hosiery and certain classes of wearing apparel, is taken by R. K. MacLea of this city in a review of the situation written for the current issue of the Textile World Journal.

Mr. MacLea points out, among other things, that the total exports of all manufactures of cotton are now close to 11 per cent. of the production. The exporting of cotton cloth, which is the principal item of manufacture in the cotton goods industry of this country is, however, but 5.4 per cent. of the total production. During past years, he says, before the European war, the normal exports of cotton cloth amounted to not over 5 per cent. of the output. Therefore, with the mills consuming cotton at a record pace, he says that we have failed to increase our general exports as expected, and this in spite of the fact that the fiscal year 1915-1916 probably records the apex of cotton goods exports from the United States. He goes on:

"When we deduct what has gone out for the use of soldiers in the European war, our exports are insignificant, except as before mentioned, in underwear and hosiery. The popular belief that we are exporting enormous quantities of cotton goods is a pardonable error, for talk has magnified the real situation. We are practically doing little more than normal on the bulk of our production in the cotton industry.

"There are special branches of our export business that shine as a star on a clear Summer's night. The knit goods end has been called upon heavily to supply the urgent present foreign demands. It is largely because of this feature that our total exports for the last year, based upon ten months' Government returns, show an increase over the preceding years."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Silverman & Silverman; H. I. Silverman, dry goods; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss S. McKenna, laces, trimmings, ladies neckwear; R. J. Johnston, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Mrs. Pursell, infants' wear; 41 Union Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 22d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. W. Scarborough, dry goods; 351 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, notions, furn. goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—G. Froehlich, jobs, trimmed broadcloth suits; 39 West 31st, Room 1,309.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardiner, laces, ribbons; F. Ball, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, China; A. H. Germond, dress goods, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. B. Joseph, cloaks, suits; 225 5th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ladies' garments; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs, fur coats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Cazares, men's clothing, specialty clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; W. Symons, notions, laces, hosiery, upholstery, house furn. goods; 821 B'way.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey Co.; L. A. Doxey, piece goods, hosiery, notions, underwear, basement bargains; W. B. Shockley, house furn. goods; 1,239 Bwy.; Collingwood.
CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Bros.; H. Schwartz, dry goods; 303 5th Av.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, general mdse.; Miss C. Kenny, millinery; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; E. McDonald, notions, corsets, stationery, jewelry, dress trimmings, leather goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, Miss M. Elden, waists, (basement;) 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Lambert, gloves; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garretty, corsets; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; D. Hill, books, stationery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Stern, notions, corsets, millinery; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Alshuler, Dryer Co.; A. Alshuler, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. D. Thorpe, infants' wear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Mandel, dry goods; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; C. T. Roy, furn. goods, ladies' hosiery, underwear; N. Neuman, domestics; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Wm. Williams, ladies' neckwear; E. F. George, dry goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, stationery, leather goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Eagan, Mrs. N. Moore, ready-to-wear; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, dry goods; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. La Rue, skirts; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Fitche, Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, cloaks, waists; 353 4th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. Wolfenstein, notions; C. L. Sanger, dry goods; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. H. Armstrong, silks, dress goods; 75 Leonard.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, carpets; Miss Lewis, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; Max D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Keene, Miss N. Keene, dresses, misses' wear; 384 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Milner Co.; Mrs. Kircher, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; V. R. Waldo, prints, ginghams, linens, dress, white, wash goods, flannels; 43 Leonard.
EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square; R. 818.
HAVANA—Carrosa & Co.; M. Carrosa, men's, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway, Room 1,004.
HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; A. P. Davidson, dry goods; Imperial.
HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; H. M. Garrett, general mdse., 1,150 Bwy.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A. Mendel & Co.; S. Mendel, dry goods; 470 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; I. Halpern, house furn. goods; W. B. Fear, representing; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss Hale, art goods; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; F. R. Wolf, ready-to-wear; M. Effroymson, men's clothing, hats; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Havens & Geddes Co.; G. V. Schart, notions, ladies' neckwear, jewelry; 72 Leonard; Longacre.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Bliss Swain Store; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing, furn. goods; Broztel.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; R. P. Wilkinson, shoes; 225 5th Av., Room 725.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. K. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; R. S. Jones, notions, ribbons, laces; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barber, dress goods, silks; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, misses' wear; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—C. L. Maas, general mdse.; 217 Broadway, Room 404.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Richcreek, laces, embroideries; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Kalterman, skirts; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, outings, flannels, jobs, seconds, blankets; 43 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Cowan-McClung Co.; C. M. Thomas, woolens; Breslin.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; A. E. Sparling, ladies' ready-to-wear; H. Zwern, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle Kidd D. G. Co.; T. N. Doyle, Jr., H. J. Lensing, general mdse.; 75 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; F. E. Melville, linens; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. H. Kennedy, clothes, dressgoods, silks; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.
LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; R. L. Darrow, waists, muslin underwear, negligees, infants', children's goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 16 E. 18th.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. F. Rippew, millinery; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Myer Siegel & Co.; J. K. Rosenberg, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; C. Wright, silks, velvets, black goods; 1,133 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gerretson Co.; G. A. Robinson, dress goods, silks; Collingwood.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. Kant, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.
MILWAUKEE—E. A. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblatt, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, knit goods; 116 West 32d.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; M. S. Strauss, domestics, linens; L. Wagner, silks, dress goods, linings; 71 W. 23d.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman, dry goods; Collingwood.
NASHVILLE—Style Shop; E. Milder, ready-to-wear; 13 E. 22d.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Rosenheim & Co.; L. Rosenheim, millinery; 656 Bwy.
NASHVILLE—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; Leo Schwartz, Julius Rich, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Durr, corsets, brassieres; 13 E. 22d.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Rosenheim & Co.; L. Rosenheim, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway, Room 401.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 320 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. J. Herskowitz, upholstery goods; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; Wm. McKerby, notions; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Alder, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troupe; Miss Kenny, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; Miss R. Gerhart, infants' wear; 2 Walker; Murray Hill.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. V. Costello, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; L. M. Isaacs, trunks, leather goods, automobile novelties; 13 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore, Watson D. G. Co.; W. Cheek, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leolopl Adler; H. Kander, house furn. goods; W. H. McCollom, dry goods; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Pickard-Garde Co.; H. Pickard, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Dallas & Meares Co.; F. Dallas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Bwy.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—John Chess Ellsworth; C. M. Valentine, general mdse.; Woodward.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; R. L. Campbell, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. Evans, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Wade, negligees; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz Garment Co.; S. Schultz, suits, dresses, waists; 303 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss A. Becker, skirts; 71 West 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss R. McCloskey, waists; 470 4th Av.; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; A. K. Miller, mfg. dept.; T. M. Webster, sweaters, underwear; M. A. Downes, representing; 358 Bwy.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Hearn; Miss E. Mitscher, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss E. Nitsche, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
URUGUAY, S. A.—M. Rodriguez & Co.; M. Rodriguez, ladies' wearing apparel; 377 Broadway, Room 1,004.
WACO, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; H. Taylor, dress goods, silk; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mr. Hohman, furniture; 43 W. 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franklin, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; J. E. Osborne, notions, ribbons, laces, hosiery; Wm. G. Howse, downstairs, dress goods, silks; W. M. Heller, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
WILKESBARRE, Penn.—Lichtenberg Specialty Store; M. Weinberg, millinery; Aberdeen.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Morton, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. Martin, Miss J. G. Mitchell, Miss McCarthy, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. L. Cobb, carpets; J. J. Carroll, dry goods; Miss Brennon, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strauss, Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, cloaks, suits, waists; 351 4th Av.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE.
The entire stock, Machinery, Office and Showroom Fixtures, formerly of Bauer & Goldwasser, Manufacturers of Muff Beds.
OF 312 7TH AVE., N. Y. CITY.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
Sells Tomorrow, Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 1916,
Commencing 2 P.M. Sharp, on above premises.
This Stock Consists of a Line of
SKINNER SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS,
Muslins, Cambrics, and Fur Tails,
Trimmings, Frogs, Tape, Spool Cotton
And a Stock of Muff Beds
The Plant

Which will be sold at 3:30 P. M., consists of about thirty 95-1, 44-20 Wilcox & Gibbs, Chain Stitch, and 2 Jacoby Fur Machines, 30 Power Tables, two 2½ Horse Power Motors, Chairs, Baskets, Cutting Tables, Electric Irons, Counters, Tables, etc. Also one Oliver Typewriter, Combination Safe, Filing Cabinets, Time Clock, Desks, Partition, Wall Cases, Railings, and, in fact, everything found in an establishment of this kind.

Notice: The above stock and fixtures and machinery are the cleanest and most desirable sold for a long time at public auction, and will be sold strictly without reserve.

For further information telephone Spring 4299.

MOST RELIABLE
Delivery System
at public auction.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctr.,
will sell on Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1916,
on premises of Stables
Ashland Place near De Kalb Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
(opposite Brooklyn Hospital,)
The entire delivery system of
A. D. MATTHEWS SONS, Inc.
consisting of about
100 High Grade Horses,
100 Fine Single & Double Wagons,
and about 12 Automobiles,
including such as Garford Truck, Fords and Willys Knight Overlands,
also 200 Sets of Harness,
Supplies & General Equipments.
☞ **TAKE NOTICE** ☜
These horses and this delivery system warrant the attendance of anyone who is in need of a reliable delivery system.

Bankrupt Stock and Fixtures
MILLINERY
Formerly Thomas Sullivan & Co., Inc., Bankrupts. Actual inventory about $35,000. Will be sold at public auction tomorrow, Tuesday, commencing 10:30 A. M., on premises, 693-695-697 Broadway, N. Y. C., cor. 4th St.
AL. LILIENFELD, Auctioneer.
Exhibition Today, Monday, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., with Descriptive Catalogues.
Auctioneer's telephone, 2224 Orchard.

MERCHANDISE.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 5944.

The House of Surprises
Federal
COSTUME COMPANY, Inc.

The values you seek—the styles you demand—and the prices you would pay.
DRESSES
Prices up to $12.50
1 East 33d Street New York

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
S. MAYER & SONS
584-590 Broadway
Uptown Showroom 1270 Broadway
Wilson Building, corner 33d St.
LIDS FOR KIDS

AMERICA
NEWEST SKATING WRAP
As shown at the St. Nicholas Rink Fashion Show, held under the auspices of
Coats LEO F. STURM Wraps
Also Chic Leather Coats
48 W. 35th Street
Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

BLACK WAISTS —OUR SPECIALTY.
SILK & COTTON.
J. B. WAIST & DRESS CO.
96 Spring St.

WHITE DRESSES, $1.50 to $3.75
SILK WAISTS, $16.50 up
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410.
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,
Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for
5c, 10c and 25c Goods
N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS for Ladies, and Leather Bags—at Popular Prices. Bienenzucht Brothers, 109-111 Spring Street.

CREPE DE CHINE Waists. Specialists in popular priced Silk Waists. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

CURTAINS LACE AND NOVELTY. Popular prices. Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th St.

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper hats. The "U-NEAK" line. SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SERGE AND AND SILK. Great Values. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED. N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

HOUSE DRESSES $8.50 per dozen up.
Waldorf Bldg., STOUTS— Sizes 39 to 51, $9 doz. up.
2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

LOANS ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest.
Est. Since 1880. A. LAWRENCE
118 Third Ave.
Phone 2391 Stuyvesant, Near 14th St., N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING SPECIALTIES, KNITTED OVERCOATS, GOLF COATS & SKATING COATS for immediate delivery. The House of Huchberger, 93 Fifth Avenue.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

PILE FABRIC COATS Our 1916 Spring Line now on exhibition. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 West 17th Street.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BULDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy **PONGEES**
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

SKATING SETS WE CAN SHIP TODAY THE
BRUSHED SCARFS AND CAPS
that you order today.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, INC., 140 Fifth Av., New York.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

SKIRTS $18 doz. to $5 each. Best Values. Best Styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave., (near 31st St.)

WAISTS AND MIDDIES ($9 Doz.)
BLOOM & MILLMAN
20 West 33d Street.

$ $ $ Advances made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE, 10-12 West 20th Street.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures, 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2930 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1798.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2069 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S 5TH AVE. ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Ave. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

WAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, issued monthly; 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Official documents, authentic records, authorized announcements, reports of military campaigns. Beautifully illustrated. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SAY GREEDY TRADERS HURT OUR COMMERCE

Merchants' Association Asserts Some Firms Haven't Kept Foreign Agreements.

USE THE WAR AS A CLUB

To Force European Customers to Pay Higher Prices — Reprisals Feared When Peace Comes.

Frank complaint that greedy American exporters are doing injury to the foreign trade of this country for the sake of immediate profit to themselves is made in an article in today's issue of "Greater New York," which is the bulletin of the Merchants' Association. The paper tells first of the methods of the association in keeping in touch with business conditions abroad through the foreign trade service of its industrial bureau. In many instances complaints have been due, it is asserted, either to misunderstanding or impatience growing out of the difficulties incident to the war. Dismissing a number of unjustified complaints, the writer says:

"A more serious grievance lies in the complaint that American firms of late have frequently failed to keep their promises in the matter of prices and deliveries. The chief criticism, and this applies primarily to one line of goods, is that certain American firms are deliberately failing to live up to agreements which were made after the war began. The cost of raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of these goods has not increased materially, although the demand and the price for the finished product has advanced to a marked degree.

"Criticisms of this unfortunate practice have come from different sources. The President of an American commercial organization in a European city states that certain firms in this country are at present, and for a considerable time have been, refusing to make deliveries in accordance with agreements entered into by them months ago, although the other party to the agreement desires to fulfill his part of the contract. Nevertheless the same firms are today filling later orders, probably at an advanced price. In fact, it is said that certain houses frankly admit this. A buyer from another European country interested in the same line of goods cites instances of similar treatment, laying special emphasis upon the action of a firm which has constantly refused to live up to its agreements as to deliveries. This house is frank enough to say that if the purchaser is willing to increase his price 20 per cent., immediate deliveries may be expected. Apparently this company is able to produce an output sufficient to cover its orders, but desires to take advantage of the needs of the foreign buyer.

"The Merchants' Association is glad to state that in the particular cases referred to none of the concerns was a New York house and that no specific instance of dealings of this sort on the part of a New York firm has been reported to us.

"It is to be hoped for the sake of the American firms in question, and more especially from the point of view of the reputation of American trade abroad, that the persons complaining on this subject were misinformed. Certainly it will be extremely unfortunate if the impression prevails abroad that, unless it is to their advantage to do so, American houses do not keep their agreements. The fact that these agreements are not drawn up in the form of legal contracts has no bearing on the matter, because foreign houses have a right to feel that they have been unjustly treated if promises made in writing are violated.

"Foreign buyers now are forced to turn to America for their goods. After the was is over active competition from other countries is to be expected in the leading foreign markets. American firms should constantly realize that whatever the advantages which the present situation may afford, they are but temporary. In the long run the merit and the price of the articles offered by different countries will largely determine which country sells the goods. At that time, however, the acquaintances now formed, the trade methods and trade reputation now established, will have their important bearing in determining whether the houses which are our present customers continue to purchase American goods. When keen competition is again restored the resentment of unbusinesslike treatment by American houses will not be forgotten.

"Those firms which are making unusual efforts to satisfy their customers abroad are to be commended. An illustration of a local house which is far-sighted in such matters is to be found in a New York firm which recently made a concession to a foreign buyer, a concession to which they felt the foreign buyer was not wholly entitled, after the goods had been paid for and delivered. This was done deliberately with the thought that the future business of the firm, and, indeed, the future business of the entire community, would thereby be advanced."

The Merchants' Association, in the same issue of "Greater New York," presents its arguments in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the President to veto items of appropriation bills, and to forbid the injection of "riders" into such bills. These are said to be the evils of the present system:

"The practical powerlessness of the President to exert any effective restraining influence upon general appropriation bills, and the frequent enactment of undesirable measures opposed by the President by attaching them as riders to general appropriation bills whose passage is usually indispensable to the operation of Government, and whose acceptance by the President is therefore practically compulsory."

"Greater New York" also announces the appointment of Waldo H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 15, 1916.

STOCKS, SHARES.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	672,301	210,642	308,542
Tuesday	831,996	169,128	265,014
Wednesday	705,462	131,137	390,934
Thursday	503,987	120,823	563,359
Friday	684,348	174,242	507,466
Saturday	405,017	101,855	146,089
Total week	3,803,111	907,327	2,183,404
Y'r to date	8,545,201	1,772,108	5,347,360

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$5,015,500	$2,314,000	$2,925,000
Tuesday	6,244,500	2,050,500	3,058,500
Wednesday	6,956,500	2,052,000	3,522,000
Thursday	4,439,000	2,052,000	3,928,900
Friday	6,564,000	2,519,000	3,498,500
Saturday	4,687,500	1,618,500	1,555,000
Total week	$33,907,000	$12,606,000	$18,487,900
Y'r to date	62,339,000	23,945,000	37,883,900

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 15,'16.	Jan. 16,'15.		Differences.
R.R. & Mis.	3,803,094	907,327	+	2,895,767
Banks	17	..	+	17

BONDS.

	Jan. 15,'16.	Jan. 16,'15.		Differences.
R.R. & Mis.	$29,628,500	$12,274,000	+	$17,354,500
Gov't	3,898,500	85,000	+	3,813,500
State	37,000	79,000	−	42,000
City	343,000	168,000	+	175,000
Total	$33,907,000	$12,606,000	+	$21,301,000

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Circuit Court of Appeals.

SECOND CIRCUIT—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.
Horms<Stern.
O'Rourke<Patterson.
Guar TrustCo<Intl P. Co.
Brown<Fletcher.
Marconi<Simon.
General calendar:
D L & W RR<Frank.
Guar Tr Co<Intl SS.
Re Cooper.
Leh V Coal<Washko.
Karl Kiefer Mach Co<Un Werke Actien G.
Karl Kiefer Mach Co<Heyman.
Keuffel & Esser<Dietzgen.
Re I. S. Remson Co.
Grandison<Nat Bk of Com.
Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235 P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:
Horn & Besselieve.
Simon Hecktkoff.
Alex Denes.
E. Langley Yates.
Schechlman & Abisch.
Chas. Haves.
Chas. Dewes.
Walter H. Redman.
E. Edgar Wallace.
Aveling & Lloyd.
Joseph Goldberg.
John Sommerville El.
Joseph Edelstein.
Chas. C. Bigelow.
Frank Glassner.
Cohen & Davis.
H. Brinberg & Bro.
Freedman & Koerner.
Samuel Smith.
Mytle N. Whipple.
Raizen Bros.
Helen Evalenko.
John H. MacDonald.
Henry Corn.
Woodward & Van Slyke.
Jeanne Honig.
Saffir Bros.
Michall Glassman.
Rimbach & Bugli.
Oster & Senstus.
Abraham Berse.
Under objections:
Robert M. Zuckel.
Isidor Rossberg.
Isaac Eisen.
Shapiro & Schulman.
J. Garbor & Son.
Edward Friedman.
Adjourned cases:
Joseph S. Lesser.
Bernard Kraus.
Morris Edelman.
Fashion Garment Co.
Chas. A. Benson.
Clinton S. Martin.
Coopersmith & Gindlin.
Involuntary case:
Frank Dudkin.
Motions:
Fred A. Brehmer.
Jack Wiener.
John J. Frawein.
Higgins & Seiter.
Benenson & Cohen.
Moskowitz & Sweetor.
Natl Dress & Cos Ho.
NY State Const Co.
Abraham Seideman.
Chas. F. Kelmer.
Samuel Blechman.
Morris Kalman.
Shepard S. Sable Co.
James McBride Inc.
Francklyn W. Hawes.
Jacob W. Samuels.
Elias W. Samuels.
D. Murphy Co.
Harry Walzer.
Grand Union Co.
Max Weinstraub.
L. H. Lang Co.
Isaac Rosenfeld.
Luke A. Burks Sons
Markheim Co.
Fuller Burr Co.
Frank Dudkin.
Giovanni Savarese.
Louis Schwartz.
Grandin Films.
Abraham Dinblatt.
Fillmore Iron Works.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Doolin<Schneider.
Furness Withy & Co<SS Camino.
Price<Costello.
McCaffrey<S I R T.
Morin<Cargo of logs.
Pendleton<Tug C Gallagher.
Red Star T & T<Tugs Golden Age, Ganoga.
C RR of N J<Tug N Y C No 8.
Products Mfg Co<Tug N Y C No 25.
Blasius<SSNeptune.
Hudson T B Co<Tug Baltimore.
Newtown Creek T Co<Tug Admiral.
Hutton<Tug Triumph.
Wertheim<Same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar. McLaughlin<Nat. Fire Ins. Co. Case on. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar: United States<Corn Products Refining Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Common Law Calendar.
Yurewicz<Singer Mfg.
Abrast Real<Maxwell.
Paslick<Central RR.
Wygodsky Eng. Co<Hamilton Term Co.
Sinkovitch, adm<P RR
Carden<Same.
Halaby<B & O RR.
Petrowsky<D L & W.
Driver<Old Dom SS.
Roso<Penn RR.
U S<Mastantnono et al
U S<Carlozza et al.
Angold<W T Grant.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
People<Sprague.
People<Taranto.
People<Intl Nickel Co.
Bradley<McDonald.
Gombert<Niagara Jct.
MacPherson<Buick Co
Schweld<Storandt.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Munn & Co.<Beach.
Momand<Landers.
Re Nat Dress & Costume House.
Carmisciano<Mason & Seamon Transp Co.
Prusic<Swift & Co.
Wrigley<O'Brien.
City R E Co<Wood.
Alper<Axler.
Weil<L D Block & Co
Braun<Christie.
Miller<Brettschneider.
Re Grossman.
Levy<Forer.
Heller<Gross & Co.
Deutsch<Berger.
Re Cartier<Ziegbe.
Re Strassberg.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Rosenthal.
Fagans<39 W 59 St Co.
Bertine<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Plosker<Price.
Bonsoie<Winter Garden Co.
Maldonado & Co<U S Fid, &c, Co.
Kelly<Term Rlty Co.
Clements<Clements.
Clark<Madison Av RR
Devereux<J L Lasky Feature Play Co.
Bambara<Crisafulli.
Alifandakis<Matthews
Met Life Ins Co<59th St R E Co.
Oceanic Inv Co<28 St & 7th Av Rlty Co.
Re Strassberg.
Katz<Elliott.
Gassak<Heller.
Cucia<Dunne.
Gelb<Schwartz.
Kehoe<West Side Laundry Co.
Gottlieb<Adelson.
Ritter<Haber.
Pleasant Spring Dist Co<Yendes.
Friedman<Lynch.
Berman<Ratner.
Dougherty<Cort Film.
Orfcharski<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
King<Ras Rlty Co.
Connable<Wagner.
Peck<Wagner.
Re Zache.
Paulsen<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Waters<Rafferty.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Frank.
Tetzel<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Seward<Taylor.
Re N E Motor Sales
Lincoln Mtg Co<Greene.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Munday.
Re Harlem Sav Bk (2)
CNY<Pimsler.
Bachrach<Freedman.
Cosgrove<O'Farrell.
Kullman<L Gervitz Co, Inc.
Mannick<Pabst Brew.
Re Grande Av (McMillan).
Eurelle<Wanamaker.
Oxman<Gimbel Bros.
Kuck<Nat Surety Co.
Williams<Porter.
Re N Y Cent RR.
Thayer<Ferrett.
Buxbaum<Munell.
Smith<So Pac Co.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Freitel<Bamberger.
Yaffe<Silberberg.
Re Rogers.
Forbus<Winkelman.
Douman<N Y Rys.
Batzone<Brennan.
U S Printing & Lith Co<Powers.
Leroy<O'Connell.
Ianiello<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Bradley<Silz.
Jones<Wingert.
Polickronis<Bear Lithia Spgs Co (2).
Ablovich<Ablovich.
Vaccaro<J J Green Co
Humphrey<Humphrey
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Sadler<Am & British Mfg Co.
Amend<Holloway.
Danks<Danks.
Empire City Iron Wks<Thespian Bldg Corp
Wallach<Curran.
Same<Christman.
Same<Woolf.
Cukor<McFarlan Mot.
Pichiavas<Bryonis.
Encyclopedia Brit Co<Eckman.
Re Wallach.
Schneiderman<Koenigsberg.
Schwartz<Keeps Dry Const Co.
Giordano<Mason Au, &c, Co.
Chisholm<Barclay (2).
Gewirtz<Gewirtz.
Re Karsch.
Keppel<Hinrichsen.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Feinstein<Cohen.
Blumberg<N Y Rys (2).
Supreme Waist<Yager
Breitung<Calhoun.
Coltons<Agnew.
Fifth Av T M Co<Havan.
Schlichter<Schlichter (2).
Bank for Savings<Hudson Realty Co.
Seamen's Bank for Savings<Schroeder.
Fedden<Silber.
Scheinman<Scheinman.
Re CNY (Burgess<Burgess).
Re Chamberlain.
Packer<15 W 44 St Co
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
N Y Lubricating Oil Co<Mills Oil Co.
Record Const & Cont Co<Beall.
Re Tanassey.
Redding<Hirshman Realty Co.
Kelly<Kelly.
Wood<Wilson.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Neuberger<Jas Everards Breweries.
Albany Sav Bk<D A Cushman Rlty Corp.
Re Federal Mot Truck
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Tyson.
B'way Apart Rlty Co<Rickett Finlay Realty Co.
Ro Greenwald & Pollak (2).
Levy<Levy.
Loffredo<Palmieri.
Green<Green.
Falmer<Wilson.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Maiden Lane Rty Co<Robinson Co.
Forscheimer<Dunlop.
Santley<Cohan.
Helzrichter<Davis.
Jaspin<Jaspin.
Mme Irene<Vulcan Met Co, Inc.
Ruby<Leiter.
Watts<Doull-Miller Co
Dreiman<Dreiman.
Elbert<Miller.
Cohen<Chaitlin.
Demurrers:
Drew & Lewis, Inc<O'Brien.
Isman<Davis.
Preferred causes:
Windsor Con Co<CNY
Reehm<Reehm.
Salvin<Myles Rty Co.
Sladon Iron Wks<CNY
Maxson<Brennan.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
O'Donnell<Rosen.
General calendar:
Irving Nat Bk<Gray.
Dime Sav Bk of Bkl<Butler.
Shapiro<Barth.
Underseller Co<Bellemore Holding Co.
Salzberg<Finkelstein.
Neher<Neher.
Reichstein<Reichstein.
De Vivo<De Vivo.
Rubenstein<Miller.
Erie RR<Fallon.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Brandt<Thiesen.
Margolis<Cuba.
Wagner<Wagner.
Clear.
PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.
PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M—Certiorari cases. Thomas<Purdy, Keane Van Cortlandt Co<same. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Myers<Bloom.
Phillips Jones & Co<Corregan.
Georgi<The Texas Co.
1st Com Bk of Pontiac<Valentine.
Badgeley<Gen Con W &Liquor Co.
Gottreich<Nat Prot L.
Waters<Lanz.
Ford<Palmer.
Bailey<Lawrence-B Co
Barnett Mfg<I B Con.
Bent<Post.
Thompson<Ill Sur Co.
Adder Machine<Ger F I Co of Peoria.
Rosenfield<Kinston Up-to-Date C Mfg.
Banco Aleman Transatlantico<Salomon.
Barton<Mulligan.
Sullivan<McLaughlin.
Atchison<Fields.
Bissell<McKay.
Blaustein<I O B S.
Clear.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Friedman<CNY.
Acampora<T J McLaughlin's Sons.
Westphal<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Aldrich<Herreshoff.
Hopter<same.
Bradley<I R T Co.
Ladno<Theodora.
Eichel<Jefferson Hold Co, (2.)
Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
Belais<Mallett.
Mitchell<CNY.
Hensle<Edison El Ill.
Markowitz<B V Con.
Acker<Platt.
Ehrenzweig<Schwartz.
Miller<B, Q Co, &c, RR.
De Carluccio<CNY.
Carmody<St Luke's H
Palermo<N Am Brew.
Sohn<Forger.
Cross<Wilson, (2.)
Lerman<Ice Mfg Co.
Same<Knick Ice Co.
Dominitz<Green.
Stafford<Richards.
Navzenia<Haffspiegel.
Penna<Atl Macaroni.
Lusk<CNY.
Kelly<Cavioli.
De Vanno<Scotti.
Connolly<Osborn.
Ardiznone<CNY, (2.)
Harris<same.
Case on.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Singelen<Gen Fire Ex.
Traynor<Keahon, Inc.
Miller<CNY.
Hayward<NY Rwys.
McAllister<same, (2.)
Scott<Vaughan.
Sisti<B H RR (3.)
Eisenberg<NY Con RR
Ludin<Kings Co Lgt.
Maresca<Potter.
Olsen<Clark.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Morris<Marling.
Walter<St Joseph's.
Schar<Miller.
Kassoy<Union Ry (2.)
Smith<Same.
Projansky<Sheffield F Slawson D Co.
Feldman<N. Y Ry.
Smith<I R T.
Burke<N Y Ry (2.)
Salzman<Wechsler.
Slaviz<Jenkins.
Wood Mf Rl<L I RR.
Newman<Berger.
Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Blessington<N Y & Q.
Vesey<N Y Rys.
Settimo<Con T &c.
Case on.
PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Trufia<Hilliard Hotel.
Yu Wung<Blair T & M
Hanf<Bradlay.
O'Neill<Conroy.
Perlstein<Real Hldg.
Mills<O'Rourke Eng.
Anoes<Brennan.
Lodwick<Van Dyk.
Casler<Cafe de Paris.
Kaufman<Singer.
Marzuka<McCorkell.
Buchler<Kursheedt.
Goodman<Majek Bros.
House<Clayton.
Cist<Stancourt Lndy.
Lapinsky<Kaufman.
Thorman<United Mer Real & Imp Co.
Marmarstein<Wasservogel.
Palmer<Wilson.
Birmingham<Algonquin Hotel Co.
Hurowitz<Steinmetz.
Scheurling<N A Brew.
Voeskle<Hammerstein.
Pizzella<Wald.
Martin<Fournier.
Trufia<Hilliard Hotel.
Comisky<O'Rourke.
Gallagher<R Horton.
Ullrich<Jacob Doll.
Chisefsky<D Nechamkus Co.
Tolkoff<Fennell.
Scibetto<Cranford.
Gluck<Goldman.
Clear.
PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Amory<NY Times Co.
Goodman<Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Gerard<McMullen-Snare-Triest Co, Inc.
Cottingham<N Y Edison Co.
McGuire<Douglas.
Roland<Wooten.
Noah<S E & M E Bernheimer (2.)
Wein<Fed Ir, &c, Co.
Hurley<Muller.
Lester Sinsheimer Co<Underpin & F Co.
Harman<Cent Un Gas.
Walsh<NY, NH & H RR.
W Kessler<N R Rty.
M Kessler<same.
Robertson<Rock Lgt & Pow Co.
Peter<Ebling Brew.
Adler<same.
Janchenak<S S Silver.
Ceruso<Gibian.
Philip<Edelstein.
Maida<Kohn.
Schiemann<Musical Mutual Prot Un.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Kleiman<Tepfer.
Landers<Momand.
Cooper<Mason S Trans
Weinberger<Mack Pav & Con Co.
Stevens<NY Rwys.
Napestek<Penn RR.
Stith<Term Rty Co.
Ginstino<Kohler & C.
Goldberg<Sun Fireproof Sash & Door.
Buxbaum<Da Costa.
Crifo<Market & Harlem Auto Truck Co.
Halsted<Simmons.
Ginsberg<NY Rwy.
Zylak<Dock Con Co.
Wood<Barnard.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Oshrin<Shapiro.
Berliner<Rural Pub.
Kaplan<Levy.
Hendricken<CNY.
McShane<Patterson.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Fletcher<MacGuiness.
Case on.
PART VIII.—Recess.
Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XII.
PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kenty<Rosen.
Roache<I T R Co.
Douglas<A L Mordecai & Sons.
Puma<Masen.
Rosen<Cobert.
Binder<NY Consol RR
Urban<Arluck.
Markowitz<Bracco.
Peterson<Noonan Bldg Mat Co.
Grady<Powell's Exp.
Same<Schirmer.
Blecher<McMullen & Hoff Co.
Baker<Gray.
Kasendorf<Nas El RR
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Kohn<P & D Pub Co.
Condon<Buchsbaum.
Mager<Ruppert.
Sturm<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Haertel<Linch.
Buhner<Kips Bay Brew, &c, Co.
Felt<Ind Drink Cup.
Hefner<Romeo.
Schmidt<Harlem Ind, &c, Co.
Hansen<Moyer Eng, &c, Co.
Steher<Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Schmitt<Holbritter.
Connoly<Montrose.
Same<Star Co.
Krauth<Brenzinger.
Goller<Siegmund.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Levengston<Beer.
Case on.
PART X.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)
Mulligan<CNY.
Linneball<Levy Dairy
Socha<C RR of N J.
Kehoe<C I & B RR.
Egan<CNY.
A Aaront<Cutler-Williams Corp.
Z. Aaront<same.
Murphy<Century Holding Co.
Stryker<Penn RR.
Goodwyn<Fry-NYC Realty Co.
Roselieb<E Rutzler.
Siciliano<Horn & Hardart Co.
Kowitz<CNY.
McArdle<Jankelson Realty Co.
Girchell<Gersgel.
McGourty<Noon.
Mintzes<Spiro.
Cajers<Stan Oil Co.
Sprit<Felner.
Martin<CNY.
Farrell<Cons. Gas Co.
Fay<Argus & Mer.
Russo<Abrams.
Lamkin<McCay.
Flynn<CNY.
Greenberg<Bkn H RR
Nimis<Taylor.
Smith<Heaton.
Schindler<Etzel.
Mullen<Rafferty Bros
Hoopersmith<Bishop.
Futoransky<Nas E RR
Smith<Rothenberg Co.
Klar<Rich L & Ry.
Manglass<Pitts. Cont.
Case on.
PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Samarsky<Holbrook.
Cabot & Rol Corp.
R De Gregorio<Mandelmann.
D De Gregorio<same.
Donohue<Brady.
Fahey<same.
J. Nutt<NY Tel (2).
B Nutt<same.
Cladin<Hexamer.
Blumenfeld<A Silz, Inc.
Lanza<So Pac Co.
Rubin<Chernick.
Hodgins<NYRys.
Preiser<same.
Ormanto<Market Auto Garage Co.
Whelan<Behre.
Ciliberti<Young.
Troyano<McLaughlin.
Troyano<same.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Forrest<NYRys.
Shanahan<Sloane (2).
Isaacs<Jung, Jr.
Gansky<Holcomb.
Di Francisco<Kallee.
Zarnitzky<Munro.
Aaron<Steel Masonry Const Co.
Cohen<Kretschmer.
Aymar<Rodman.
Giammanco<Dock Cont Co.
Clear.
PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Butterworth & Sons<Sturtevant & Co.
CNY<Wireless Liquid.
Same<Smithline.
Same<Mark Theatrical
Same<Stein.
Same<W Gardam.
Same<Turner.
Same<Kohn.
Same<Ryan.
Same<Arnowitz.
Same<Polo Contest.
Same<Kuhn.
Same<Beadel.
Same<Scott.
Same<Faccioli & Co.
Laska<Harris.
Aronsohn<Serb Fed'n.
McDougald<Martin.
Gattesman<Barnett.
Barnett<Gattesman.
Rodgers<Mauderer.
Balter<Batchfelder.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Allerton<Rhineland.
De Young<Tefft.
Lewek<Kugleman.
Fourth Nat Bk<Wewis
Weir<Ames.
Raftery<Olsen.
Runkle<Levering.
Citizens Nat Bk of Oneonta<Stallo.
Turtel<Friel.
Automatic Trans<Fox
L H May<Ramona R.
Morgan<Hewitt.
McWaters<Nat Ex Co.
Underpinning & F Co<Zimmermann.
Harman<Moore.
Nielsen<Cen Holding.
Baumann<Pr Accident
Baumann<Pr Accident Oct. 1.)
Nourete Mfg<Shubert.
De Von<Cueno (2.)
McKenna<Parlaghy.
F A Branda & Co<Wire Prod Imp Co.
Case on.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Clark<Car & Y R RR.
Frynier & Hanna Co<Wetmore.
Silberman & Schampain Co<Shongood.
Zak<Simpson.
Klein<Von Raitz.
Rosenberg<Bronston Bros Co.
Yorkshire Ice Co<Flanagan.
Shongood<Verderber.
G I Wilson & Sons<Barton.
Hoisting Mach Co<Fed T C Co.
Church<Commercial Trust Co.
Berbeck Cont Co<Shwitzer.
Fishel<Whitman.
Colton's<Agnew.
Caffrey<O'Brien.
Whitmore<Carnegie Trust Co.
Helen Realty Co<Fal.
Psaki<Kissel Motor C.
Holmes<Marine Ins.
Santo Mfg Co<Cole.
Victoria Bldg, &c<Schreyer.
Williams<Pierce.
Snedden<Central Valley Nat Bank.
McQuade<Cusack.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Loewer's Brew Co<Willmarth.
Berger<McEnery.
Trundle<James Boggs & Co.
Am Pipe & Const Co<Mingle.
Belden<Fitchett.
Marcus<Louis Metzger & Co.
West End Trust Co<Mingle.
Rocheblane<Guichard.
Schenke<Ger Ar W.
Moore & Munger Co<A Elliott Ranney.
Tootle Theatre Co<Schubert Theat Co.
Wittemann<Riviera.
Dodge<Flint.
N Y C RR<CNY.
L I Linoleum Mills<S I Linoleum Co.
Von Kummer<Terpezone Co.
Grunert Rty<Moje.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Brizse<Lisman.
Sartorius<De Young.
Katz<Rieser.
Wolfert<Northern Assurance Co. Lim.
Springer<People Vaudeville Co.
Guggenheimer & Co<Wood & Selick.
Pioneer Distillers Distributing Co<Fiala.
Coles<Stillman.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Crocker<McDouglas.
Goodkind<Lunenfeld.
L Bush<Greeley Sq Amus Co.
C Bush<same.
Spencer<Williams.
McCarthy<Bdway Music Corp.
Pioneer Dis. Distrib Co<Duffy.
Nagelschmidt<U S Fidelity Guar Co.
Wood<Smack.
[illegible]<Kanholz.
Tracy<Phipps.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Bdway Photo Play Co<Ward Film Corp.
Gillett<Briscoe Dock Eng Co.
McBride & Cullan Cont Co<CNY.
Wilson<Earl.
Wright<Ettington.
Postal Telegraph Cable Co<Bryan.
Illinois Surety Co<Heinze.
Townsend<Carter Const Co.
Brown<Luke A Burke & Sons Co.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc<Mendelson.
British-Am Tobacco Co<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Sweeney<Bankers Surety Co.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian Real Estate Assn.
Clear.
PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Seelberg<S Philipson Co.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
Farley<Schaefer.
McPartland<McPartland.
Ingraham Adv Co<Nat 5, 10 & 25 Cent Magazine.
Rambout<Engel.
Johnson Heating Co<Lowry.
Simmons<Humanor Prod Co.
Leeds<Alexander.
Harrington Pick, &c, Co<Lightfoot.
N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson.
Billups<Gowan.

Kelsey<Blumenthal.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
A Hupfels Sons<Trebilcock.
Rawlins<Hayden.
Reed<Eddy Peruvian.
Phoenix Const Co<CNY.
Pattison<same.
Levin<J Everard's Breweries.
Marcus<Rosenthal.
Leach<McNamara F F Co.
Brown<Shevlin.
Kelsey<Mangin.
Baumann<U S Cas Co
Cohen<Bryan.
Santry<Seger.
Mulcahy<Boyd.
Orth<Koch.
Sutta<Century Bk.
Booth<Grubb & Kosegarten Bros.
Davis<Ketchildge.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Edmund L Dickas.
Wills for probate:
Emma Fischer.
Mary Horkan.
Johannah Ford.
George J Losea.
Annie Foster.
John Weber.
Florence N Wyeth.
Jacob Wildover.
Adele Le Brun.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Case on—Patrick Walsh.
Emanuel A Flammer.
Jason C Lorterhand.
Elias S Schinsky.
Moses Levy.
John F Kennedy.
Dennis Scanlon.
Susan H Husson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Greenbaum<Comas Cig Machine Co.
Good<Dalberg.
Coopersmith<Miles.
Sorman<Garing Bros.
Myers<Gilman.
Ingersoll<Chelsea Co.
Brandon<L & B Novelty Co.
Rosenschein<Schwartz & Ruderfer.
Jereski<Nussbaum.
Greenberg<Comet Amus Co.
Natl Cloak & Suit Co<Kalish.
Shorr<Schreiber & Einzig.
Reese<Fidelity & Deposit Co of N Y.
Turner<Excelsior Sav Bank.
Lionel Mfg Co<Int Elec Nav Co.
Wiener<Ross.
Illwitzer<Citizens Sav Bank.
Campbell<Hutton.
Carson<Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co.
Greenbaum<Comas Cig Machine Co.
Glaser<Davidovitz.
Meyers<Louis.
Wm P Hudson Co<Carnegie.
Amendola<Zema.
West Side Bk<Brand.
Bischoff<Yorkville Bank.
Doten Dunton Desk Co<Driver.
Groshut<Kinetophote Corp.
Auerbach<Rosenblatt.
Reese<Fidelity & Deposite Co of N Y.
Fisher<Robertson.
Schimkowitz<Singer.
Gasoline Dist Co<Newman.
Brennan Estate<Dunn.
Condon<Knickman.
Levinthal<Cohen.
Waitzfelder<Sternberg.
Laster<Savage.
Stankovica<Weinberger.
Lord & Taylor<McHugh.
Bronx Leasing Co<Moore.
Miller<Werner.
PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Mendelson-Finkle Umbrella Frm<Finckle.
Strauss<A Wolfsohn.
Cohen-Bloch<Dreyfuss
Gragnano<28th St & 7th Av Realty Co.
Lesser<5th Av Coach.
Birnbach<Weitzman.
Di Francisco<Davis.
Townsend<Brown.
Safir<N Y Rys.
Smith<Seegel.
Realty Superv<Young.
O'Brien I R T Co.
Burrill<Farrell.
Condon<Knickman.
Kinstler<Lee Bros St.
Feldman<N Y Rys.
Frucht<Levin.
Orsetti<Bonetto.
Maleck<Crate.
Naughton<Kerfs.
Kramer<Ween.
Levine<I R T Co.
Cunningham<Firth.
Agostinelli<N Y Rys.
Barr<W E Heyser L.
Hann<Abbey.
Belus<3d Av RR.
Purnett<G Backer Co.
Grossman<Guttman.
Munroe<Wurms.
Moss<Keystone Tire.
Levin<Hesse.
Wile<Liveright.
O'Connor<Cen Un Gas
Markowska<Ulosinski.
Yochelson<Schulman.
Steinthal<Payton.
Mindlin<Altman.
Iram<N Y Rys.
Briskman<Daly.
Elliott<N Y Rys (2).
Neuman<Stern.
Paumbo<Fargo.
Denny<Peck S Fish.
Middleton<I R T Co.
Portuguese<Lipp.
Maccarone<Strauss.
J Garry & Son, Inc.<Wasser.
Link<R E Dietz Co.
Cafarella<Blumenthal, Uhren & Sherlif Inc.
Stolken<Levy.
Miller<Bellitti.
Kane<Blood.
Krell<Abraham.
Goldberg<Sills.
Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Telescope Cot Bed Co<Steinfeld.
Abramson<Olitsky.
Pfatz & Bauer, Inc.<Herbst.
Wightman<Hickson.
Klein<Carbolite Chem
Zinner<Katzenberg.
Yalowitz<Yalowitz.
Lefkowitz<Brecher-Cadden Co.
Berkowitz<Geller.
Case on.
PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.), at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Globe Indem Co<McDermott & Han, Inc
Schoener<Cohn.
Knopp<Knopp.
Rudinsky<Weinberg.
Times Sq Imp Co<Fleischman's Vienna Model Bakery, Inc.
Stiassny<Pescia.
Hollander<Freedman.
Kaplan<Eymann.
Horn<Gen Acci, F & L Assur Co.
Wanenka<Supreme Council of Royal Ar
Univ Metal Spinning & Stpg Co<Dur Eso Elec Co.
Case on.
PART IV.—Smith, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Damnhaner<Bernhardt—James F Curnen. Land & Lien Co<Williams—Joseph M Edelson.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—State B'k<Wilner R & C Co—Jerome A Kohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Shahan<Lamb.
Re Putnam Av W.
Re W. 239th St.
Re St. Lawrence Av.
Re Manor Av.
Re Story Av.
Re Waterbury Av.
Re Stratford Av.
Roberts<Schmitt.
Morgenstern<Powers.
Greenberger<Saltzsieder.
McLean<Bliss.
Aronson<Fried.
Hollander<Lamberti.
Sanford<Cohen.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Ronner.
Wall<Erie RR.
Hartigan<NY Edison.
Cerosa<Friedland.
Valente<Bonagur.
Re Weissman.
Re 173d St Impv Co.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Kuveke<Kuveke.
P. Guthy Inc<Berliner
Haage<Haage.
Billig<Billig.
Elser<Elser.
Altman<Salerno.
Marx<Ver Planck Estate (2).
Kelly<Kraus.
Simon<Bannan.
Hughes<CNY.
Lipschitz<Shields.
Ebling Brewing Co<Schuman.
Nahm<Hyman.
Lindorfer<Mullen.
Heinrich<Packer.
Merritt<Hull Bldg Co.
Topal<Dorfman.
Spindler<Simplex Imp.
Merick Theatre Co<Weissager Amuse.
Bronx Borough Bk<Norwich Un Fire Soc.
Faerber-Silverman Co<Rogosin.
Alteri<Marino.
Quilnan<Rodgers-Hagerty Co.
Scafati<Alvino.
Horowitz<Barsky.
Lohman<Gruber.
Brucci<Brucci.
Dinhaupt<W. I. & J. Cohen.
Flanery<Clason Beach Realty Co.
Pittman<Winterbottom.
Reid<Reid.
Preiser<173d St Impv.
Ketcham<Greenburg.
Moore<Trainor.
Rothblatt-Seigel Co<Katzen.
Cohen<Tekel.
Land & Lien Co<Fossume.
Pluss<Schneeberger.
Werben<CNY.
Morris<same (2).
Chesborough<R. Carvel Co.
Cameron<Heddendorf.
Highest number reached in regular order 417.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Demarest<Rice.
Lee<Ocean El Ry.
Martinez<Zimmer.
O'Brien<Lehman.
Carlson<Carlson.
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Green<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
Mulligan<N Y Rys.
Torrance<Simplex Auto Co.
Beagen<Bendheim.
Salemi<Ebling Brew.
Dryhe<Dimering.
De Young<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Slavig<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
Zingaro<Zingaro.
Black<Bldg Asso of Woodlawn Club.
Barbati<Fargo.
Kronberg<Sobowlef.
Costa<Paris Sterling.
Grossman<Israel.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions:
Anna Smyk,
Magdalena Wenzel,
Jacob Hahn,
Max Kreielsheimer.
Wills for probate:
Samuel D Tompkins,
Thomas Brennan,
James Miley,
Cornelius W Roe,
Cornelius Foley,
Susannah Bussing,
George Schroeder,
Elizabeth Kelly,
Laura M Zettelmann,
Herman Hasenbusch,
Henry Hollerith,
Mary A O'Hara,
Carrie J Singhi.
Accountings:
George Feickert,
Rose Heller,
Elizabeth Dressel.
Guardianship:
Edna L Williams.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Meyers<Meyers.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Stephens<Laykenack Rty Co.
Hurwitz<Weiss & O.
Seyffer<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Daly<McCarthy.
Hirsch<Cosm Bk (2.)
Platzman<Finger.
Heyman<Union Rwy.
Dauman<Helbrun, (2)
Steinberg<Greenbaum, (2.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Jordis<Schwalberberg—Oliver E Davis. Schuman<Schneider—Winter Russell. Messer<Crowley—Israel J P Adlerman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Martyne<Amer Union Fire Ins Co of Phila (4.)
Dempsey<O'Rourke, as admr.
Enumerated day calendar:
Lee<Adamson.
Swan<Swan.
Walling<Com Adv.
Pell<L I RR.
Bogart<N Y C & H R.
Morgan<Sanborn.
Usher<Callanan.
Ruppell<N Y C RR.
Nauyalis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
De Lamater<Saks & Co.
McVeigh<Roulston.
Spurdle<Spurdle.
People<Travis.
Same<Mahoney.
Same<Bertini.
Banner<Frazer.
De Carrillo<Carrillo.
Church<Seaboard Co.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Young<Christin.
Herbort<Strassberg.
Davison<Norton.
Leader Home & Con Co<Mayer.
Re Hoye (Gamber)<US Fid & G Co.
Eisenberg<Bergman.
Nelligan<Wolfe.
Voss<Fenlon.
People<Dasheff.
Thursby<Leeds.
Huber<D'Esterre.
Lurwal Realty Co.
Mackey<Ill Surety Co.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley, & H, Inc, (2.)
Zeller<Meisner.
Buttmi<Vollebracht.
People<Kessler.
Scholes<Scholes.
Van Vorst<Pound.
Mace<Georgia Bldg.
Griffin<Breslin.
Re Chase.
Logren Rty Co<Hirsch
Morris Prod<Schaefer
Ryan<Ryan.
Harrison<Higgins.
Re Cassel Av.
Young<Young.
Greenpoint Purple Heroes L<Patterson.
Walter<Walton.
Komich<Pfizer & Co.
Con Wafer Co<El Sug Cone Mfg Co.
Goodwin-Gal Sand & G Co<Nassau S & G Co
Hayes<Hayes.
Columbia Trust<Rini.
NY Mtg & Sec Co<Georgia Bldg Co.
Devins<Mayer.
Ackerson Co<Kirk.
Locker<Locker.
Osborn<Cardeza.
Cardeza<Osborn.
Madison<Feltman, (2.)
Lilienthal<Lilienthal.
Re Zinick.
Smith<Smith.
Re 24th Av.
Suffolk Trac Co<Ascher, (2.)
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Re W 11th St, (NY Cons RR Co.)
Same, (Transit Dev.)
Vanderbilt<NY & L I Traction Co.
Bush<Bush.
Haynes<Cooke & C.
Arp<Arp.
Larisch<Larisch.
Solomon<Maryanov.
Re 48th St, (Rice.)
Warner Library Co<Vreeland.
Williams<Strauss.
Schaefer<Linch, (2.)
Piasecki<M & Q Trac.
Nevins<Bklyn Citizen.
Andersen<Resnicoff.
Gilleran<Springfield (L I) Cemetery Soc.
PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.
Pepperman<Pepperman.
Williams<Maller.
Severy<O'Connor & B H RR Co.
Stagliano<Stagliano.
S & H Holding Co<Ollendorf.
Rosenberg<N Y Cons RR.
Branch<Hinson.
Eidman<Zion Hospital, Inc.
Modern Holding Co<Kirknew Rlty Corp.
Sabine<O'Connor.
Gabrilowitz<Hankin.
Rabinowitz<Foreman.
Dickholtz<Dickholtz.
Quilty<Gibbons.
Dorb<Fells.
Eagle Oil Supply Co<Herman.
Ness<Ness.
Vassalotti<Vassalotti.
Reserved calendar.
Voulo<Clevenger.
Kearns<Kearns.
Seneca Distrib Co<Fulton.
Morrison<Delmond.
Reed<Reed.
Garlick<Wiskin.
Wittleder<Wittleder.
F J D Holding Co<Fox.
Galicka<Krajewski.
Knight<Knight.
Yosco<Ciano.
Meis<Meis.
Gould<Koch.
Platko<Platko.
Rahm<Rahm.
McArthur<Hoge.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2791.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Tompkins, J.
Re Selig Blyn (Sol S.) (an alleged incompetent.)
Hettrick Bros Co<Stern.
Conroy<Standard Mail Order Co.
Herbert<Roulston.
Weinshenker<Wanamaker.
De Matties<C I & B RR.
Glynn & Duke<Fargo.
Gradzinsky<Marks.
Hettesheimer<CNY et al.
Fich<Smith.
Gillespie<Franklin.
Feldman<Mackay Co.
O'Brien<Nassau RR.
Shandel<L I RR.
Secor<N Y Cons RR.
Diamond<Wiener.
McVickar<42 St, Man & St Nich Ry.
Steiner<CNY.
Barkow<Nassau RR.
Orman<Transit Dev.
Eldridge<Eckelkamp et al.
Donegan<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Burnham<Roulston.
Schaefer<Borough Asphalt Co.
Arcuri<Walmsley et al
Borough Bank<Reynolds.
Adam<Holmberg.
Kohn<Erie RR.
Tyrell<Wustl.
Weisebecker et al<Muller Paper Goods.
Barrett<C I & B RR.
Hanson<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Heilman<Eagle I Wks.
Potts<Bleyer et al.
Thiels<Friedman et al.
Kennedy<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Massaro<Powers et al.
Gallo<N Y Rys.
Russo<Jacobs & Davies.
Neuweiler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Spillane<Atlantic Basin Iron Works.
Cinque<Bertoli et al.
Avona<Smith Operating Co.
Bass<Commercial Delivery Co.
Ward<Necker.
McCullough<Bowie.
Lipschitz<Shetland Co.
Swanson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
O'Keefe<McNulty.
Buchey<Libman Contg Co et al.
Witkiewicz<Jamison et al.
Seiver<Alphonsus.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Reiner<N Y Rys Co.
Ash<CNY.
Dailey<Nassau RR.
Elmore<Hall et al.
Nicholson<Nassau RR.
Norman<Atlantic Basin Iron Works.
Von Braunsberg<Blumenthal.
Shea<Nassau RR.
Thompson<Vacuum Oil Co.
Mazzi<Penn RR.
Gleichmann & Co<Wittenstein et al.
Suydam<Brisco.
Braitling<Nail et al.
Conran<Driscoll.
Hirsuh<Giles.
Kleinman<Ehrlich.
McDevitt<Stockel.
Farley<Lord & Burnham.
Enggren<I R T.
Carter<Nassau RR.
Beckroge<Marquarit.
Berkowitz<Arber.
Riley<Nassau RR.
McCormick<Q B Co & Sub RR.
Kleinlein<Q B Co & Sub RR.
Bloeth<Nassau RR.
Deighan<Same.
Michitsch<CNY.
Wilson<Cohen (2.)
Ansart<McDouall.
Leach<CNY.
Egloff<Transit Dev.
Behan<Schoenbaum.
De Matteo<Norton & Gorman.
Seelig<Obermeyer & L.
Fitzpatrick<Dessart.
Panarelle<Gardiner-Lucas Co.
Rossi<Ludwig.
Chee<B H RR.
Scully<Shaw.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Potter<Decker Realty Co<Taber.
Lane<O'Neill.
Roswell<Walter.
Cohen<Werbelovsky et al.
Damsky<N Y Tel Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2,582.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Emily M Dawes,
Helen H Gaylord,
Adam Hill,
William Moller,
Harris Cohen,
Rosalie Hentscher,
John Feeney,
Julia Thoet,
Mary J Ludden,
John M Tallman,
Harry Fox,
Ross A Mackay,
Samuel H Law.
Accounting of:
John E Bullwinkle,
Chas Lindstrand,
Ann T Edwardson,
Caroline Solomovitch,
Daniel Quaid,
Maria M Orth,
Chas Street,
John B Melillo.
Estates of:
Thomas J Baxter,
Ellen Kassenbrock,
Carrie L Gibson,
Guardianship of:
Raymond O'Brien.
Transfer tax:
Mary Kenney.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Hylan, J.—
Arrighi<B H RR.
Sheehan<NY Cons RR
D'Amorosi<Nas Elec.
Fazio<Modern Bar. Supply Co.
Young<Weiss.
Foster<B Q & Sub RR
Fuhrman<Epstein.
Feldman<B H RR.
Manso<same.
Fatta<C I & B RR
Ryan<Mezzarddi.
Marolda<C I & B RR.
Kuner<Shames.
The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day:
Kirowitz<Nas Elec.
Parzych<Meyer.
Reilly<B H RR.
Zimmo<Nas Elec.
Wisser Stables<Rusikoff.
Levy<Horowitz.
Rosenberg<NY Cons.
Van Kesteren<Clarke.
Henning<Foley, Jr.
Harlow<B H RR.
Lewis<Joe's Restuar.
Governo<B H RR.
The highest number reached on regular calendar 4,268.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Engenio<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Nanyoko<Otis Elevator Co.
Kirschler<Eastern N Y Ry.
Lovewell<Higgins.
Conahan<Terry & Tench Co.
Perry<Barrett Mfg Co
Frost<Man Prod Co.
Moore<N Y Rys (2).
Gannon<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Lewis<Keystone Const Co.
Burns<Keystone State Const Co
Fisher<Sjoberg.
Martin<Herzog.
Vena<NY Cent RR.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
North<Eastchester Con Co (2.)
Miller<Lott.
G Ferguson<Van Schaick.
Hall<Mallinson.
Mackey<Mackey.
Hupfel's Sons<Lewis.
Levine<West St RR.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Knowles<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Reynolds<Fleischmann Mfg Co.
Barrella<West St Ry.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Searles<City of New Rochelle.
Same<Cushman.
Liebfeld<Noyes.
Collender<Bradley Const Co.
Anderson<Williams.
Cooley<West El RR.
O'Brien<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Tutino<Pernell.
Fitzpatrick<Walker
Duffy<West El RR.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Chadwick<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Williams<West St RR
Marino<Crimmins Con Co.
Williams<Purcell.
Colabbattista<Amer Real Estate Co.
McLaughlin<Mount Vernon Hospital.
Abrams<D & L Bldg Co.
Whittlesey<The Mackensie School.
North<Town of Eastchester (2).
Tess<Union Ry Co of N Y.
Batten<Clauss.
Pace<West St Ry Co.
Riddick<Jackson.
Rice<Union Ry Co (2)
Freese<Leahy Cons Co
Marroney<Bd Educat Mount Vernon.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Seaman<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1575.
PART I.—Young, J.—Special Term causes.
Weeks<N Y, W & B Ry Co.
Dickie<Horton.
Industrial Savings & Loan Co<Merter.
People<Neville.
Tefft<McOwen.
Rositzke<Meyer (2.)
Frasco<Larzelere.
Amman Homestead Estates<CNY.
Fairchild<Scarsdale Estates.
Della Monica<Della Monica.
Millbrook Co<City of New Rochelle.
Clark<Nayer.
Payne<Cort.
Kappus<Schulte.
The day calendar will consist of fifteen cases. Causes will be added from day to day until calendar is disposed of.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, Co. J.
Bambara<West St Ry.
Machinski<Hartelt.
Jubb<Molloy & M.
Schmaling<Ball.
Difate<Hodgman Rubber Co
Bambara<West St Ry.
Riemer<Hyatt.
Nelson<same.
Rudd<Delfino.
Powers<Sinclair.
Alworth<NY Tel Co.
Kelsey Smith & Co<Malcolm.
Laefler Land<Wren.
Wolfe-Douglas Co<Cedar.
Rochelle Park Assn<Kellock.
Keeler's Vans<Swanston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In addition to the terms of the County Court of Westchester County heretofore appointed for the year 1916, Special Terms for the hearing of motions and the arguments of appeals in civil cases only, and the trial of issues without a jury, will be held at the chambers of the County Court in Ossining, N. Y., on the first and third Saturdays of February, and on the first, second, and third Saturdays of each month thereafter, excepting August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and on the last Saturday of each month, excepting January and August, at the City Hall, in the City of Yonkers, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—Calendar called in Special Term room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.
Cardwell<Clark et al.
Lombardo et al<Gervasi et al.
Municipal Liens Co<Valentine et al.
Endicott Bldg Co<Barrymore et al.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Mercer et al<World Film Corp et al.
Fenn<Kerstein.
Van Tine, as exr,<Wasmer.
Sands<Watson et al.
Ehmann<Ehmann.
Kirby<Kirby.
Cummings<Cummings
Disbrow<Disbrow.
Brunner et al<Diogenes Brew Co et al.
Kroll<Kroll.
Highest number reached is 1597.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.—Part II.—Benedict, J.—Called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Mills<N Y Rys Co.
Ramme<L I RR Co.
Putz as admx<Steeplechase Co et al.
Pannell an inf<Levy.
Michalik<Gen Chem.
McLaughlin<B H RR.
Madsen & Wistoft Const Co<MacDonald
Cleveland, as excrx<N Y & Q Ry Co.
Peterman an inf<N Y Con Rys Co.
Knoll<B Q C & S RR.
Ralph an inf<Ryan.
Buchman<Bartlett.
Nelson<B Q C & S RR
Klein<Bassi.
Coopersmith<C I & B RR Co.
O'Connor<Bradley Cont Co & N Y Rys.
Vedilago<Stein.
H B Pearsall Jr Co<Dedling.
Stuart et al<Hubbell et al.
Donohue<Loeffler et al
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Morisse<Hicks et al.
Brengel<Same.
Mulvaney as admr<L I RR Co et al.
Ambrosio<Meo.
Celuso<Bauer.
Meyer<Henry Elias B.
Eisner<Hammerly.
Murphy<Noble.
Mazz an inf<Empire State Dairy Co.
Lucarelli<N Y & Q Gas Co.
Moran<Beebee.
Weise<B H RR Co.
Nichols as admr<Westcott Express.
Miller<Lubbe.
Rudolf<James Butler.
Ellowitz<Coury.
Langerwisch<Wagner.
Ellowitz<Coury.
Ulmer an inf<Terry & Tench Co et al.
H B Pearsall Jr Co Inc<Ferguson.
Slutsky, inf<Biales.
Gerhold<L I RR Co.
Loewe as admx<Duffy
Simkowitz<N Y Cons RR Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 721.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mears<Rich L & RR.
Jones an inf<Same.
Pt Rich & Bergen Pt Ferry<No Riv Ferry
Rice by Langling<Streiff.
Lt Is R T Ry<CNY.
Maistelman<Ginsburg & Rones.
London<Seiler, Sutton
Romeo<Ruggiero.
Engles<Wood Harmon R Rltg.
Macleod, an inf<Donald.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Jan. 15

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska G. M.	25½	26	25½	25½
170	Alaska Jun.	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
1,040	Allis-Chalm.	29¼	29¼	25¼	28¼
30	Am. Ag. Ch.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
1,960	Am. Beet S.	67½	68	65½	68
29,530	Am. Can.	62¼	64¾	60¾	63¼
2,670	Am. Car & F.	70	71½	65½	70½
30	Am. Coal Pr.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
80	Am. H. & L.	11	11½	11	11½
100	Am. H.&L.pf.	53½	54¾	53¼	54¾
90	Am. Ice Sec.	25¾	26	25¼	26
480	Am. Linseed.	22¼	24¼	21½	23¼
60	Am. Lins. pf.	43	43	43	43
6,810	Am. Locomo.	65¾	67½	60¾	66
84,280	Am. S. & R.	110⅝	110¾	104	106¼
30	Am. Sug. R.	115⅞	116	114	114
280	Am. T. & T.	127⅝	128	127⅝	128
70	Am. Woolen.	46½	46¼	44	46¼
16,700	Anaconda Cp.	90½	90½	88	89⅞
180	A. T. & S. F.	107½	107½	106½	106½
12,140	Baldwin Loco.	113	113⅝	108¼	111¾
190	B. & O.	93	95	93¾	94¾
450	Batopilas M.	3¾	3⅝	2¾	3¼
30	B. R. T.	86	87½	86¾	87½
40	Brun.T.& R.S.	12	12	12	12
160	Butte & Sup.	79½	79½	75¾	76
3,040	Cal. Petrol.	37	37	33¾	34¾
100	Cal. Pet. pf.	68⅝	68¾	67¼	67¼
870	Cent. Leather	53½	53⅝	52½	53
610	Ches. & Ohio.	65¼	65⅝	63¾	65⅝
640	C., M. & S. P.	101⅞	101⅞	100¼	101
1,300	C., R. I. & P.	18½	19⅛	17½	18¼
80	Chile Copper.	24⅝	24⅝	24	24
320	Chino Copper.	55¼	55⅝	53¾	54¼
3,880	Col. F. & I.	51	51	45⅜	48⅝
140	Con. Gas.	142¼	143¼	142¼	142¾
90	Cont. Gas.	84½	84½	80	80
6,020	CornProd.Ref.	20½	24¼	19⅞	22¼
10	Corn Prod. pf.	96	96	96	96
25,030	Crucible Steel	63¾	70¾	62⅝	68¼
30	Den. & R. G.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
80	D. & R. G.pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
2,120	Dist. Secur.	46⅛	47⅛	44⅜	46⅛
220	Dome Mines.	28⅛	28⅝	27⅝	28
4,330	Erie	42¾	42¾	41¼	41¾
40	Erie 1st pf.	57	57	56⅜	56⅝
60	Gen. Elec.	172½	172½	172	172
910	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	73¼	74⅝	70¼	72⅝
1,620	Gt. Nor.Certs. for O. Prop.	49⅜	49⅜	47¼	48⅞
140	G'n'eim Exp.	23½	23⅝	23	23⅝
6,830	Inspir. Cop.	47	47⅞	46	47⅜
470	Interbor. Con	20¼	20¼	19¼	19⅞
20	Interb.Con.pf.	76¾	76⅜	76¾	76⅜
90	Inter. Agri.	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾
110	Inter. Agri.pf	61½	61½	59½	59½
30	Int. Har.N.J.	109	109	109	109
1,000	Int. Mer.Mar.	21⅝	21⅞	19⅜	21
2,570	Int.M.Mar.pf.	79	82½	76½	82
70	Inter. Paper.	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅝
90	Int. Paper pf.	48⅞	48⅝	48	48
120	Kan. C. So.	30¼	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞
440	Lacka. Steel.	84¼	84¼	81	82⅝
140	Lehigh Val.	80½	81½	80	81
220	Max. Motors.	69¼	69¼	65	69
4,310	Mex. Petrol.	121⅛	121⅜	111	114¾
1,030	Miami Copper.	38⅛	38⅛	37¼	38⅛
50	Mo. K. & T.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
860	Mo. Pacific.	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6
150	Nat. En. & S.	28	28⅝	28	28⅝
320	Nat. Lead.	70⅝	70⅝	67⅝	68⅝
90	Nev. Con. C.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3,180	N. Y. Central.	111	111⅛	109	110½
1,310	N.Y., N.H.&H.	76⅝	77⅝	74⅝	75
40	N.Y., O. & W.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
140	Norf. & West.	120⅜	120⅜	119⅜	120
190	Nor. Pacific.	118	118	113⅞	115⅞
270	Ontario Min.	10¼	10¼	9½	9⅝
60	Pacific Mail.	12	12	12	12
60	Pac. T. & T.	40¼	42½	40¼	42½
120	Penn. R. R.	58⅞	59½	58⅛	58⅞
290	Pitts. Coal.	34⅛	36⅛	33⅜	36
250	Pr. Steel Car	62⅝	62⅞	57	61
50	Ry. Steel Sp.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
500	Ray Con. C.	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
2,480	Reading	82⅜	82⅜	81⅜	82⅜
1,710	Rep. I. & S.	52⅜	52⅜	49⅜	52⅛
80	Seab. Air L.	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
50	S. A. L. pf.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39⅛
10	Sloss-S. S. & I.	59	59	59	59
690	So. Pacific.	103	103	101⅞	102⅜
80	Southern Ry.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
2,090	Studeb. Co.	158	159⅜	149⅜	158
3,470	Tenn. Cop.	61⅝	61⅝	56⅜	59⅝
250	Texas Co.	227	227	220	223⅜
70	Texas & Pac.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
120	Third Avenue.	61⅜	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜
230	U.B. & P. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,830	Union Pacific.	138⅛	138⅛	137¼	138
90	Un. Fruit Co.	145⅛	147⅛	145⅛	147⅛
130	Un. Rys. Inv.	20⅛	20⅛	18⅜	18⅜
90	Un. R. I. pf.	36⅛	37	36	36
130	U S. C. I. P. & Fdy.	23⅛	23⅛	21⅝	21⅝
170	U. S. I. Alco.	129⅛	138	128⅜	138
100	U. S. R. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,140	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	57	54	55⅛
81,015	U. S. Steel.	87⅛	87⅞	85⅜	86
770	Utah Copper.	80⅛	80⅜	78⅜	79⅜
170	Va.-Car. Ch.	47⅛	48⅛	46⅛	48⅛
90	Wabash	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
550	Wab. pf. A.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
80	Wab. pf. B.	31⅛	32	30⅜	32
190	W. Maryland	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅜
210	W. U. Teleg.	88⅛	91⅜	88⅝	91⅝
3,710	W. E. & M.	67⅝	68	65	67⅝
50	Wisc. Cent.	38	38	38	38
120	Woolworth	121⅛	121⅛	120	121
336,115					

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 22, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 22, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 20, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 17, SS Drammensfjord, and at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 19, SS San Giorgio.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru....Jan. 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru..Jan. 20
Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern....Jan. 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia....Jan. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.Jan. 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Jan. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Dec. 14; Manila, Dec. 16; Shanghai, Dec. 18; Yokohama, Dec. 25, and Honolulu, Jan. 6—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Jan. 14, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 18.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:59|Moon sets..5:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	6:08	12:11	12:00
Governors Island	6:10	6:34	12:40	12:00
Hell Gate	8:00	8:24	2:20	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 16.

SS Volumnia, London, Dec. 26.
SS St. Jean, Malta, Dec. 6.
SS Jan van Nassau, Trinidad, Jan. 4.
SS Vigrid, Bermuda, Jan. 11.
SS Chiachu, Norfolk, Jan. 14.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 11.
SS Guildhall, Clenfuegos, Dec. 29.
SS Great City, St. Nazaire, Dec. 26.
SS Georgian, Progreso, Jan. 11.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 10.
SS Petritsis, Oran, Dec. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Jan. 8
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Jan. 9
Lord Esne	Havre	Dec. 25
Spirea	Manchester	Dec. 22
Royal Sceptre	Santos	Dec. 15
Westbury	Huelva	Dec. 24
Etonian	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Georgic	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Villes de Paris	Havre	Dec. 31
Lancastrian	London	Dec. 31
Tatarrax	London	Dec. 31
Penistone	Havre	Dec. 31
Philadelphian	London	Jan. 4
Vauban	Bahia	Jan. 2
Andyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 15
Borinquen	San Juan	Jan. 12
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 13
Iroquois	London	Jan. 13
Flandre	Amsterdam	Dec. 31
Megrez	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Retlaw	Havre	Dec. 28
Creole	New Orleans	Jan. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 14
DUE TOMORROW.		
Metapan	Colon	Jan. 10
Havana	Havana	Jan. 15
El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 12
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Ocean	Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Ancon	Cristobal	Jan. 12
Panama	Cristobal	Jan. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan. 13
El Paso	Galveston	Jan. 13
DUE THURSDAY.		
New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Caracas	San Juan	Jan. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 17
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 17
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 15
DUE FRIDAY.		
Cymric	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Guyane	Bordeaux	Jan. 6
Boniface	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 14
Comal	Galveston	Jan. 15
DUE SATURDAY.		
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Jan. 15
Quebra	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Tommei Maru	Newport	Jan. 8
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Lutetian	Gibraltar	Jan. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 19
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 19
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Etna, Naples		12:00 M.
Hermion, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Drammensfjord, Christiania	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Kursk, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Atahualpa, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Korea, London		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jan van Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Gibara		12:00 M.
Nebraskan, London		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.
Pannonia, London		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Veenbergen, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores		3:00 P.M.
Von Hongendrop, Santiago		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Voltaire, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Djibouti, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Marengo, Hull		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 16.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 12 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 211 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 204 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 135 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 196 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 146 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 238 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,011 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 496 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 229 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 239 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, left Monte Cristi for Turks Island at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 81 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 794 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Jan. 16.
SS Vasilefs Constantinos, at Bermuda, Jan. 15.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. WILL RESUME SERVICE MARCH 15th.

WARD LINE
Winter Cruises
To the American Mediterranean, consisting of separate or combined tours of 10 to 23 days.
HAVANA
and points in Cuba
Excellent golf on the noted Havana Country Club course; splendid surf bathing at gay Marianao Beach; modern, comfortable hotels.
NASSAU
In the Bahamas
A wonderful climate. Soft breezes and balmy air. Tennis, motoring, golf, pony racing. The finest game-fishing on the Atlantic.
Sailings each Thursday at noon and Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Large American twin-screw steamships, 10,000 tons displacement, sailing under the American flag. Broad decks, large airy rooms and splendid cuisine.
Low rates of passage, including meals and stateroom accommodations.
Write for information.
NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
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Or any authorized ticket agency or tour bureau.

BERMUDA
40 Hours From Frost to Flowers
Visit These Isles of Enchantment
Round Trip on Steamer, Inc. Stateroom, Berth and Meals, $25 and Up
No Passports Required for Bermuda from American Citizens
S. S. "Evangeline" UNDER U. S. FLAG
Sailing from N. Y. on alternate Tues Thurs. & Sats.
S. S. "Bermudian"
Sailing from N. Y. each Wednesday.
West Indies Delightful cruises—about 28 days. S. S. "GUIANA." Feb. 8th and Mar. 14. For illustrated booklets on BERMUDA or WEST INDIES apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 Broadway.

SPECIAL SAILING
American Steamer
12,185 Tons Register FINLAND 22,000 Tons Displacement
Under American Flag
TO LIVERPOOL
Wednesday, Jan. 19
(Pier 61, N. R., 12 Noon)
Carrying Passengers in 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class, and United States Mail.
AMERICAN LINE OFFICE
9 BROADWAY NEW YORK

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Finland....Jan. 19 St. Paul....Jan. 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric....Jan. 28 Lapland....Feb. 2
†Cabin and 3rd-class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 15, 10 A. M. Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

BERMUDA
SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES.
Tours include every necessary expense, ashore and afloat. $27.50 & up
Lowest rates offered by any tourist or S. S. Co. 5 Days
Next Sailings, Jan. 19, 25, 26; Feb. 2.
Booklets, Rates, Information FREE.
DELLEVIE'S TOURS,
1476 Broadway, Longacre Bldg., N. Y.
N. E. Cor. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 5344.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE Jan. 22, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU Jan. 29, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*TUSCANIA, SAT., JAN. 22, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA SAT., JAN. 29, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA SAT., FEB. 12, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(CALLING AT LIVERPOOL)
TUSCANIA, Sat., Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
CALIFORNIA, Sat., Jan. 29, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VOLTAIRE....Jan. 22, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. VAUBAN....Feb. 5, 10:00 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

FABRE LINES To Azores & Lisbon Gibraltar Naples
S. S. Roma, Jan. 21, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Lisbon and Gibraltar.
S. S. Patria (new), Feb. 5, to Naples, Italy.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
S. S. Caserta....Feb. 5
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

SS Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 8980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

GEORGIA and FLORIDA RESORTS.
Round Trip, Savannah $35, Jacksonville $43.30.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

GERMANS DIVIDED ON WAR PROFIT TAX

But the Measure Is Very Popular with the People as a Whole.

INVESTORS OBJECT TO IT

Radical Organs Insist It Does Not Go Far Enough—Companies Conceal Business Affairs.

Fear that the special tax to be levied upon war profits by the German Government after the close of hostilities, or before that time if Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, finds it necessary, will prove to be the opening wedge of a system of taxation which will leave hardly more than comfortable wages for the business men and investors of Germany, is indicated by letters from some of these citizens appearing in the German press and by editorial comment in those organs supposed to be their mouthpieces. Nevertheless, the measure is immensely popular with the people as a whole and promises to be one of the least objectionable ways in which the war burdens will be borne.

While the conservative papers are warning the government to be very careful in its interpretation of the war tax law when it becomes effective, the Socialist and Radical organs are insisting that it does not go far enough in the direction of eliminating war profits.

One effect of the proposed tax is likely to be an increase of the secrecy with which so many of the German stock companies already surround their operations and the resort to much complicated bookkeeping in an effort to show the expected tax gatherers that war profits do not amount to a great deal after all. Commenting on this tendency toward secrecy, Arthur Norden writes in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Together with silence regarding their business affairs, the concealment of profits and the unintelligibility of the balance sheets of some of our stock companies have reached a remarkable degree during the war. And in these cases it can hardly be alleged that this secrecy is in the interest of the State. On the contrary, we might be inclined to fear that the interests of the community were being endangered by this practice if we did not know that the great majority of the stock companies were willing to pay the State whatever it was entitled to, and that the tax officials insisted upon quite a different balance sheet than the one sent out in the business reports.

"It need hardly be emphasized that the war affords a particular reason for the preservation of a great part of the profits intact. Besides the usual considerations, all stock companies that are now prospering have occasion to lay away heavy reserves because of the approaching special tax upon their increase of property. But all this does not need to be done behind the curtain. What is shown openly in the balances is no less available in time of need than the hidden reserves that consist in the undervaluation of real estate, stock on hand, and securities."

Herr Norden goes on to admit that there is something to be said for the system of hidden resources, but concludes that the stock companies have carried it to an unwarranted extreme, citing as examples of this extraordinary secrecy the recent reports of the great General Electric Company and of the German Gaslighting Company, the figures of which were unintelligible to the ordinary stockholder. He closes his article by reminding his business readers that in times like the present, when all private interests are supposed to be subordinate to the general welfare, such incidents make a particularly bad impression.

Answering an indignant reader who charges that the tax on war profits is being promoted by those who are not fortunate enough to be on the inside of the lucky concerns and are envious of their fellow citizens' good fortune instead of rejoicing that some companies, at least, are making money in these troubled days, the Cologne Gazette of Dec. 13 points out the popularity of the new levy, and then proceeds to caution the Government regarding its application. In this connection the newspaper takes the case of a stock company that has made a war profit of 1,000,000 marks ($250,000,) estimates that the Government will exact the full 50 per cent., given as the extreme limit of the tax, and then goes on to show that after the company and the individual stockholders have paid the various other Government, State and municipal taxes there will, in some instances, remain only 198,515 marks for the shareholders out of the original million.

This extreme exaction is regarded as a little hard on the ordinary investor, so it is suggested that instead of a sliding scale of war taxes, as seems to be implied by the new law, a distinction be drawn between legitimate war profits and those heaped by crooked methods and extortion, and that the latter sort be confiscated.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, while critical of some of the details of the war tax measure, considers it a good plan and wants to know why it is necessary to wait until after the war is ended to begin deriving the benefits the new law will bring to the treasury. It directs attention to the fact that Great Britain is paying part of her war bill by current taxes and reminds the Government of the advisability of increasing its revenue by other means than that of new war loans.

That all profits made during the war should be considered as war profits and be regarded as the property of the community, is the contention of the Berliner Vorwärts in its criticism of the failure of the Helfferich plan to go far enough toward confiscation. The Socialist organ declares, in its issue of Dec. 13, that nobody should be allowed to increase his wealth while millions of the people are at the front shedding their blood. It has little hope of this principle being accepted by the Government, however, because, as it opines, the wonderful solidarity of the German people about which so much has been spoken and written does not extend that far and the only spur to economic activity that present society really acknowledges is that of profit.

MORE FIGHT GERMAN LOANS.

Socialist Vote Against War Credits Increases from 14 to 43.

As showing the steady growth of the anti-Government sentiment among the members of the Socialist division of the Reichstag, the Berliner Vorwärts notes that in the meeting of the section in August, 1914, at which the attitude to be taken by the division toward the war credits was defined, only 14 votes were cast against giving the Kaiser what he asked, while in the meetings held regarding the second, third, fourth, and fifth credits the opposition numbered 17, 23, 36, and 43, respectively.

Not all the members of the division were present at the last meeting, but the Vorwärts bases its figures on statements made to the Chairman of the section by those who were absent because of sickness or other good reasons as to how they would have voted in case they had attended.

Lyons Exhibit of Samples.

Vice Consul John J. Ernster, at Lyons, France, reports that the Mayor has extended the time limit, to make reservations for the Fair of Samples to be held in that city, to Jan. 31. This exhibition is to continue from March 1 to 15, and will be modeled closely on the celebrated Leipsic Fair. The exhibits will consist of booths of varying size, which will constitute separate stores in which lessees will be free to conduct business as they may see fit, provided that no samples are removed until after March 16. The booths will be priced at 550 francs each. Requests for space should be sent to "Senateur Herriot, Maire de Lyon, Hotel de Ville, Lyons, France." Information may be obtained from the French Chamber of Commerce at 35 South William Street.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK—The Rev. Dr. Albert von Matthesius, who feigned illness while in the Hackensack jail, escaped from the Hackensack Hospital after he had been taken there for treatment, and was caught in Brooklyn, has been indicted for this offense. His nephew, of New York, who planned the escape, is in jail here, and has confessed.

MONTCLAIR—The Montclair Better Films Committee has indorsed its first program, which will be put on at a theatre here this week. After a sub-committee has selected the play which it considers the best for the week, the entire program is brought to the highest standard possible by the substitution of better "fillers" when those on the regular program are not the best available.

MONTCLAIR.—This week the Montclair school authorities will resume the unit courses in domestic science, intended for the education of housemaids as well as their women employers. A twelve-course lesson in general cooking will be given for housewives on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the Montclair High School, and on Tuesdays at the central kitchen. On Thursday afternoon a course of twelve lessons on balanced menus will be given as a sequence to the lecture on chemistry and foods.

MONTCLAIR—Montclair will send a larger delegation to the National Security Congress in Washington this week than most towns of its size. These are the delegates: William B. Dickson, Erman J. Ridgway, W. I. Lincoln Adams, Robert M. Boyd, Jr., Samuel H. Crawford, Robert J. Halpin, John C. Barclay, and Calvin W. Rice.

CALDWELL.—The Board of Trustees of the Caldwell Free Public Library have decided to build the proposed library building at Arlington and Bloomfield Avenues, on the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial property. This site is subject to the approval of the Directors of the Memorial Association. When the property, formerly the Caldwell Presbyterian Church manse, was acquired by the association several years ago it was understood that a free library site would be given to the town.

THE CURB MARKET.

Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 15.

TRANSACTIONS BY DAYS.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	175,785	21,353	311,140	$188,100
Tuesday	120,172	10,526	269,275	490,900
Wednesday	138,570	13,570	264,100	142,650
Thursday	95,634	8,610	144,025	86,450
Friday	101,347	10,400	211,345	148,200
Saturday	75,888	5,757	157,450	99,600
	707,396	70,216	1,357,335	$1,155,900

INDUSTRIALS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,700	Ajax Rub., Inc.	71⅞	70¼	71¼	+ 1⅜
785	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	23	20	21	— 2½
220	A.-B. Mfg. pf.	70	50	50	..
1,600	Am. Drug S.	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	..
2,560	Am. I. Corp., w. i., 10% pd.	23½	12¼	23½	+ 9½
1,500	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S.	30	26	28½	— 1½
750	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	43½	42	42	— 3
75	Bank, Dis. C.	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
1,170	*Can. C. & F.	77	69	75	— 3
735	*C. C. & F. pf.	96	88	91	— 8
12,500	Can. N. G. C.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
9,300	*Car. L. & P.	6½	5½	5½	— ¾
85	Carbon Steel	69	65	68	..
5,918	Carwen Steel	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
300	Central Fdy.	13½	12¼	13½	..
25	Central F. pf.	20	20	20	..
1,677	*Chandler M.	83	81½	82½	+ 1½
5,520	*Chev. M.C.C.	129¼	115	123	— 5
111,520	Cuba C. Sugar Corp.	46⅞	43	46⅞	..
965	Cuba C. Sugar Corp. pf.	97½	87	97	..
29,185	Curtiss Aero.	60	50	58½	..
1,150	Davis'n Ch'm., w. i.	71¼	70	70	..
15,425	Driggs-Seab.	155	130	145	..
600	Dr.-Seab. rts.	30	27	29½	— ½
2,945	Electric Gun.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
1,232	Emerson Ph.	14	13	13⅝	— ⅜
3,150	F. D. & C.w.i.	45¾	44	45¾	+ ⅜
500	Guan. Sugar	65	62	62	..
855	Hall Signal	21¼	15	15	..
150	Hart. Cp., w.i.	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
8,400	Has. & B. C. Co., w. i.	52¼	50	50⅝	— 1⅝
430	Hendee Mfg.	27½	25	26	— 2
421	H. & A. Arms	49	42	46	— 4
1,900	I. Arms & F.	24	20⅝	22⅞	— ⅝
2,600	Int. Rubber	15½	14	14	— 1½
11,200	*Int. M. Mar.	21½	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8,100	*I. M. M. pf.	82	76½	82	+ 2⅝
60	Int. Motors	20	16	16	— 3
310	Int. Mot. pf.	39½	32	38	— 4
21,000	*I. Nick., nw.	55	50⅝	55	+ 3⅝
1,000	Int. St. Pump	40	40	40	..
100	Jewel T., w. i.	61	61	61	..
700	J. T. pf., w. i.	99⅝	99½	99⅛	— ⅝
6,000	Kath. Br. pf.	27	21	23⅞	— 2⅛
2,535	*K. Sp. T.,w.i.	74	73	73⅞	— ⅛
35	Kelly S. Tire	295	294	295	+ 2
100	K.S.T. 1st pf.	96	96	96	+ 1
600	*Keyst. Ordn.	10½	10	10½	..
1,850	*S S Krs. w i	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1,250	Lake Tor Bt.	11	10	10¼	— 1⅛
5,400	*Lee Tire	45⅞	43¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
80,300	Man Transit.	2⅜	2	2⅛	— ⅜
18,400	Marc of Am.	4⅝	3½	4⅜	+ 1⅛
2,350	Mar Ar v t ct	36	34	35	..
600	Mar Arms pf.	80	80	80	..
12,800	*Maxim Mun.	12¾	10	10	— 2
48,300	*Midvale St.	76	71½	72⅞	— 3
12,800	*Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
9,883	Peer T & M C.	31½	28⅝	29½	— ⅝
1,510	*Poole E & M	146	137½	142	— 1
50	*Pyrene M Co.	17⅝	17½	17¾	..
1,650	Redtop El Inc.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ¼
3,945	Corp of R&H.	5½	5⅛	5⅜	..
2,580	*Sax M C Co.	69¾	68	68¼	— 1
11,000	Stan Sh'pbuil.	13¾	12¾	13⅝	..
550	Steel & R.,Ltd.	68	66	66	— 2¼
13,100	*St. Joseph L.	15¼	14⅞	15¼	..
200	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
15,200	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	41½	39¼	39⅞	— 1⅛
850	Tob. Products	33	31	31	— 1
41,250	Triangle Film ctfs.	6¼	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅝
27,500	*Un. Fruit rts.	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ¼
6,600	Un. Profit Sh.	1⅝	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
6,100	*U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅝
4,600	*U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf.	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅝
29,850	Utah Sec.	20⅝	18	20	..
23,680	White Mot.Co.	51	46⅞	50⅝	+ ¼
19,300	W. Film Corp. v. t. ctfs.	2¼	1⅞	2	— ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	Anglo Am. Oil	17⅝	17	17	— ⅞
15	Galena Sig.Oil	162	160	162	..
85	Ill. Pipe Line	180	177	179	— 2
305	Nat. Transit	31¼	31	31	— 1
1,605	Ohio Oil	201	193	198	+ 2½
90	Prairie O.& G.	432	425	430	— 3
521	Prairie Pipe L.	233	222	232	+ 3
205	So. Penn. Oil	372	368	371	—13
884	St. Oil of Cal.	380	364	377	+10
262	St. Oil of Ind.	535	517	525	— 8
610	St. Oil of N. J.	524	506	520	— 4
265	St. Oil of N.Y.	222	216	218	— 3
92	Vacuum Oil	234	232	233	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,175	*C&Co (oil ref)	15½	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
1,100	Emp. Pet.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	*H'ton. Oil	22	20½	21½	+ ⅛
5,765	Int. Pet.	13	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅝
840	Midwest Ref.	57	54	54	— 3
29,100	*S. Oil & Ref.	10⅝	9⅛	10	+ ⅝
1,200	Savoy Oil	10	9½	9½	..
1,070	*Ven. Cons. Oil	12	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅜
8,100	*Vict'la. Oil	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅛
29,800	Wd. Oil & Gas	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
116,515	*†A. C. M. Co.	32	22	26	+ 4
98,500	*†Am. Com.	13¼	9⅛	12	+ 3½
9,900	*†Atlanta	22½	21	22	+ ⅛
19,400	*†Big C'n'wd.	5	4	4	..
1,100	B. L. D. Co.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6,100	*†Booth	41	39	41	..
27,150	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs	9¼	8⅛	9	+ ⅞
1,800	Bt. & N. Y.	3¼	2⅞	3	..
1,975	*Cal. Cop.	4½	3⅝	3¾	— ⅝
15,100	†Caledonia	93	91	92	+ 3
21,300	*Can. Cop.	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ [illegible]
6,400	C. de P. Cop.	37⅞	36½	37⅛	— 1
63,400	*†Com. Tun.	17	11	15	+ 2
128,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ¼
3,260	*Con. Cop.M.	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
4,550	Con. Nev.-U.	[illegible]	¼	¼	— [illegible]
15,200	†Dia. Bl. Bu.	4½	3½	4	— ½
300	Day.-D. Cop.	2	2	2	..
81,850	*†Emma Cop.	26	22	25	+ 3
31,200	*†Fed. R. M.	19	18	18	— 1
1,200	†Florence	55	54	55	+ 2
18,300	1st Nat. Cop.	8¼	7¼	7½	— ⅝
7,500	Gold. Con.	1⅛	1	[illegible]	..
23,000	*†Gold. Mer.	19	11	16	— 1½
3,000	Gold Hill M.	30	25	30	..
1,600	Hecla Min.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
25,200	Howe Sound.	7⅝	6½	7	— ⅝
16,300	*†Intern. M.	20	15	20	..
2,150	*†Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ [illegible]
6,300	*†Jim Butler	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	— [illegible]
19,650	Jumbo Ext.	[illegible]	1¼	[illegible]	— [illegible]
89,360	Kenne. Cop.	55½	53⅛	55⅛	..
8,250	*†Kewanas	22	20	20½	— ½
500	Kerr Lake	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
1,000	Magma Copper	15½	15	15⅛	+ ¼
10,100	†Majestic M.	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ¼
18,000	*†Marsh Min.	39	36	38	+ 5
2,050	McIntyre	1.04	98	1.00	..
4,800	†McKinley-D	45	41	42	— 3
4,050	Mines of Am.	3⅝	2¾	3	— ⅝
2,400	*†Montana Con	¾	[illegible]	¾	— [illegible]
99,700	*†Mother Lode	28	24	24½	— 2½
3,300	*†Nat. Z. & L.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	..
7,200	New Utah B.	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅝
8,600	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	..
2,000	Oatman Gold	65	65	65	..
1,500	Oat. Crescent	32½	32½	32½	..
12,200	Oro	6	5½	5½	— ½
1,000	North Star	18	18	18	+ 1½
12,800	†Peter. Lake	39	35½	37	— 1
8,850	*Ray H. Min.	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
17,300	*† Rex Con. M	36	33	35	— 1
18,000	†Roch. Mines	68	65	68	+ 2
24,800	†San Toy	23	18	19	— 4
2,400	*Santa Fe M.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
8,500	Sand. Kendal.	8	7	7½	— ½
6,200	Seven T. Coa.	48	45	48	+ 1
3,000	*†Silver Pick.	7	6½	6½	— ½
14,150	Stand. Sil. L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— [illegible]
13,200	Stewart	⅝	½	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
41,100	*†Suc. Min.	73	70	72	+ 2
25,100	†Sup. M. Co.	38	33	38	+ 5
3,500	Temiskaming	71	70	70	..
1,250	*Ton. Bel.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	— [illegible]
32,770	Ton. Ext.	4⅝	4	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
10,500	Ton. Jim B.	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,600	Tono. Mining	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
5,700	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,900	Tularosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,200	United Verde	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅝
16,500	*†U. S. C. Mg.	8½	8	8	— 1
7,900	*†W. End Con.	83	77	82	+ 1

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$730,000	*B&O. n. 5s	101¾	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅜
86,000	C.deP.Cp. 6s	121½	119	119	— 2⅝
135,000	C. Aris. S. 5s	40	35	40	+ 3
448,500	Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	90½	90	90⅜	+ ¼
31,400	Erie Rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The high pressure area, following the two disturbances of Saturday night, has spread over the central portion of the country, and tonight covers the entire district between the two great mountain ranges, attended by continued low temperatures in the West and by another fall in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the southwest that reached the proportions of a cold wave. Low temperatures also continued west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the Atlantic States it is considerably warmer. The weather will be generally fair except in the South Atlantic States and the south portions of the East Gulf States, where there will be rain or snow Monday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Boston. Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the Atlantic and East Gulf States, except Florida, Louisiana, East and South Texas, East and South Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, West Virginia, North and Central Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—Fresh to strong west and northwest; Middle Atlantic—Strong west and northwest, South Atlantic—Fresh west and northwest, except moderate variable off South Florida coast; East Gulf—Fresh northwest and north, and much colder.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Delaware, Eastern New York, Southern New England—Cloudy and much colder Monday. Tuesday, fair, continued cold.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Local snows and much colder Monday. Tuesday, fair, continued cold.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, except snow near Lake Erie; colder. Tuesday, fair, continued cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	34	27	4 P. M.	43	34
6 A. M.	33	27	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	36	28	9 P. M.	39	35
12 M.	38	29	11 P. M.	39	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees, at 9 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees, at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:35	81 Rivington St.; A. Rubinnick	Slight
1:05	46 Renwick St.; James Ferris	$100
1:25	341 E. 76 St.; Nicholas Cauino	Slight
1:35	73 MacDougal St.; J. Pellacini	None
3:15	152 W. 54 St.; James Dowd	Slight
3:35	815 E. 214 St.; A. Cilallella	Slight
5:25	141 W. 45 St.; Chas. Kline	Slight
7:00	116 Prince St.; Raush Bros.	$500
8:00	12 W. 17 St.; Chas. Bassale	Slight
9:15	232 E. 114 St.; Gabor Dvorsky	Slight
11:05	511 E. 87 St.; Herman Rauth	Slight
11:20	100 Morningside Av.; J. Jackman	Slight
11:30	505 10 Av.; Abr. Rosenbluth	Slight
12:00	247 W. 144 St.; Louis Zalestori	Slight
P. M.		
12:15	810 E. 9 St.; Henry Gottlieb	Slight
1:35	Front of 146 Washington Sq., (auto,) Caelenstina	Not given
1:50	882 6 Av.; Maccano Co.	None
2:35	857 9 Av.; E. B. Neyer	Slight
3:35	907 Whitlock Av.; Jacob Martin	Slight
3:45	230 Wooster St.; J. Vitanella	Not given
4:45	1 W. 31 St.; Stracone Cons. Co.	Slight
5:20	2,292 Arthur Av.; Belmont Embroidery Works	Not given
5:30	932 Trinity Av.; Mrs. Studmiker	Slight
5:50	3,013 Olinville Av.; F. Whitney	Slight
6:15	429 E. 22 St.; George Prid	None
6:20	429 2 Av.; Mary Hughes	$15
7:20	148 St. at 7 Av., (auto;) T. E. Adams Co.	Slight
7:40	219 E. 52 St.; Bernard Neumaier	Slight
8:10	1,389 2 Av.; Rodsky & Sovack	Slight
8:20	279 Monroe St.; Barnett Cohen	Slight
9:30	246 Elizabeth St.; Philip Mafia	Slight
9:55	71 Clinton St.; Harry Kansly	Slight
9:55	58 W. 47 St.; Hotel Patterson	Slight
10:30	203 2 Av.; Peoples' Hospital	$50
11:25	816 Greenwich St.; Louis Bartel	Slight
11.35	442 W. 125 St.; Louis Atkins	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain on the coast, rain or snow in the interior Mon.; colder, with a cold wave at night. Tues. fair, continued cold; fresh, possibly strong, n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Rain and colder Mon., with a cold wave at night. Tues. fair; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Ga.—Rain or snow in n. and central, rain in s. Mon.; colder, with a cold wave at night. Tues. probably fair, colder in s. e.; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Rain Mon., except fair in s.; colder in n., with a cold wave at night in n. w.; colder at night in n. e. Tues. fair, except rain in n. w.; colder in e. and cen.; moderate variable winds, except fresh n. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon.; rain or snow in s.; colder, with a cold wave. Tues. fair, except rain near the coast; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy in n., rain or snow and colder in s. Mon., with a cold wave. Tues. fair, except rain in extreme s.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., continued cold in w.; colder in e., with a cold wave. Tues. fair, not so cold.

Ky.—Fair, continued cold Mon.; colder in extreme e. Tues. fair, not so cold.

Ohio—Fair Mon., except snow in extreme n. e.; colder in s. e. Tues. fair, not so cold; moderate to fresh winds, becoming variable Tues.

Ind.—Fair, continued cold Mon.; Tues. fair, not so cold.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon., except snow flurries near Lake Mich.; continued cold.; Tues., fair, not so cold; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cold Mon.; Tues., fair, not so cold.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues; warmer.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Mon., probably followed by light snow; Tues., probably fair and colder.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Mon., probably becoming unsettled at night or on Tues; warmer in s. Tues.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., probably snow flurries; Tues., fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; not so cold Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon., and in s. Tues.

Kan. — Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

What Shall I Do?

I want a Home with little money—5-cent fare. 22 minutes—Brooklyn—Subway.

ANSWER:—

Send for our new 20-year plan.
ALCO CO., 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOWS

Beautiful high-grade, all-year homes, restricted, right up-to-the-minute, every modern improvement; hour out; South Side; five minutes' walk station; close to and overlooking the Bay. $3,800 to $4,300. Easy terms. Owner & Builder, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

MODERN BUNGALOW

of 5 rooms and bath, all improvements, near fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from centre of Manhattan; $250 cash, balance easy terms. C South Shore, 243 W. 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

BROOKLYN.

Separate Lofts, With Power
Complying With All Factory, Labor and Fire Prevention Laws.
Sprinkler, Ample Fire Escapes.
Excellent light; elevator; steam heat.
Help Easily Obtainable.
Convenient to shipping terminals.
Lowest Fire Insurance Rate.
Willoughby Av., cor. Classon Av., B'klyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Park View Apartments,
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

25 Minutes from Grand Central to
HUBBARD
APARTMENTS
Mosholu Parkway North & Hull Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Garden, N. Y. Central Station; 6 minutes to 198th St. L Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$37.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$300,000 MORTGAGE MONEY AT 4½%. S. S. Korn, Attorney at Law, 220 B'way.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A most desirable, small private house
Must be sold to close estate.
131 EAST 56TH ST.,
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
PRICE, $18,000.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
JAMES KYLE & SON, Lexington and 58th St.

For Sale to Close Estate—Three houses near subway and 157th St.; good investment. Write for information to Charles E. Fay, executor, Stamford, Conn.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Two lots near express station New York subway; $650 each to quick buyer, worth double; high ground; improvements. Hard Up, 120 N. Y. Times Downtown.

House for sale; offer wanted; northeast corner Lafayette Av. and Cumberland St., Brooklyn. J 109 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell my 7-room house; all improvements; large ground; overlooking beautiful lake; full price, $3,800; worth $4,800; will take $200 cash, balance $17 per month; only 22 minutes out; open evenings. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

$150 cash, $25 monthly buys 7-room house, 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; all improvements; large town; schools, churches, &c.; title guaranteed. Floral, 143 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Warm, comfortable little bungalow; splendid location, high hills Staten Island, southern exposure; $1,200; near lighthouse. "S. R.," 130 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Two beautiful lots, trolley, fine neighborhood, all improvements; $135 each; title insured. Refined, 110 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must dispose of fine farm, with 5-room bungalow, barn and chicken house, near station and trolley to town of 5,000; good soil; can be made a profitable farm and good all-year home by right party; must have $300 cash; will arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, decorate to suit, modern improvements, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplace, kitchen, fine bath, heat, water, large veranda; big garden plot, near bay and beach; built under personal care of owner; easy terms. Johnson, 137 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted and refined, 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for 1916 Spring list. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MOST desirable all-light factory for sale; all brick and concrete; corporation liquidation; must be sold; easy terms to responsible party; New Jersey shore, adjacent Hudson River; railroad siding; main factory, 200x200; 60,000 sq. ft.; small factory, 8,000 sq. ft.; yard space, 10,000 sq. ft.; engine, generator, motors, boilers, pumps, steam piping and appliances for producing power and heat. Wesselman & Kraus, Attorneys, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Fanwood.—New 8-room semi-bungalow, finished in hardwood, with all city improvements; delightful location among the trees; bargain to quick buyer; easy terms; send for photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AN ISLAND IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, one of the best, can be bought right. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$75 down and $14 monthly will buy my pretty up-to-date 6-room Queen Anne cottage, all modern improvements, on large plot; near trolley and station. B Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two-story frame building, 5,600 sq. ft. floor space, suitable for light manufacturing; one mile from P. R. R. ferries. Jersey City. John M. Hughes' Sons Co., 7 Colgate St., Jersey City.

FOUR-STORY BRICK.
Business centre of Bronx; suitable for light manufacturing, garage, sanitarium; will alter. Montgomery, 135th St., east of 3d Av.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT PRIVATE OFFICE, all accommodations, $25 per month; agreeable surroundings. Suite 1,505, 395 Broadway.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D ST.,
Well-furnished office or desk room.
801 Longacre Building.

Five minutes somewhere, 15 anywhere; Broadway-103d corner. Irving T. Smith, Singer Building.

326 Canal St.—Store and 4 lofts. H. L. Bogert, 99 Broad, (Nassau St.)

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes to board, care for invalid child, private home, $15 week. R. N. Box 52 Basking Ridge, N. J.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private; convenient; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished, near bath; music allowed.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,386, (139th.)—Large rooms; bath; reasonable rates to desirable gentlemen.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, especially clean, single, double rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; moderate.

11TH, 111 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom in apartment. Thornblom.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath; $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; steam heat, hot water, bath, telephone. Ferris.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large front room, beautifully furnished, magnificent private bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

49TH, 126 WEST.—Front suite; one or two; those desiring refined, quiet surroundings in private family; telephone. Minor.

52D, 19 WEST.—Beautiful double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

61ST, 83 WEST.—Exceptional large front alcove room; conveniences; references; reasonable. Mochin.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select, convenient; reasonable; gentlemen; French.

70TH, 145 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; all conveniences; strictly private house; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsomely furnished; with or without board; references.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Attractive rooms for gentlemen only; convenient subway; breakfast; excellent service.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation for gentleman; private family; every convenience; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; also suite, with kitchenette and bathroom.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, closets; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—First class rooms, with or without board; near subway.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $8-$9; telephone.

75TH, 253 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; homelike rooms; single, en suite; electricity.

76TH ST., 116 W.—Suites and single; privilege of practicing vocal or instrumental; ref.

77TH, 64 WEST. — Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Macgregor. 5199 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; private house; all conveniences; reference.

77TH, 102 West.—Attractive large room, private bath; also medium room, all conveniences.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 West. — Large attractive room, dressing room, adjoining bath, refined home, reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath; heat; electricity; telephone; reference.

80TH ST., 225 WEST.—Bachelor or refined couple; exceptional furnishings; absolutely new and clean; strictly private. Marvin.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, 2d floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D ST, 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms in newly furnished house; every convenience.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Entire second floor, together or separately; select private house; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; $6; gentlemen only.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable two; piano, telephone; gentlemen. Gleiss.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; private entrance; phone; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Steam-heated room, bath; board optional; private; subway, elevated. Chapman.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; adjoining bath. Davis.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Rooms; large, medium; single; private baths; electricity; $4-$7-$10.

91ST, 203 WEST. — Nicely furnished, well-heated front suite; independent entrance; near subway. Gans.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; suitable two; conveniences; references; reasonable.

94TH, 153 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; double and single, running water, southern exposure.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, large and small room; twin beds; new furniture; modern conveniences.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

97TH, 230 WEST. — Large, medium; water, heat, electricity; board optional. Apt. 6A.

99TH, 245 WEST, (close Broadway.)—Steam heated room, suitable one, two business men; $6; conveniences; hall room, $3. Rose.

99TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Desirable front room; telephone, electricity; gentlemen. Butters.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm outside room; one block subway; gentlemen; references. Halsted.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive, subway; nicely furnished rooms; bath.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; elegantly furnished; running water; bath; cars; $4-$6.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Large, attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional outside room; gentleman. Riverside 2680. Kistler.

106TH ST., (2,762 Broadway.)—Sunny, cheerful room, well furnished, facing Broadway; suitable one, two; reasonable. Starrett.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable large, small; modern conveniences; references. Apartment 35.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive rooms, quiet and sunny; convenient transportation; private house.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, sunny front room; near bath; reasonable. Phone Morningside 2896.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive rooms, quiet and sunny; convenient transportation; private house.

118TH, 419 WEST.—(Morningside Heights;) pleasant suite; sitting room, bedroom, and kitchen; near Columbia University; attendance, telephone, elevator. Inquire Apt. 52.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two sunny rooms; private lavatory. Apt. 31.

120TH, 157 WEST. — Desirable large and small rooms; $2 up; all conveniences; references.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Room with kitchen; also other room; exclusive. Apt. 107.

122D, 137 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; twin beds; continuous hot water.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Large and small, best order, for comfort; kitchenette, telephone.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front rooms; running water; exceptional table; strictly private family.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive, outside room; lavatory; shower; elevator; moderate.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front; $7; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient location. 2B.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, sunny room, bath; opportunity for gentleman; no other lodger; located in Fifties; $10 weekly. Circle 2377.

BROADWAY, 3,456, (Corner 141st.) — Newly furnished front room; large closet; elevator, telephone; kitchen privileges; terms moderate. Apartment 24.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Beautiful front room; shower bath; $5-$7; references. Blackwood.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentlemen. Beeten. 7878 Riverside.

CONVENT AV., 41.—Outside room; private bath; improvements; moderate. Apt. 3 F.

C. P. W., 385, 7 South.—Fine corner rooms; running water, shower; private. Riverside 3692.

For business woman or teacher; large, sunny furnished or unfurnished, facing street; closet, private bath; light housekeeping privileges; telephone; $5. Call evenings, 609 West 127th St., Apt. 2B.

PRIVATE HOUSE, occupied by owner; have just one large, sunny room to rent to gentleman. Telephone Riverside 3536.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, (Apt. 87.)—Southern-exposure room, $5; board optional; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Outside rooms, bath, excellent service. Apartment 3A.

VAN NEST PL., 13, (Charles St.)—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; all modern conveniences; central location.

Bronx.

LEGGETT AV., 952, (Subway.)—Large, attractive room; shower, electricity; private; reasonable. Rude.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined young man desires room with cultured and respectable environment; credentials. K 68 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; keep any books accurate; capable worker. K 65 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes situation for trusted and conscientious maid as chambermaid and waitress or parlormaid. For interview, call M. R., 6 State St., or write. For personal reference, telephone L. B., 4000 Plaza.

COOK.—Lady leaving city Feb. 1 wishes to place good French cook; three years with her in apartment; small family; wages, $36 to $40. Also Belgian waitress chambermaid; wages, $25. Apply by letter, Mrs. R., 271 Central Park West.

DRESSMAKER—Out by day; private families. Mrs. Doran, 179 Waverly Place.

SALESLADY wishes to take charge of showroom of large shirtwaist or middy house; can give as reference largest shirtwaist buyers throughout country; also resident buyers. K 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

SECRETARY, filing clerk, stenographer; thoroughly competent, desires permanent position. N 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; reference; good worker; $15; agencies ignored. E. K., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant; ten years' experience editorial, publishing, steel, advertising. Co-operative, N 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; reliable references; $10. A 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide awake, experienced, desires law position, $7; energetic. 540 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, (25;) untrained maid. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK.—Experienced white girl for general housework; two in family; stay nights; references required. Apt. 9B, 160 West 87th St.

MARKERS AND FITTERS ON BOYS' WASH SUITS. TIDDIAN & WORMSER, 25 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY trimmers, copyists, makers, preparers, apprentices. Apply all week; steady positions. Madame Lichtenstein, 25 West 42d, Room 624-625.

MILLINERY.—Experienced salesladies for 5th Av.; exclusive; those accustomed handling high-class trade; steady positions, good salary. L 57 Times.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman stenography for a secretarial school; salary and percentage of fees; excellent prospects. L 53 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, college trained or with equivalent education, needed; Salaries $15.00 to $25.00. Intercollegiate Bureau, 130 East 22d St. Call Monday to Wednesday, Room 210, between 1 and 3:30.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers, numerous positions unfilled; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large, sunny room, southern exposure; other rooms.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board, rooms; references; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Single rooms with board; table excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Small rooms; running water; well furnished; unexcelled board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table board.

58TH ST, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit people desiring comfortable house with refined surroundings.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly decorated rooms; exceptional table; fine service.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable, well-fitted dining room offers accommodation to table guests. M. Luez.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with and without bath; good meals; individual tables.

72D, 261-265 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms, double room; superior table and service.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Sunny single room; excellent table; location; table board solicited.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny rooms, excellent table, parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large south room, bath, single, heated; home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Exceptional room; private bath; also single; conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; all conveniences; electricity; excellent table; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front room; "L;" park; permanent guests; superior board.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Sunny front room; two, $14; private bath; single rooms.

102D, 258 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for bachelors or married couples; meals optional; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Audubon Family Hotel; bright, comfortable rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; social surroundings; $8 to $14. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOTEL
44TH, 258-260 WEST.—Refined family hotel; American, $11 up; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator; Bryant 6068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583 (Apt. 31).—Refined home; southern exposure; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 871.—Double front room; private Jewish family; home environment; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; careful chaperonage; eleventh year.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS.—Open, close and systematize books; audits, financial statements; charges moderate. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5049.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, systems installed; tax, financial statements; special arrangements with firms, corporations not employing permanent bookkeepers. Accountant, Room 502, 35 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANTS-AUDITORS.—Quality service; personal attention; reasonable rates. Cronin, 260 Fifth Av.

AGENT.—PURCHASING AGENT DESIRES CHANGE; FIFTEEN YEARS' MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH NEW AND MANUFACTURED METALS; ALSO RUBBER, GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY. N 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Stenographer,—24; all-around office man, with a working knowledge of Spanish; accurate, competent, reliable; can take full charge; understands controlling accounts, trial balance sheet, financial statement, pay rolls, &c. Phillips, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and office man; thorough knowledge of modern bookkeeping methods; controlling accounts; cost-keeping records; well educated, progressive, energetic; excellent references. Box N 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and clerical worker, young man from up-State, wishes to connect with reliable firm; ambitious. Chas. Butlers, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER, (35,) capable of opening and closing books, following up collections, &c., desires making a change; can accept position with 10 days' notice. H. B. R., 202 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, at present employed, thoroughly familiar with double-entry bookkeeping, controlling accounts, profit and loss statement, balance sheet, wishes to make change; best of references. B 211 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, and office manager open for permanent position; 10 years' experience; highest credentials. Address employer, E. G., care Raymond, 507 West 113th. 8240 Morningside.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stenographer, 32, desires position; fourteen years' experience; $18. N 377 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate wishes position as bookkeeper. Kapz, 437 East 72d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; Ford commercial; salary $13; state experience and reference. Write M., 370 Hudson St.

ENGINEER, experienced in office and factory management, available as manager. Z 328 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER and credit man, 15 years' experience, desires position with reputable house; executive ability and good correspondent; best of references and bond. A 226 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Christian, understands billing; experienced, neat, rapid penman; $10-$12. A 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (27;) has executive ability and can assist in handling selling force; understands purchasing of general supplies; expert on figures, and capable of attending to correspondence; bond. A 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—1 YEAR EXPERIENCE; FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES RAPIDLY AND NEATLY; WILLING AND OBLIGING; $10. FELIX BRAHM, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; five years' experience; high school graduate; excellent typist. N 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, (24.) wide experience, wishes position offering future. F. W., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, double-entry bookkeeping, three years' experience; wants future position at moderate salary. N 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, capable, energetic, seeks permanent position with future. K 53 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—To work on new South and Central American export publication and merchandising proposition; excellent opportunity for a man with a record; commission. A 28 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in woolen commission house; state age and references. T 168 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for "The Great War," by CAPT. HENRY C. WHITEHEAD, U. S. Army; ADMIRAL F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. Navy, with introduction by EX-PRES. HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Previous experience in the publishing business unnecessary; lists furnished and liberal commission allowed. James R. Barrie, 2 West 47th St., New York City.

SALESMEN who call on bankers, brokers, insurance companies, and other large financial concerns in or outside of New York will find it profitable to investigate our subscription soliciting proposition; a single order will net the solicitor from $1.50 up in commission; only high-grade men can succeed; give two references; state qualification. Z 359 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to handle well established line of cut glass steinware, in New York State; only fully capable men with experience in this particular line need apply; salary or commission. Box A 49 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell Long Island property on installment plan; houses, lots, and acreage; good leads and liberal commission. B Browne, 349 East 14th.

SALESMEN—Side line, Sanitary Belts, Aprons, Diapers; Out of town territories. Commission. Box 72, 1039 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN with automobile experience and large acquaintance; those who can estimate on auto body work preferred. X 205 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for $500 and $1,000 first bond and mortgages; attractive selling proposition; good commission; state experience. J 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Male stenographer; must know Spanish and English; a Latin preferred; answer in Spanish. B. A., 175 Times.

YOUNG MEN wanted for electrical work; steady employment with good future for studious, active men; experience not necessary; high school graduates preferred; state age and education. K 63 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn Tree Surgery. This company will train the right kind of men and employ them at a salary from $600 to $750 the first year. Rapid advancement given. Only those already employed, or recently employed, or high school graduates need answer. Men wanted in the vicinity of New York only. Davey Tree Expert Company, Water St., Kent, Ohio.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STEVENS-DURYEA 6-48 LIMOUSINE, (7 passenger.)—A handsome body, upholstered in English whipcord; complete in every detail; mechanical condition of this car first class; fully equipped; tires new, paint good; price $1,000. Z 338 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS
LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES, LATEST MODELS.
Polite liveried chauffeurs. Excellent service.
Lowest rates; Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Packard landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 85th St. 3258 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co, southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted—1915 or 1916 Detroit five-passenger electric; no agents. Z 258 Times Annex.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On Sunday, Jan. 16, (reward, $100,) lorgnette of platinum, attached to pearl chain, with small diamond insets, somewhere on 5th or Park Avs., between 54th and 82d Sts. Apply, H Page, 118 East 54th St.

LOST—A lady's solitaire diamond ring, Long Island Railroad, or between station and Palace Theatre, or in theatre; liberal reward. Royal Worcester Corset Co., 39 West 34th.

LOST.—Thursday, January 13th, on 5th Avenue, or Broadway; earring, two pearls platinum setting; return 322 West 90th; reward.

LOST—In Altman's fitting room, misses' department, diamond bar pin; reward; no questions asked if returned to Mrs. J. D. Hampton, Hotel Ritz.

LOST—A gentleman's platinum ring, set with diamond and sapphire, Saturday, at Van Cortlandt Park. Reward if returned to H. Schiff, 355 West End Av.

LOST.—Turquoise ring, set with diamonds; 5th Av. Theatre; liberal reward; no questions asked. King, 375 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Gold signet ring, initials "T. H. L."; full-value reward. Thomas H. Landon, 107 West 70th St.

LOST—Sunday morning, small suitcase with lady's wearing apparel, at 110th St. and 7th Av. Reward. A 232 Times Downtown.

LOST—A platinum circle brooch, four diamonds, eight pearls, Sunday afternoon. Liberal reward. Miss Bliss, 214 West 85th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Dark brown fur neckpiece, with two heads, Wednesday night, between Rector's and Healy's, or taxi. Apartment 103, Hotel Walton, 70th St. and Columbus Av.

LIBERAL REWARD. — Platinum diamond ring, 4 10-100 carat, at 14 Maiden Lane. Cortlandt 3807.

REWARD.—Cuff button, with diamond, between 47th-44th. Fitzpatrick, 805 Palace Theatre Building.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

SHORT-HAIRED yellow dog, white chest. English bull type; liberal reward. Dr. L. B. Robinson, 114 East 84th St.

REWARD for return of a small black Pomeranian dog, answering to the name of Bill, who disappeared from stoop of owner's residence, 135 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, last Friday morning.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FLOUR MILL
FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Located at Trenton, N. J., and now in active operation; capacity 200 barrels Spring and 100 barrels Winter; excellent power plant; store and feed mill in warehouse adjoining; plenty of local grain delivered to mill.
Also grain elevator at Morrisville, Penn., with P. R. R. siding; capacity 35,000 bushels; "milling in transit" privilege to New York.
Will be sold as going concern or plant will be sold independent of the business; the equipment will not be sold separately.
For particulars apply to
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
Trenton, N. J.

PARTNER in a well established trucking business; practically no competition; books open for examination. Business earns at least $600 monthly net. One familiar with this line of business preferred, who must have about $8,000 cash. References to be exchanged. Splendid opportunity in all respects. A. A., 126 Times Downtown.

A Spanish gentleman, returning to Spain, would like to represent responsible American concerns; oils, greases, machinery, and other lines which might be successfully introduced into Spain; has good commercial and bank references. F. Ortiz, Hotel Fornos Neptuno No. 1, Havana, Cuba.

Wanted—Immediately, for cash, a small, high-class confectionery in best American neighborhood; state price and location. N 329 Times Downtown.

GOLD MINE.—Ward, Colo.; new 60 ton mill; 40,000 tons are blocked out; will sell or lease part or all; easy terms. Write Box 161, Newport, R. I.

Advertiser wants bookkeeper with three to five thousand dollars to invest in the business; exceptional opportunity. A 225 Times Downtown.

South American dentist, educated here, desires partner with $3,000, to open dental office in a good capital of South America. Guaranty, A 36 Times Annex.

Entire or part interest, (full control,) growing, prosperous trade weekly for sale; splendid opportunity; investigate; sound. K 66 Times.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. Z 350 Times Annex.

STRICTLY Jewish boarding house for sale; first-class neighborhood. A E Times Harlem.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

WE ADVANCE MONEY
to manufacturers and wholesalers; bills purchased, accounts financed; strictly confidential. Standard Discount Co., Inc., 949 Broadway, New York.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place; Rector 5294.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Clothing.

For Sale—Genuine Alaska seal loose box coat. 42 bust, 48 long, 100 inches fullness; selected skins; considered by first-class furriers one of finest Alaska seal coats in country. Z 336 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY,
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th AV., (42d.)

129th, 408 West.—Three-room furnished apartment; southern exposure. Call after 3:30 P. M., Apartment 7.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, $28 to $45; high-class. Apply Pinehurst Holding Co., Inc., office 802 West 181st St. Phone Aud. 2408.

Elegant apartment; 4, 5, 6 rooms. 510 West 184th St.; call at premises; latest improvements.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Well furnished light, independent two-room apartment, with bath, wanted by responsible party; west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. Answer with full particulars, including price. K 67 Times.

Young couple want furnished apartment below 125th St. after Feb. 7; state price and terms. K 69 Times.

Three or four rooms, kitchen, light, clean, nicely furnished, 70th to 90th St., not exceeding $60. A 41 Times Annex.

MISS BURKE'S 'PEGGY' SEEN ON THE SCREEN

Actress' First Picture Is Interpolated with Scenes from Fairy Stories.

SAM BERNARD AS FILM CHEF

"The Fourth Estate" Acted for the Movies—Hazel Dawn Featured in "My Lady Incog."

Billie Burke and the movies are kindred spirits. Her first picture, "Peggy," with which the Knickerbocker Theatre was reopened Saturday night after a week of darkness, during which a pipe organ, artificial flowers, and other things considered necessary to the enjoyment of pictures, were added, proved that. The Titian-haired actress romped through an unusually entertaining picture with all the camera knowledge and assurance of a screen veteran.

"Peggy in Trousers" might be a more descriptive title, for during at least half of its course Miss Burke lives sartorially up to her given name. The first scene discloses her in pajamas, and subsequently she is seen in overalls and in trousers. Since Miss Burke is one of that very small minority of her sex who can wear men's clothes becomingly this fact does not detract from the picture.

Peggy is a hoydenish American girl, who is invited by her uncle to visit him in Scotland. With the day of her arrival things begin to happen in uncle's life. He is at the kirk when Peggy comes tearing up in her racing car, much to the horror of himself and the villagers at this desecration of the Sabbath. Even a novice at watching the animated stories must know as soon as a close-up of the preacher—an almost pretty young man with dimples—is flashed what is going to happen in Reel 5.

Poor uncle has his set Scottish ideas about propriety wrenched pretty badly by the cyclonic young person from the States. A few days after the Sabbath episode he and the "meenister" see a pair of trim legs protruding from beneath the motor, which, of course, furnishes both with a topic for a sermon.

Fairy Tales Photographed.

At this point a clever interlude is introduced in the picture. The youngsters of the neighborhood flock to see the visitor, and as she sits with them on the running board of her car she tells them a fairy tale. And while the fairy tale has nothing whatever to do with the development of the main story, the producer has taken advantage of the opportunity to add a touch of fancy to his picture. The story Peggy spins for the children is pictured to the audience, and in a series of perfectly irrelevant scenes Peggy is seen making an excursion into bugland.

This interpolated fairy story is really one of the most delightful parts of the picture. It abounds in beautiful photography, with Miss Burke in her most beguiling aspect, tripping lightly through bizarre scenes, her famous hair radiant even in its screen reflection, the incarnation of girlish grace and beauty.

Much is made of an escapade that soon follows. Out for a forbidden spin in her car, Peggy is caught in a violent rainstorm. The pictures of the storm, with the rain falling in slanting sheets and soaking Peggy, again attired in male garments, are quite unusual. In her masquerade Peggy seeks refuge from the storm in the village tavern, where she amuses herself with discouraging the town drunkard by surreptitiously emptying each successive glass of Scotch he orders. Finally the tippler becomes convinced that all the spirits in the place aren't bottled and flees. Whether or not this affair is designed to show the finer side of Peggy's character does not matter much, since it is amusing and furnishes an excuse for the heroine donning her favorite costume. As she leaves the inn, whom should she bump into but Dimples. Of course, he is shocked, but it is plain to be seen that his original idea lingers.

The Minister Is Accepted.

There follows one of those episodes without which no photoplay is complete. Where is the director who would consider taking a picture in which there was not a sub-title with asterisks to indicate the indiscretion of some erring soul? He has not yet appeared, but when he does his fame may bring an army of imitators. The belief prevails that even the daintiest picture must have what the director denotes as "strong stuff," as he doubles his fist and sweeps the atmosphere aside, the gesture indicating strength.

It must have puzzled the director a moment to know just how to introduce the asterisks in this story, for up to this point Peggy had been shown a mischievous but altogether discreet young person. As it would never have done to have alienated the sympathy of the audience by making Peggy's conduct the cause for asterisks, her cousin is made the sinner. He wants to marry the weaver's daughter, but his father tells him no son of his shall ever marry beneath his station. It is Peggy who tells the elders, meeting in her uncle's parlor to determine what shall be done with the erring miss, who the offender is. Consternation, amazement, horror, pictured in close-ups.

This much of the doings of Peggy having filled four and a fraction reels, and the length of all well-regulated features being five, it remained for the minister to propose and be accepted, after a most disquieting vision of the host of dress-suited young Americans who would greet her as she swept Louise-like down the steps of the Italian garden. This is shown in pictures after the manner of cinema visions.

Another picture above the average on the program is a comedy film in which Sam Bernard is shown in the rôle of a chef. His adventures with sizzling fish and popping frankfurters are amusing, and then there is a chase in which scores of buildings and vehicles are demolished that is a fine specimen of uproarious comedy.

A screen version of the newspaper play, "The Fourth Estate," was shown yesterday in the Academy of Music and the Riverside Theatre. The new feature at the Strand was "My Lady Incog." with Hazel Dawn as the star. Cleo Ridgley and Wallace Reid in "The Golden Chance" were seen at the Broadway. "The Island of Surprise," featuring William Courtenay, was exhibited at the Vitagraph. "The Missing Links," with Norma Talmadge and the Sam Bernard comedy film seen at the Knickerbocker, were the new offerings at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

Whitman Silent About Politics.

Governor Whitman was at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday, but was silent about politics and about Sing Sing. He said his statement indorsing Justice Hughes, published yesterday morning, contained all he had to say on the political situation. The Governor's plans were not made known, but it was understood he intended to remain in the city today, returning to Albany on Tuesday.

SOLVE McALLISTER DEATH.

Kingston Lawyer Was a Victim of Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Investigation regarding Girard L. McAllister of Kingston, who was found dead in his law office on Saturday, leads to the belief that he had been dead since Thursday night, when he returned to his office to work after dining with the family of C. Gordon Reel, former Superintendent of highways. Heart disease caused Mr. McAllister's death. He was 44 years old, unmarried, and a nephew of Ward McAllister. His father, the Rev. F. Marion McAllister, died many years ago. His sister, Mrs. Alphonsus Jongers, lives in New York City.

GEM MINE IN ANCIENT TOMB.

Body of Woman, Swathed in Jewels, Found in Old Carthage.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Several Christian tombs have been discovered in ancient Carthage, among them a marble sarcophagus containing the body of a woman richly adorned with jewels.

The jewels included an emerald and ruby necklace, clasps of uncut precious stones, massive gold pins, buckles and rings, and other ornaments of value which were sewn on the clothing of the woman.

PENSIONS FOR ALL AT 65.

Reichstag Favors Reducing the Limit from 70 Years.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, (via London.)—The Reichstag today unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the reduction of the age limit in the case of old-age pensions from 70 to 65 years.

RECTOR'S PLAY ON TONIGHT.

"Beyond Disillusion," by Dr. Guthrie, a Study of Modern Marriage.

"Beyond Disillusion," a dramatic study of modern marriage, by the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, the rector-playwright of St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, will be presented tonight at St. Mark's Hall. In the cast are Miss Muriel Hope, and Will Hutchins, who will be supported by several well-known professionals and amateurs.

Dr. Guthrie, who likes the title of "The Boss" better than any other, has been presenting drama at St. Mark's for the past three years on the theory that the drama can be used with great benefit in the work of a church which draws its congregation largely from a neighborhood where most of the residents are foreign born. He has already presented twelve dramas at the hall, among them "Trojan Women," "Nathan the Wise," "The Legacy," by Maeterlinck, and Hauptmann's "And Pippa Dances."

Dr. Guthrie founded the Drama League, and also is editor of The Drama Quarterly, published in Chicago, the organ of the Drama League. In discussing the drama and its use in church work Dr. Guthrie has expressed this view:

"We are going to try to assist in restoring it to its real place as a religious factor. Don't understand that we mean to put on preachy dramas. We merely want drama true to life, telling its lesson through action, not speeches. Never is a lesson more effectively taught than through a play."

Dr. Guthrie was called to St. Mark's Church in 1912, when the membership had fallen off to a handful of people. His work was to restore it, and he adopted the unusual methods.

SKATERS GO TO HOSPITAL.

Four at Van Cortlandt Park Get Broken Bones and Cuts.

In the great throng of skaters who took advantage of the thick ice on the lake in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, there were many who forgot that they were not professionals, and found out to their sorrow that the fancy strokes couldn't be done successfully the first time they were attempted.

In former years, according to the guardians of the lake, beginners were content to take it easy and just skate. Yesterday they tried to outdo the experts and were satisfied by nothing less than an attempt at the tango, and the figure eight. As a result the ambulance from Fordham Hospital made more than one trip and tumbles were numerous and fancy.

The police heard of a dozen who received bumps bad enough to attract unusual interest, but the casualties failed to check the enthusiasm, for a longer period than it required to remove the injured and clear a space for another exhibition. Many kept at it in spite of bruises, but at least four sustained injuries severe enough to demand attention from the hospital. They were:

EGGES, AUGUST, 31 years, porter, 435 East Ninth Street; fracture of left wrist and laceration over right eye.

REED, MABEL, 38, actress, Hotel Buckingham; fracture of left wrist.

SHEA, WILLIAM, 14, 434 West Fifty-eighth Street; laceration of left leg.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD, 45, bookkeeper, 518 West 161st Street; fracture of left wrist.

Shea was run down by a skater who was attempting a double eight. The others were injured by falls while attempting difficult strokes.

Isidor Schiff, son of H. Schiff of 355 West End Avenue, one of the skaters, reported the loss of a ring set with a diamond and sapphire. He has offered a reward for its return.

There was no skating on the Central Park lakes or the public lakes in Brooklyn yesterday. Thousands of persons went to these lakes but were turned away.

WANT MARX AS POSTMASTER

Delegation Will Carry Tammany Leader's Hopes to Washington.

A delegation of twenty of the personal and political friends of Samuel Marx, Democratic leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, will go to Washington today to request Senator O'Gorman and Postmaster General Burleson to appoint Mr. Marx Postmaster at New York. Charles Wilder, chairman of the delegation, who is a jeweler at 528 Broadway, said last night that the movement to get the place for Mr. Marx was entirely outside of politics and that the request for his appointment would be made on the ground of his business qualifications.

Mr. Marx is an auctioneer at 115 Spring Street and has acted as an appraiser of several large estates, including that of Joseph Pulitzer, the city home of J. P. Morgan, and Mr. Morgan's country homes at Highland Falls and in the Adirondacks. He appraised the estates of John Huyler and Andrew Freedman. His political headquarters is the Cayuga Club, 2,443 Seventh Avenue. Senator O'Gorman telephoned yesterday that he would receive the delegation, which will depart at 3 o'clock from the Pennsylvania Station.

CANADA TO REFINE HER NICKEL OUTPUT

Demand Caused by War Prompts Government to Develop Industry for Dominion.

NOW DONE IN NEW JERSEY

Heavy Export Duty or Big Bonus Proposed—Zinc and Copper Refining Developed by War.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16.—Another big new industrial development in Canada consequent upon war necessities and opportunities is likely to be the refining within the Dominion of millions of dollars worth of nickel matte from Sudbury, which now goes to New Jersey for refining. It is stated on reliable authority that the Government is considering arrangements for requiring refining in Canada, thus keepng control of the export of a commodity so largely used in armament manufacture, and at the same time taking advantage of present war conditions to establish permanently in Canada an industry that will prove immensely valuable when peace comes. It is said the Government may impose a heavy duty on exported nickel or give a big bonus for its manufacture here.

The orders for ammunition have resulted in creating in Canada industries worth millions of dollars annually. Zinc and copper are now being refined here, and, with a huge demand from the Canadian munition manufacturers, as well as from the allied Governments, these two industries have already reached very large and profitable proportions. It is stated that Canada, instead of importing annually nearly $2,000,000 worth of zinc, is now in a position to export zinc at prices below the United States prices to any of the Allies needing it for munition purposes. The same situation is developing in regard to copper.

The Government is now making investigations to see whether it may not also be developed in regard to nickel. At present the Sudbury industry is in control of the International Nickel Company, which has its refining plant in New Jersey, where most of the Canadian nickel matte is treated. The export for last year totaled nearly $7,000,000, of which about $2,000,000 worth was diverted to Great Britain, where the demand has increased owing to increased war consumption.

All exports of the International Nickel Company have been carefully accounted for by British representatives in New York, and none, it is declared, has reached the enemy since the war broke out. The main reason given against any attempt hitherto to compel the refining of nickel in Canada is that the domestic market for nickel is limited, that it can be more economically refined in New Jersey, that the market in the United States is large and fairly constant, and that a prohibition of export would cause serious industrial dislocation.

Canada and the Allies can now absorb a large proportion of the alloy for war purposes, the market is assured, and prices are high. The absolute control of the nickel output by the allied Governments would also be of great importance, as after Germany's present supplies are exhausted her only source of supply would be Norway, and the British navy would attend to that.

TO AID IN FINDING JEWS.

Office Opened in Brownsville by Immigrant Aid Society.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society opened a branch office at the Sackman Street Synagogue near Belmont Avenue, Brownsville, last night to enable Jews to find their relatives lost in the war zone, and to help in sending aid to them. About 500 were present at the meeting and speeches describing the suffering of the Jews in Russia, Poland, and Galicia were made by Meyer Bloch, Rabbi Charles Taylor, and Rabbi Benjamin Fleischman. Rabbi Taylor said that many of the persons who had written to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society for information regarding relatives had moved away and some of the letters were illegible.

Twenty-five names were read of Jews in the war zone of whom information had been received and the only response was made by John Harmatz of 187 Trowell Street, whose mother-in-law wrote from Warsaw to say that she had not heard from her daughter in two years. He took the letter and said that his wife would write to her mother at once. The information office at the synagogue will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. Rabbi Taylor said.

SMOKE SCARE IN HOTEL.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Assists in Reassuring Guests.

A fire in rubbish in the basement of the Hotel Patterson at 58 West Forty-seventh Street at 11 o'clock last night caused excitement among the guests. Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who lives at the hotel, hurried to the lobby when the smoke crept up into the hallways, and when he was told that there was no danger, helped to carry the information to other guests. The fire did damage estimated at $25.

As Fireman John White was driving Automobile Truck 4 across Sixth Avenue at Forty-seventh Street, on the way to the fire, a boy running after another piece of apparatus got in his path. White turned the truck a few inches to the left and crashed into a pillar of the elevated railway. White escaped with severe contusions of the head and shoulders. The truck was badly damaged and was towed back to the station.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE DUE.

Forecast Is for Light Falls of Snow as Temperature Drops.

The Weather Bureau prophesied yesterday that another cold wave was sweeping on Manhattan and was due here early this morning. Some snow is promised, but not a heavy fall. The cold wave, according to officials at the bureau, would affect nearly the entire State.

The temperature, while not exactly warm yesterday, was yet so much higher during the day than it had been at any time Friday or Saturday, that the weather seemed milder than it really was. At midnight Saturday night the thermometer showed 24 degrees above zero, after which there was a slow rise until 9 o'clock last night, when the mercury reached its highest point, 35 degrees. A steady decline followed.

$500,000,000,000 OF TRADE.

Our Total Business in 1915 Exceeded Foreign Trade Hundred Fold

Our enormous foreign trade last year, exceeding $5,350,00,000, amounted to only a little over one per cent. of the total business done in the United States during 1915, according to an estimate in today's issue of The Ananlist.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yaye, has estimated that the total trade of the United States amounted in 1914 to $449,00,000,000. Last year this increased to a probable total of $507,000,000,000. This represents a turnover in all classes of business of over $1,600,000,000 each business day, which is more than the increase for last year in all our trade with other nations.

The stimulus given our foreign commerce by the war drew special attention to that department of our trade, but, as the figures quoted show, it represents a relatively insignificant part of the aggregate of the business of the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of the country. A very slight increase in the home demand for merchandise suffices to swell trade by an amount greatly exceeding any increase in the volume of the goods we sell abroad or import from other countries.

Last year instead of a slight increase, there was a great expansion in home demand, and our domestic trade increased by an amount ten times as great as the total of our imports and exports combined.

FIGHT FOR WALSH REPORT.

Unions Enlisted to Aid in Forcing a Congressional Appropriation.

A campaign to induce Congress to pass an appropriation to meet the expenses of printing and distributing the final reports and hearings of the Commission on Industrial Relations, of which Frank P. Walsh was Chairman, is being conducted in this city by an organization created by Mr. Walsh after the research was concluded. The appointment of a committee of five, representing wage-earners, was announced yesterday to assist in the work. E. C. Rybicki of Typographical Union No. 6, W. Holder of the plate printers, George E. Garland of the Carpenters' Union, William Kelly, a coppersmith, and Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union are the members of the committee.

The new Commission on Industrial Relations organized by Mr. Walsh has as members Amos Pinchot, Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe, Helen Marot of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, Bishop C. D. Williams of the Episcopal Diocese of Detroit, Dante Barton of Kansas City, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Department of the labor organization; Austin B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America; John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Agnes Marot of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago.

The committee of five announced by Mr. Bohm yesterday represents the Central Federated Union in the movement.

UNION APPEAL TO WHITMAN.

Labor Men Hold Industrial Commission Blameless for Fire.

Organized labor's appeal for the retention of the Industrial Commission was forwarded to Governor Whitman yesterday. A resolution urging the reappointment of the members of the board, including Lynch, Wiard, and Lyon, was passed by the Central Federated Union on Friday night. Ernest Bohm, the Secretary, said organized labor believed the Industrial Commission was not to blame for the Diamond candy factory fire, which cost twelve lives, in Brooklyn. The American Federation of Labor has passed resolutions against removal, and also several labor organizations in up-State cities.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, is a member of the Industrial Council that has made a report on the Diamond factory fire for the use of the Governor. He is an active supporter of the Industrial Commission. Mr. Holland, in addressing the Central Federated Union, asserted it was not fair to blame the board for the locked door in the candy factory.

Ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, Chairman of the Industrial Council, said yesterday his position prevented him from commenting in any way on the action of the labor organizations, or the text of the report submitted by the Industrial Council to the Governor. The text may be made public today in Albany.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S NEW PLANS READY

Parish Plant Is to Replace the Brewery at Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue.

TO TEAR DOWN OLD CHURCH

Indiana Limestone, Marble, and Brick to Make Light-Colored Exterior of New Edifice.

Parishioners of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector, received, after the morning service yesterday, a pamphlet setting forth details of the new parish plant. The present church is to be torn down, and a very complete parish plant is to be erected at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

A model of the new church will be shown today in the office of the architect, Bertram G. Goodhue, but he refused yesterday to give an estimate of the cost. More than $1,000,000 is represented in the site, which is an entire block front from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, now occupied by a brewing company. There has been long delay in bringing out the new plans, owing to the deaths of three vestrymen of the parish, one of them, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, actively identified with the change from Madison to Park Avenue.

In the pamphlet the architect explains that the Cornelius Vanderbilt triple portal forming the entrances to the present church is to become the principal feature of the Park Avenue front of the new church, and that it is to be brought forward beyond the main edifice, to give it greater prominence. It is Romanesque in style, and, therefore, dictates the architecture of the new foundation in Park Avenue.

The new church will be cruciform, and have a dome 120 feet high above the crossing, and 50 feet in diameter. The edifice will emulate a cathedral in size and will seat 1,300, and have space for gallery and other seats for several hundred more. A feature of the front will be a great vestibule, more than 15 feet wide and 73 feet long. There will be ample space for chancel and sanctuary, unlike the old church. Above the altar will not appear, as now, the famous painting, "Christ in Glory," by the American artist, Lathrop. This canvas, of about 25 by 35 feet, will, instead, form the end of the north transept. The end of the south transept will be a rose window. The present organ, with new cases, will be used and placed above the main entrance.

The interior in its plane surfaces will be covered with an acoustic tile, very beautiful in material, but a dull coffee color and rough. The aim is to aid the sound qualities of sermon and music. This matter of acoustics has been thoroughly gone into, the architect states.

By the side of the church itself is to stand a chapel, and for it some of the materials in the present church will be used. The parish rooms will have entrances on Fiftieth Street.

Light colors are to prevail, and ample space is to be used, to give the effect of the country if the reality cannot be obtained. Indiana limestone is to be used for the exterior, with some marble and a quantity of brick. The architect explains that the brick are not to be of the common sort, but will be made of peculiar sizes and of various colors. The aim will be to secure two shades as dominating ones, warm gray and light salmon, "in order that something at least of the quality and charm of the building of the old Italian prototypes may be achieved."

The preacher at St. Bartholomew's yesterday was the Rev. Dr. W. G. Thayer of Southboro, Mass.

CHURCH IN A BUSINESS BLOCK.

Brick Presbyterian Committee Proposes a Novel Change.

A Brick Presbyterian Church, standing like the present one at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, but consisting of an immense business block, the church being merely the ground floor, is proposed by a committee in the year book which was distributed in the church yesterday. The committee states that such a changed form would be no more an innovation than is the present church compared with the one that stood in Park Row over a hundred years ago. The committee sets the proposal forth for consideration. It adds that the upper floors would be devoted not to the business of the world, "but to that for which the Brick Church has always stood, work for God and men."

The report issued yesterday shows an endowment fund in hand of $543,300, and including that promised, $658,500. The sum of $1,000,000 is sought to be raised. It costs $51,000 a year to carry on the congregational expenses of the Brick Church. The report shows that just one hundred years ago each person attending public worship in the Brick Church put one copper on the collection plate and no more.

Nearly the entire $150,000 Barbour Memorial Fund has been subscribed. It is for the erection of a dormitory on the west side.

CHANGE FAITH WITH PASTOR

Sixty Italians, Led by the Rev. Mr. Luzzi, Join Episcopal Church.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, an entire congregation, including its pastor, was taken over from the Methodist to the Episcopal faith. There were sixty persons in the congregation, all Italians, and they were received into the Church by Bishop Greer, assisted by Archdeacon Pott and the Rev. William T. Walsh, rector of St. Mary's. The Rev. Alexander Luzzi is the pastor of the converts.

The transfer was made after Bishop Greer had conferred with Bishop Wilson of the Methodist Church, and had obtained his consent. Some of the members of the congregation had been Roman Catholics before their conversion to Protestantism. They worshipped at the Mott Avenue Methodist Church, but will attend services in the future in St. Mary's, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Luzzi.

ARREST BOY SEEKING A JOB.

Then Louis Gibson, 15, Tells of His Career as Homeless Orphan.

In the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Louis Gibson, a lad of fifteen, who has had the life experiences of a man, is awaiting the determination of his case today by the Children's Court. He is a pleasant faced, neat boy.

According to Louis his parents died several years ago in Pennsylvania. He attended school long enough to obtain his working papers, then got a job with a glass works.

"I earned $6 and went to work at six in the morning," he said, "but I had to give up $4.50 for board, so there was little left to buy clothes and see the movies."

Louis quit at the end of the season and traveled South, where he worked on a farm, receiving a $5 a month in wages. Farm work did not appeal to him, he said, so he made his way back to Pennsylvania and tackled a coal breaker, picking slate.

"I didn't stay long," he said, "because they found out I was too young. I heard of big money in the cotton mills in Connecticut, so I took a month's job in another glass factory to earn my fare. I got to Hartford, but I didn't have time to get a job before the police picked me up."

The police of Hartford gave him a ticket to Shenandoah, Penn., where he had relatives. Louis landed in New York on Thursday, but lost his ticket during the day. After wandering around for two days he was taken into custody.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK PLEA.

Sage Foundation Finds Service in America Far from Adequate.

Public health work is in its infancy in this country, according to Franz Schneider, Jr., of the Russell Sage Foundation, who has investigated sanitation for the foundation, and reports in January Journal of Public Health.

Twelve tests were applied to health work in 219 cities, covering appropriations, infant hygiene, medical inspection of school children, laboratory service, health education, housing, dispensaries, tuberculosis, industrial hygiene, etc.

Fewer than half the cities have efficient milk inspection and welfare stations for infants, while forty-five cities have no such provision whatever. Free medical dispensary service is provided in sixty-six cities.

Only 24 per cent. of the cities reported a comprehensive tuberculosis program, and 14 per cent. reported no work whatever.

"Perhaps the most surprising finding," says the announcement, "is that the Southern and Pacific cities have better developed health departments than the Northern cities from the Rockies to the Atlantic. The Central Northern cities stand at the foot of the list."

It is stated that health departments should have for use 50 cents per inhabitant per year.

LITIGATION INCREASES HERE

County Clerk Reports 976 More Lawsuits in 1915 Than in 1914.

The report of County Clerk Schneider for the year 1915 showed that of 119,713 legal papers indexed and entered in the minute books during the year only 7,667 were subject to fees. Mr. Schneider favored imposition of a small tax on all papers filed, for the reason that all required the same care and inspection, and the clerks had to spend as much time on those handled free as on those for which fees were paid.

During the year 226,681 papers were given out for public inspection on requisitions. Each one of these papers had to be handled by clerks, and Mr. Schneider was just as responsible for them after they left the hands of his subordinates as he was when they were reposing in the steel cabinets.

The report showed that the work of the office was much heavier now than when the Bronx Borough was still part of this county. The number of new actions filed last year was 38,426, or 976 more than were filed in 1914. The number of judgments on which costs were taxed, judgment entered, and an abstract made was 10,232, or 448 more than in the preceding year. In the Docket Department the total number of separate transactions was 59,783. There was a falling off in the number of marriage licenses. In 1914 the total number was 34,884, while last year the number was only 32,827.

The total number of papers filed in the filing and registration department was 71,871. Among them were: Certificates of incorporation, 6,706; business certificates, 9,896; convictions, 4,531; certificates of authority, 9,236; physicians registered, 298; dentists registered, 209; nurses, 1,149; chiropodists, 12; veterans' licenses, 121; subpoenas answered, 1,000; searches, 66,831.

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